January 7, 1964

CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York 38, N.Y.

Attention: Mrs. Ann Singer

Dear Ann,

As discussed over the phone this morning, we are sending you enclosed copy of a letter dated December 26, 1964 we received from the law firm of Collins, Douglas & Elie of New Orleans.

They list actual out-of-pocket disbursements of $628.79 incurred by them since the beginning of October. We would be most grateful if you would take care of this, as well as their retainer for the month of January, in the amount of $400.

Thank you very much for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Enc./

CR:hdl

1/12/65
a. Singer advised
she sent check.

FEB 19 1964

February 18, 1964

Ned Wolf, Esq.
Packard Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Ned:

I enclose a photo copy of the statement sent to me by Bill Kuntzler. I told him I had not authorized it and could not pay it; as you told me, neither did anyone in Philadelphia, to your knowledge.

In view of your impending move to the Commission, it is important that a few of us have a meeting in Philadelphia to better organize the legal arrangements in your city. Would March 3rd or 5th be acceptable to you?

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN

CR/hm

cc: Richard Haley

March 24, 1964

Lois Chaffee v. Paul Johnson, et al.

Dear Paul,

First let me congratulate you on what all reports indicate was a first-rate job in court last Friday. It seems that you have the particular combination of stubborness and tact that is necessary to get along in the courts down there.

While you and Carl were down in the Deep South giving Messrs. Travis et al. a taste of the courtroom from the defendant's side for a change, I was looking up some more law on this matter of the preliminary injunction. I found out two things: (1) that the granting or denying of the injunction is a matter for the trial court's discretion reviewable only by mandamus on grounds of abuse of discretion and (2) that there are a lot of federal cases indicating that in order to get a preliminary injunction, the plaintiff must show by clear and convincing evidence (a) that there is probable cause to believe that he will ultimately be successful in the suit and (b) that if the interlocutory injunction is not granted, serious and irreparable injury will be done to him before ultimate determination of the case.

Of course we already knew (1), but (2) surprised me a little and made me even more concerned than I already was about what we can produce in the way of testimony at the hearing on April 13 that will be "clear and convincing" proof that putting Lois through a perjury trial in the state court will cause her permanent and irreparable injury.

We are committed of necessity to the argument that in view of the fact that Lois has already spent 17 days in Mississippi jails, to put her through a trial at which 10 more years of the same hang in the balance is or would be simply inhuman in light of the serious questions raised by our complaint as to the propriety of the state prosecution in the first place.

It occurred to me that the best way to illustrate just what kind of mental torture the state trial would put Lois through might be to have her describe in detail her 17-day stay in jail. We could then follow her with a few other witnesses whose stories of jail life in Mississippi are known to Lois and therefore add to her fears of a 10-year sentence.

It might be advisable also to subpoena a transcript of the minutes of the grand jury that indicted Lois for possible use at the April 13 hearing. It just might be that they did not take anything before the grand jury but the original trial transcript, and they may not have explained to the jurors that under Mississippi law a statement must have been material to the trial in order to form the basis for a perjury charge. In any case, a bad record before the grand jury would be the best possible evidence that the charge against Lois is baseless.

That exhausts my supply of ideas for the present. I hope to speak with you and Carl some time in the near future.

Cordially,

Brad

Hon. Paul O'Dwyer
50 Broad Street
New York, New York 10004

cc: Carl Rachlin

30

CHEVIGNY

One Wall Street
New York

Requistion for $ for Carl
21.35
Paul
Chev.

answer
re 2
USS Ct.
re
Cox v
La

April 17, 1964

APR 20 REC'D

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
165 West 46 Street
New York, New York

Re: Trip to Washington
for the Cox Case

Dear Carl:

For my trip to Washington to review the record in Cox v. Louisiana, I incurred train fare expenses of $21.35. When you have an opportunity, may I get a refund of this? My reply to the motion to dismiss on the part of Louisiana has been written, based on my review of the record, and it is at Grosby's right now. I will mail it out today.

I also submitted draft amendments to the Civil Rights bill to Spring and Alperowitz, legislative assistants to Gaylord Nelson. I enclose copies of them. The first we have already discussed, and the second, of course, is intended to correct your problem in getting a complaint filed at Jackson.

Paul

AY 11 1964

copy to
SEDF
4/7/65

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

May 7, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
C. O. R. E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

My last report was dated January 10, 1964 and was sent to Dick Haley with copies to you and Carl Rachlin.

This report will cover the period from January through April 30, 1964.

Please note that during this period we have incurred "out of pocket expenses" in excess of $700.00 and that we have not received expenses, retainer, nor fees since January and the January check did not bring your account up to date; I would also add that the court reporter from Clinton, Louisiana is pressing us for her $250.00 per diem we owe for testimony taken in connection with the five kids who were arrested in the library in Clinton, additionally, she will expect us to pay for the transcript of the trial in Clinton together with the transcript of Jetson Davis Case within another week and the cost of said transcripts may run in excess of $1,000.00.

Court Cost:

Brown v. Davis (service of process, Statement enclosed)	$132.88 ✓
Brown v. Davis (filing fee, Statement enclosed)	15.00 ✓
C.O.R.E. vs. Town of Clinton (Deposit for printing record, Statement enclosed)	180.00 ✓
Castle, et. al. v. Davis (filing fee & Service of process, Statements enclosed)	65.00 ✓
Rev. Joseph Carter vs. Percy, et. al (deposition, statement enclosed)	42.35
TOTAL COST	$435 .23 ✓

ENCLS: 17

Telephone Expenses:		
January through March (statements enclosed)		435.23 $117.60 ✓ =117.93 !!
Travel, Room & Board		
Statements enclosed for hotel bills except $43.60 for Lolis E. Elie from Belmont Plaza, said bill was paid by him but lost.	16.32 43.50 9.24 10.04 79.10 43.60 122.70 212.60 122.70 89.90 ?	? 212.60
TOTAL EXPENSES		$765.43 ✓
Retainer, January through April at $400.00 per month		$1,600.00
Balance from January 10, statement		600.00
DUE US		$2,965.00 ✓

NARRATIVE OF SERVICE

January 19, Nils, and Lolis spent a day in Baton Rouge with Jessie Stone discussing Shreveport.

January 21, Nils argued special motions in Clinton; Re: conspiracy to Intimidate Public Officials.

Feburary 6, Nils argued motions attacking grand jury in Clinton; Re: conspiracy to Intimidate Public Officials.

March 6, Nils argued rule to show cause why Judge Rarrick should not be dismissed from suit against registrar of voters.

March 23, Clinton, Public Intimidation, case continued.

March 25, Lolis argued motions in the Public Intimidation Case and started trial of Disturbing the Peace.

April 6, Lolis, Clinton, Disturbing the Peace, court reporter failed to appear, case continued.

April 9, Clinton, Collins completed Disturbing the peace trial.

April 28, Baton Rouge, Nils, hearing on preliminary injunction, Clinton Library Case.

Additionally, we have appeared in court with all of New Orleans C.O.R.E. members, together with many other persons who were arrested in City Hall, Cafeteria, the Mayor's Office and Council Chamber. There were approximately sixty people all of whom were charged in the state and municipal courts. We filed special pleadings and to date no one has been convicted. See attached schedule.

During Easter week seven C.O.R.E. members were arrested and seven charges were placed against each of them in connection with a theatre stand-in; we were able to arrange property bonds and thereby save C.O.R.E. $2,450.00 We have filed all necessary pre-trial motions and we are presently awaiting for the court to call said motions for trial.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Lolis

LEE/vmg

ENCLS: 17

SCHEDULE OUTLINING COURT APPEARENCES FOR SIT-INS IN THE CITY HALL CAFETERIA, MAYOR'S OFFICE, COUNCIL CHAMBERS AND LOWE'S STATE THEATRE

Nov. 6,	Municipal court appearence - Cafeteria sit-in people.
Dec. 4,	Filed Motion to Quash.
Feb. 12,	Court with Cafeteria Case.
Feb. 14,	Arraignments - Cafeteria people - two groups.
Feb, 19,	Cafeteria people - arraigned got list of people charged.
Feb. 24,	Arraignments - Cafeteria people.
Mar. 5,	Drew up Motion to Quash - Cafeteria people.
Mar. 9,	Represented people arraignments - Cafeteria.
Mar. 9,	Copied Bill of Information - Cafeteria Cases.
Mar. 13,	Arraignments - Cafeteria People.
Mar. 20,	Worked all afternoon on Motions to Quash-Mayor's Office and Council Chamber Cases.
Mar. 24,	Made appearence in Judges Cocke, Brahney, Schulingkamp, and Bagert - Re: Cafeteria cases.
Mar. 30,	Went to court - Cafeteria Sit-In, Louis Antoine.
Apr. 1,	Worked on Mayor's Office Sit-ins.
Apr. 3,	Worked on Mayor's Sit-in cases.
Apr. 4,	Prepared for trial of Motion To Quash - Mayor's Case.
Apr. 5,	Worked on Mayor's Case.
Apr. 6,	Mayor's case (continued).
Apr. 14,	Represented cafeteria people and theatre people.
Apr. 21,	Motion To Quash - Theatre people.
May 5,	Represented cafeteria people at arraignment.
May 6,	Represented cafeteria people - Trial set for today - was postponed.

Martha Sachs

MAY 21 1964

Voter Education Project
A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595
Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

May 20, 1964

[illegible] and [illegible]

Mr. Carl Rachlin
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

On April 2, Mr. Branton wrote you requesting reimbursement to VEP for the expenses John Due incurred for CORE during his two trips to Mississippi in March.

Since he has received no reply we are wondering if the original letter went astray in the mails and I am, therefore, re-itemizing this expenses for you below:

Hotel	$ 5.25
Meals	28.50
Taxicabs and Bus fare	10.71
Airplane Flight Chekcs	90.27
Hertz Car Rental	163.22
Gas and Oil	4.50
Advanced to Dave Dennis	2.00
	$304.45

Will you kindly arrange for this reimbursement to VEP, since we would like to close our books on this account. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine

Jean Levine
Fiscal Assistant

May 28, 1964

Miss Jean Levine
Fiscal Assistant
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 fForsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

File

Dear Jean:

We thank you for the letter of the 20th concerning John Due's expenses incurred on our behalf. We will take care of this as soon as humanly possible.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:rrl

Law Offices

SQUADRON, ALTER & WEINRIB

STEPHEN WEINRIB
DAVID ALTER
HOWARD M. SQUADRON

LAWRENCE H. ROGOVIN
DIRK S. GOULD

EDWARD C. WEINRIB
COUNSEL

32 East 57th Street, New York 22

PLAZA 2-6550

JUN 1 REC'D

May 29, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
165 West 46th Street
New York, N.Y.

Re: James Farmer et al. v. Robert Moses and New York World's Fair 1964-65 Corporation

Dear Carl:

We enclose invoice for disbursements incurred yesterday in connection with the above matter.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Howard

Howard M. Squadron

HMS:dlb
Enc.

Court
5/64 ?

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Nanette Sachs

FROM: Carl Rachlin

RE: Expenses in the Lois Chaffee Case

1.	Two round trips to Jackson, Miss.:	231 $289.80
2.	One round trip to New Orleans:	154.46
3.	One night hotel for O'Dwyer and Rachlin in Biloxi, paid on Rachlin's credit card:	13.00
4.	One night hotel for O'Dwyer and Rachlin in Jackson, paid on Rachlin's credit card:	14.00
5.	Miscellaneous meals for O'Dwyer, Rachlin, Lois Chaffee and Jess Brown, local attorney, paid on Rachlin's credit card:	22.00
6.	Miscellaneous legal expenses; secretarial, Xerox, misc. fees, local transportation costs, additional expenses of Bradley Brewer in Jackson. (Advanced by CORE and dispersed by Rachlin.)	200.00
7.	Miscellaneous expenses, largely in witness fees, and partly for expenses of John Due of Atlanta who performed misc. activities in Biloxi and Jackson courts:	304.45
8.	Various unspecified amounts not yet paid by Paul O'Dwyer for several round trips to Biloxi and Jackson, as well as a dvanced fee to Jess Brown, Esq. of Jackson, approx.: This was essential in order for us to be able to appeal in court.	500.00
9.	Two car rentals, one Biloxi, one Jackson, necessary to interview witnesses in Jackson, since no other transportation was available, and to drive back and forth from New Orleans to Biloxi, paid on Rachlin's credit card:	47.00
		1544.71

did O'Dwyer ask + pay ?

CR:rrl

CC: Marvin Rich
Clora Coleman

LAW OFFICES
TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER

JUN 2 REC'D

June 1, 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
165 W. 46th Street
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

My credit with these people is excellent and I would sincerely appreciate your attending to the matter of having this bill paid. It is going to embarrass me considerably if it is not.

Sincerely,

Tobias Simon ew
TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

Enclosure

June 8, 1964

Dear Mr. Rachlin,

Enclosed is the bill for duplicating the brief in *The People v. Collins, et al*.

Thanks.

Betsy Manning

OK to pay

LAW OFFICES
TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER:

June 11, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
165 W. 46th St.
New York City, N.Y.

JUN 15

Dear Carl:

Will you please pay these bills so that I will not be dunned and I will not be incurring expenses on your credit that are not met. Please call me and advise if this has been done or if it cannot be done.

I feel very badly that I cannot get the same continuing cooperation from you that I have been getting in the past. Please do not leave me hanging.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
ATTORNEY AT LAW

165 WEST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036
212 LT 1-8700

June 17, 1964

Miss Nanette Sachs
23 Garden Place
Brooklyn 1, New York

RE: Lois Chaffee

Dear Nanette:

As I have previously advised you orally, the Lois Chaffee case is completely a civil rights matter in all its aspects, both in the Federal and the state courts.

We are convinced that her charge of perjury is based solely on the fact that she had the audacity to state in open court that she saw acts of brutality by the Jackson police, a fact that was well publicized in newspapers all over the country.

We trust that the S.E.D.F. will undertake the burden of the expenses incurred.

Cordially,

Carl Rachlin
CARL RACHLIN

CR/hs

27

LAW OFFICES
WILSON & MENAKER
DALLAS, TEXAS
820 Fidelity Union Life Building

JOHN B. WILSON, JR.
MARVIN MENAKER

Telephone
RI 8-5276

June 22, 1964

JUN 23 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

RE: Picadilly Cafeterias Vs.
C.O.R.E., et al

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

I enclose herewith a statement in the amount of $16.75 for a transcript of certain testimony obtained on a Motion to Dissolve on behalf of CORE.

At my first opportunity I am going to write you a letter summarizing the events since CORE became active publicly here on May 30th.

In the meantime I would appreciate it if you would forward the statement for payment to the proper place and advise.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN B. WILSON, JR.

JBWjr/db

Encl.

109

TO: Shelley Appleton June 26, 1964

FROM: Nannette Sachs

RE: Requests for Payments

1. Allocation of Funds - At this time CORE SEDF disbursements are charged to the general fund or to one of the following special accounts:

   Scholarship
   Mississippi Project
   Defense
   Publication
   Citizenship Education Project (formerly known as Voter Education Project

2. Mississippi Project - Please draw a check for ~~$8925~~ $89.25 payable to CORE representing re-imbursement for purchase of James Kays's air ticket as per attached bill.

3. Defense - Please draw a check for $225.00 in payment of fee for services rendered in civil rights defense by Jules Zalon in accordance with the appropriation by the Board at its June 9 meeting.

Cleared? 4. Defense - Please draw a check for $250.00 payable to Leonard Rosenthal in payment for services rendered in civil rights defense in Mississippi. This appropriation was approved by the Chairman, Treasurer and Legal Defense Committee.

5. Citizenship Education Project- Please draw checks as follows:

$3400.00	Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
2000.00	Louisiana Committee on Registration Education Above are advances on program for which budget has been submitted. Complete records on expenditures will be submitted later.
1000.00	North Florida Citizenship Education Project (above applies to this advance also.
~~3500.00~~ 3495.00	payable to CORE for deposit in separate Citizenship Education Project Account to be handled in accordance with agreement between CORE and CORE SEDF re this program.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. Williams
Bookkeeping

FROM: Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Subject: Reimbursement for monies out-of-pocket

Friday, June 26, 1964:

Trip to Washington, D. C.	Spent
Transportation to and from La Guardia	
" " " " " Wash. Nat. Airport	
Two taxis in Washington	
Dinner in Washington	$13.40

Kansas City Convention

Tuesday, June 30:		
To Kennedy		$ 4.00 ✓
Insurance		2.50 ✓
dinner		4.00 ✓
Wednesday	From K.C. port to hotel	2.00 ✓
Dinner		3.50 ✓
Thursday		
Dinner		3.50 ✓
Friday		
Dinner		3.75 ✓
Saturday		
Dinner		4.00 ✓
Sunday		
Dinner		3.50 ✓
Two trips, to & from K.C. Airport (false alarm)		2.90 ✓
Monday		
Breakfast		1.35 ✓
Trip to K.C. Airport		1.60 ✓
Kennedy Airport - Home		4.00 ✓
		XXXXX

Memo:

Breakfasts and lunches on the hotel bill, plus two lunches (Friday, took all lawyers at Convention to lunch (on hotel bill)) (Saturday luncheon conference with lawyers on Tulsa problem, on hotel bill.)

Was given expense money of $53.00 to cover these two trips.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

4/19/65 to Copy SEDF

[illegible] 13 1964

July 11, 1964

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Marvin Rich
C. O. R. E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Legal

Dear Marvin:

Our last statement was dated May 7, 1964; said report was sent to Jim Farmer.

This statement will cover the period from May 8, through July 10, 1964.

As of our last statement the amount owed us by C.O.R.E. was $2,965.00 inclusive of fees, retainer and out-of-pocket expenses; since our last statement we received a check for $765.43. Said check covered our "out-of-pocket expenses." The only other check we have received since that time was for $250.00; we have, therefore, received One Thousand Fifteen and 43/100 ($1,015.43) Dollars since December 1963 and of this amount only $250.00 exceeded expenses. Please note that we carried over a $600.00 balance from 1963. Our retainer fee for May and June is also due ($400.00 a month for two months.) Additionally, we incurred expenses of One Hundred Eighteen and 76/100 ($118.76) Dollars for Bob's trip to Dallas.

2965.00
1,015.43
1,949.57
+800.–
118.76
2,868.33

The total amount presently due us is Two Thousand Eight Hundred Sixty-Eight and 33/100 ($2,868.33) Dollars subject to a deduction for the air line tickets and hotel bill incurred by Bob and I at the convention, but charged to C.O.R.E.; the total to be deducted is $149.00, you might check this with Gordon because I am not completely sure about the cost of the airline tickets. ✓

149.–
2,719.33

The net amount due us after all deductions is Two Thousand Seven Hundred Eighteen and 33/100 ($2,718.33). 2,719.33

You will recall our conversation in Kansas wherein I informed you that things had been relatively uneventful in Louisiana, but as of this week things have been occurring all over Louisiana and we anticipate a very busy summer. Nils and Bob join me in

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

requesting that you pay as much of this bill as you can as soon as you can. Thanks for your consideration.

I will send you a detailed report in the near future; you will note that this statement does not include any expenses and to be perfectly frank I just don't have time to compile such a statement, but it will be included in my detailed report.

Warm regards to your family and to the staff.

Lolis

LOLIS

L/amr

18

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

JUL 21 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

I realize that you have had correspondence with Mrs. Levine in the past in the matter of John Due's expenses incurred on behalf of CORE in March. And I know that you have not forgotten it.

However, since John's activities at that time were not VEP activities, our auditor is on us to collect this amount. Would you see what you can do to expedite this payment.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

OK [illegible]

50

L. H. ROSENTHAL
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
221 NORTH PRESIDENT STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
353-8143
939-1645

August 11, 1964

Jay Carl Bills

[illegible] put this in [illegible]

AUG 14 1964

Carl Rachlin
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: State of Mississippi vs.
C. O. Chinn

Dear Sir:

I received yor check for $250.00 mailed by you on July 13th, 1964.

As I stated in my letter to you dated May 14, 1964 my fee would be $10.00 an hour for work done in the actual furtherance of this case. Based on your telephone conversation with me I did the following work on this case, I would have continued but was requested to Halt the work by the LCDC attorneys due to the fact that they considered that everything possible had been done. What I had previously reported to you.

DATE	TIME WORKED	TYPE WORK	HOURS WORKED
5/28/64	3:30-4:30	*Motion to Reinstate Appeal	1
5/29/64	10:30-2:00 2:45-5:00	Motion to Reinstate Appeal	5 3/4
6/3/64	11:15-2:25	Amend Motion to Reinstate Appeal	3 1/4
6/8/64	9:00-1:00	Hearing Motion to Reinstate Appeal	1
6/15/64	1:00-2:00	Writ of Habeas Corpus	1
6/21/64	9:00-10:15	Conference with LCDC Attorneys	1 1/4
			13 1/4

*Mississippi Supreme Court No. 43,017 decided June 8, 1964.

L. H. ROSENTHAL
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
221 NORTH PRESIDENT STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

353-8143 939-1645

Carl Rachlin
August 11, 1964
Page Two

Based upon this time spent working on this case and upon the previously agree upon rate I now bill you for $132.50.

With best personal regards, I am,

Yours truly,

L. H. Rosenthal

L. H. Rosenthal

LR/fr

[Aug. 1964]

Bills pd

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. Williams

FROM: Carl Rachlin

RE: Reimbusement for monies out-of-pocket

Trip to Testify before House Judiciary Committee, August 6th, 1964

Cab to La Guardia	$ 4.00
Cab from National Airport to U.S. House	2.25
Lunch	1.75
Dinner	3.25
Cab to National Airport	2.25
Cab from LaGuardia Home	4.00
TOTAL	17.50

Expenses at NAC Meeting, weekend of August 7th

Saturday expenses for coffee and cake for all	7.00
Saturday dinner	3.25
Sunday breakfast	.75
Sunday Lunch	1.05
	12.05

Paid

LAW OFFICES
SCHIFFER & COHEN

BARRY LEE COHEN
GEORGE SCHIFFER

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
PLAZA 2-8060

COPY

September 8, 1964

Miss Ann Fagan Ginger,
1715 Francisco Street,
Berkeley, California 94703

Dear Miss Ginger:

We are in receipt of your letter addressed to Mr. Jules Zalon requesting payment for various material mailed to this office in June.

Since this material was ordered for CORE, we are turning over your bill to the National CORE office with request that payment be made as quickly as possible.

Very truly yours,

George Schiffer

P.S. Since you were not aware that the material was ordered for CORE would you consider a revision of the prices quoted?

cc: Mr. Val Coleman
CORE

CIVIL LIBERTIES DOCKET

LEGAL REPORTER SERVICE ON CIVIL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES

Published four times each year by the National Lawyers Guild

OSMOND K. FRAENKEL, Chairman of DOCKET Board
ANN FAGAN GINGER, Editor

1908 Virginia Street
Berkeley 9, California
THornwall 9-1338

9/25

11 September 1964

SEP 18 1964

Order?

Carl

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 E. 49th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Schiffer;

Once upon a time a woman asked Woody Guthrie if he would sing at a benefit and contribute his services. Woody refused. The woman said, "But it's for a good ca cause!" Woody allegedly replied: "Lady, I never sing for bad causes."

The CIVIL LIBERTIES DOCKET is a non-profit pulication, which means that the subscription price does not cover the editorial and printing costs.

For this reason, and because ALL of our subscribers are good causes, like CORE, I hppe you will send a check for the full price quoted at your, or CORE's, earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Ann Fagan Ginger
Editor
CIVIL LIBERTIES DOCKET

cc: Mr. Val Coleman
CORE

return to G.S.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

9/28 - Board agreed
to pay this.
Asked for check on
10/2, which will
be sent to Rachlin.
AS

September 15, 1964

CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund
Room 902
1 Union Square
New York 3, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I at this point make application to you for the payment of a printing bill of a case entitled Callender et al. v. State of Florida. This case is presently in the U.S. Supreme Court, involving a failure to serve Callender and his associates in Florida.

The State of Florida refuses to drop this case and has forced us to petition the U.S. Supreme Court although the issues have been raised previously in such cases as Garner v. Louisiana and Taylor v. Louisiana.

May we ask your help in the payment of this bill of $370, payable to Adams Press, for the petition to the U.S. Supreme Court in a justifiable Civil Rights case.

Very truly yours,

Carl Rachlin

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Marvin Rich
Mr. Gordon Carey

CR:hdl

LAW OFFICES

TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER

SEP 21 REC'D

September 17, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esquire
165 W. 46th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Carl:

There is another bill which I have received which has not been paid. I would appreciate your paying same. I most sincerely bring to your attention that I have incurred these bills on my own credit, based upon the expectation that you would pay same. I find it deeply embarrassing to be in this position.

I trust that you will extricate me immediately.

Sincerely,

TOBIAS SIMON

TS:mlh
Enclosure:
The Hecla Press invoice
May 29, 1964, Stephens v. Tallahassee Theatres
$98.40

26

Law Offices

SQUADRON, ALTER & WEINRIB

STEPHEN WEINRIB
DAVID ALTER
HOWARD M. SQUADRON

LAWRENCE H. ROGOVIN
DIRK S. GOULD

EDWARD C. WEINRIB
COUNSEL

32 East 57th Street, New York 22

PLAZA 2-6550

SEP 22 REC'D

September 21, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
165 West 46th Street
New York, New York 10036

Pay

Dear Carl:

This bill was rendered some time ago upon request to cover disbursements either in the Penn matter or the Farmer matter. I don't mind if it's treated as a contribution, but the bookkeeping and stationery expense are getting out of hand. Please advise. By the way, I called you upon my return from Europe to discuss the possibility of making a motion to compel a decision in the Penn case. Please call me when you have a chance.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Howard

Howard M. Squadron

HMS:kr
Enc.

September 25, 1[illegible]64

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Bob, Nils and Lolis,

Enclosed is CORE's check No. 2693 in the amount of $750, in partial payment of our indebtedness to you.

I hope we'll be able to send you another check soon, and that you can be patient with us a little longer!

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Enc./
CR:hdl

September 25, 1964

$750.00 Immediately

Collins, Douglas & Elie

Payment in part of total indebtedness of over $2,965.00 which was due as of 5/7/64.

Legal

2965
750
2,215

~~Paterson~~ NJ (Passaic) Core

10/15

September 28, 1964

Heyman Zimel, Esq.
35 Church Street
Paterson, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Zimel:

It was very nice talking with you over the telephone today. I am very appreciative of all that you have done on behalf of CORE members in civil rights cases.

I have been talking to Mr. Farmer since we spoke on the phone and we think it important that, unless Sarjeant is acquitted, an immediate appeal be undertaken. I hope that the amount of bail presently covering him will be adequate to keep him out of jail during the course of any appeal. I assume, as in so many states, you may make a motion to continue bail pending the appeal.

I look forward to meeting you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

bcc: Mr. Richard Sarjeant

Steve – ask if they tried judge name · Re Sprowal –
1) call Clerk of name
2) Court Rep. these days
3) call Ct Rep to give us estimate

September 30, 1964

W04-7030

TO: Mr. Rachlin

FROM: Hannie

[illegible]

I called Eloyd McAulay about the Chris Sprowal case and he says he definitely wants to appeal, this is a perfect test case.

1) Sentencing is due around October 18th. 10th for sure

2) The trial lasted a couple of hours on two days. Mr. McAulay would like our OK to order the transcript, which would probably come to around $500. The bill would be sent to him, but he wants our assurance that we will pay it!
2 different stenos, one each day

3) He has sent a memorandum about this to George Schiffer a short while ago.

4) He will submit the notice of appeal for testing Section 722-b.

Officially Chris and the other defendent were charged with disorderly conduct, but, of course, this is really that they were loitering on or about a school.

[illegible]

$500.00

He can't! It'll cost what it'll cost!

STATEMENT

JAMES SHARP (Monroe, LA.C.)

October 5, 1964

As received from Mr. Elie of Douglas, Collins & Elie, in New Orleans this date:

For Jonesboro cases - Balance due him as of August 25th (Original charge was $260.50, of which $150 has been paid by LCDC) - Mr. Elie has original bill	$110.50
Various appearances in court and trial Jonesboro since August 25th	270.00
TOTAL DUE	$380.50

Reconcile

STATEMENT - COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
New Orleans, Louisiana

October 5, 1964

As received by Mr. Carl Rachlin in New Orleans this date:

Balance of fees owing Collins, Douglas & Elie (full figure):

1568.33
750.
2,318.33

Balance due from July statement	~~$1,568.33~~ 1,469.33 ✓ after $750 paid Sept.
Retainers July, August, September	1,200.00
Court disbursements	50.00
Telephone expenses for CORE for last 5 months	182.00
TOTAL DUE......	~~$3,000.33~~

2,901.33
-1,000.
1901.33
Oct 400.–
2,301.33

$1,000.00 mailed
10/6/64

Mr Williams
please reconcile
& return to Hannie

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

OCT 8 1964

October 5, 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

Our last statement was dated July 7, 1964; said report was sent to Marvin Rich at his request.

This statement will cover the period from July 12 through September 30.

As of our last statement, the amount owed us by C.O.R.E. was Two Thousand Seven Hundred Eighteen and 33/100 ($2,718.33) = 2,719.33
Dollars, exclusive of expenses. Since the date of our last 1250. –
statement, we have received One Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty 469.33
($1,250.00) Dollars; thus there is presently a balance of One
Thousand Five Hundred Sixty-Eight and 33/100 ($1,568.33) = 1,469.33
Dollars due on our last statement.

Our retainer fee for July, August and September is also due 1200. —
($400.00) a month for three months. Additionally, we paid the 50. –
cost in the suits filed against Schwegmann Supermarket--that is, Castle v Schwegmann--$15.00 filing fee and $10.00 for cost and also Smith v Wild Life and Fisheries Building, $25.00; to 182.01
this must be added our telephone bill ($182.01), said bills are enclosed herewith.

2,901.34

Permit me to state that I am not including the "narrative of services" that usually accompanies our reports, because our work for the most part have been supervisory, working with L.C.D.C., for the past two months. We assisted in the preparations of the suits against Charity Hospital, Schwegmann, Wild Life and Fisheries Building, Library in Monroe, and the Tiger Drive-In Luncheonette in New Roads. I made a trip to Arcadia during the period, and Nils went to Gulfport and Bay St. Louis. We have also prepared all the pleadings and stayed in constant contact with James Sharp in Monroe, Louisiana.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Carl Rachlin -2- October 5, 1964

As per your request, I am including the fees due James Sharp. On August 25 Sharp submitted a statement for $260.50--this was in connection with the various arrests in Monroe. Of the $260.50 L.C.D.C. paid Sharp $.50.00. Since that time Sharp has performed the following services: August 28, went to Jonesboro to get arraignment continued, $60.00 including travel; September 2 and September 9, arraignments, $60.00 per appearance including travel; September 30, Jonesboro, trial of cases $100.00; October 1, sentencing of defendants from September 30, $50.00.

RECAPITULATION

Balance due Collins, Douglas & Elie from July Statement	$1,568.33
Retainer--July, August & September	1,200.00
Court Cost	50.00
Telephone Expenses	182.00
TOTAL DUE	$3,000.33

James Sharp		
Balance from August 25		$ 110.50
Fees earned since August 25	paid	270.00
TOTAL DUE		$ 380.50

= 2,901.34
-1000.–
1901.34
Oct. 400
2,301.34

Respectfully submitted,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY:

LEE/amr
Enclosures

HEYMAN ZIMEL
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
35 CHURCH STREET
PATERSON 1, N. J.
SHERWOOD 2-5747

OCT 8 1964

Oct. 7, 1964.

Carl Rachlin, Esq.,
c/o CORE,
38 Park Row,
New York 38, New York.

Dear Mr. Rachlin: Re: State of New Jersey vs. Sargent
State of New Jersey vs. McPherson

As you doubtless know, Sargent was found guilty and was given a $100 fine and a three months jail sentence, the jail sentence to be suspended upon payment of the fine. Pursuant to his and your instructions I have filed a notice of appeal to the Passaic County Court and have ordered the transcript. (Since Sargent obviously has no money, the bill for the transcript will be sent to you.)

As to McPherson, he did not appear in court on September 30th, as required. I adjourned the matter for one week to this morning and wrote to McPherson informing him that if he did not appear a bench warrant would be issued and his bail forfeited. He did not appear this morning and a bench warrant has been issued against him.

As to other defendants who were convicted and are now serving time, Sargent never brought me their names. This is again unfortunate, because I believe that all their sentences can be curtailed either on application to the Acting Magistrate or to the County Court.

Very truly yours,

Heyman Zimel

HZ:EC

McPherson just walked in – I've had the bench warrant withdrawn and he will appear in court tomorrow
HZ

Dear Mr. Zimel
Thank you for your assistance
Please keep in touch.
I hope to meet you soon
Sincerely

October 7, 1964

AIR MAIL -
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Lolis Elie, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Elie,

Enclosed is CORE's check No. 2878 on account of outstanding debts to your firm, in the amount of $1,000.

When Mr. Rachlin was visiting you on Monday, he referred to a statement of July. The last statement I have in the files is dated May 7, 1964. So that we may put our records in order, could you kindly send us a copy of the July statement?

Mr. Rachlin is making every effort to have the balance due sent to you as quickly as possible.

We are also enclosing a check in the amount of $380.50 payable to James Sharp. I understand you have his bill and would appreciate your sending us a copy for our records.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Hannie de Leeuw
Secretary to Carl Rachlin,
General Counsel

Enclosures/

HdL

P.S. Since writing this, we received your letter of October 5th, for which we thank you. In the meantime Mr. Rachlin and you have spoken over the telephone.

October 9, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
General Counsel
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

At its last meeting the Board of the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund voted to pay the printing bill in the Callender et al. v. State of Florida case. You had requested this help in your letter to the Board of September 15, 1964.

Therefore, enclosed is a check in the amount of $370.00 made out to Adams Press for your use in this matter.

We are happy to cooperate with you in whatever ways we can.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

4

KUNSTLER KUNSTLER & KINOY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
511 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
MURRAY HILL 2-8317
"KANDKLEX"

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER
MICHAEL J. KUNSTLER
ARTHUR KINOY

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1964
[illegible]DECK, ELIAS, FRANKLE & [illegible]

October 14, 1964

Mr. John C. Lowry
144-60 41st Avenue
Flushing, New York

Dear John:

As I told you, the brief was submitted to the Supreme Court of North Carolina and we have just received a post card that it arrived at 4:10 p.m. on October 12, 1964.

We have just sent $75.00 to the clerk for the estimated mimeographing costs and this should complete our formalities except for the oral argument which should take place in late October or early November.

As you know, Dick Scupi did the three points on the grand and petit jury questions and this office the other eight points, including speedy trial, adverse local publicity and exhibition of prejudicial evidence to the jury.

I have agreed with Dick that, after the payment of necessary expenses, any sums received will be divided equally between our respective firms. I think that an ernest effort should now be made to raise these funds, and that the $75.00 advanced by this should be promptly reimbursed to us.

I am satisfied with the brief and think that we have both raised every possible state issue as well as preserved the requisite federal points. I will keep you informed as to the date of the oral argument.

Best regards,

Bill

William M. Kunstler

WMK:bkf
cc: Carl Rachlin, Esq.

October 15, 1964

Heyman Zimel, Esq.
35 Church Street
Paterson 1, N.J.

Dear Mr. Zimel,

Thank you for your assistance to Mr. Sargent and Mr. McPherson.

Please keep in touch.

I hope to meet you soon.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

P.S. With regard to the statement from Herman Edelstein for the transcript, we shall endeavor to take care of this soon.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman
OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

OCT 19 1964

File
N-Car
del

October 16, 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

Re: FOUNTAIN vs. CITY OF HIGH POINT et als.

Enclosed herewith, please find the Judgment entered in the above-captioned case, today.

Mr. Sammie Chess, Esquire, of High Point, appeared with me in this action which consumed a number of Court appearances; conferences before we reached this stage. Mr. Chess has agreed to accept the amount of $150.00 for his services and I am enclosing my statement for the balance of this account in full.

} not enclosed!
HdL

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

Enclosures: 2

I have the statement
AB Page
OCT 19 1964

OCT 19 1964

KARPATKIN, OHRENSTEIN & KARPATKIN
COUNSELORS AT LAW

MARVIN MOSES KARPATKIN
MANFRED OHRENSTEIN
RHODA HENDRICK KARPATKIN

660 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TEmpleton 2-9600
CABLE "KARPOLAW NEWYORK"

October 16, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Re: North Side State Bank v. CORE
(Tulsa case)

Dear Carl:

I enclose copies of various letters which are self-explanatory. Your ideas and comments would, of course, be welcome, but action by you is called for only as follows:

(1) Obtaining a good local lawyer in Tulsa to represent CORE. The Ungermans sound fine and I would like your authorization to get in touch with them via Mrs. Dickeson so that they can follow up on this case and whatever else is necessary.

(2) Arranging payment for my expenses on this trip as follows:

Air travel-New Orleans to Tulsa (As you know, New York to New Orleans was otherwise taken care of.)	$59.48
Motel	9.89
Miscellaenous	7.50
In addition, I have several long-distance calls concerning this case which were not made on the CORE credit-card. These amount to	15.00
	$91.87

reg.

Regards,

Marv

Marvin Moses Karpatkin

MMK:abm
Enclosures

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

October 20, 1964

Mrs. Ann Singer
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
1 Union Square, Room 902
New York 3, New York

Re: Louisiana v. Cox

Dear Mrs. Singer:

We wish once again to appeal to the SEDF for the payment of a printing bill for the brief in the above captioned case for the appeal to the Louisiana Supreme Court. This is a defamation case involving serious constitutional questions.

We would appreciate your help in payment of this bill, which amounts to $150.80 for thirty copies of the brief.

Thank you for your assistance.

Very truly yours,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Enc./Copy of Hecla Press bill

CR:hdl

OFFICE PHONE 2-6497

HOME PHONE [illegible]

W. R. SMITH BAIL BOND COMPANY
1101½ S. ADAMS STREET
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Corr Legal Dept
Rec'd 11/13

October 22, 1964

Mr. Tobias Simon
223 S.E. First Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Simon:

As per our conversation yesterday in Miami, I am enclosing the dates and names of the estreated bonds. They are as following:

Name	Amount	Date Estreated
Priscilla Stephens	$100.00	7/11/63
Ronald A. Diamond	250.00	5/21/64
Daniel Griffins	250.00	5/21/64
Total	$600.00	

Mr. Simon I do appreciate all of your kindness in helping me to collect this amount as well as all other favors. If I can ever be of service to you please call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

W.R. Smith

LAW OFFICES
TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER

October 26, 1964

OCT 28 REC'D

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
165 West 46th St.
New York City, N.Y.

To

Dear Carl:

Enclosed please find a letter that I have received from W. R. Smith Bail Bond Company. Therein, he reports that has been estreated against him some $600.00 in bonds. I believe that it is indispensable for Mr. Smith to be reimbursed in this amount. He has been a great source of strength to us in Tallahassee, and the loss should not be borne by him.

Please advise as to your intentions with regard to this matter.

Very truly yours,

Toby

TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

1 [illegible] broke
2 [illegible] estreated?

KUNSTLER KUNSTLER & KINOY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
511 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
MURRAY HILL 2-8317

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER
MICHAEL J. KUNSTLER
ARTHUR KINOY

CABLE ADDRESS
"KANDKLEX"

OCT 27 REC'D

October 26, 1964

Hon. Adrian Newton
Clerk
Supreme Court of North Carolina
P. O. Box 2170
Raleigh, North Carolina

Re: State v. Lowry #437

Dear Mr. Newton:

The above appeal will be argued on November 4, 1964 in Raleigh as No. 2 on your calendar for that day.

I would be interested in learning how much time is allotted for appellant's argument and when I may expect mimeographed copies of our brief. I have received the briefs in No. 438, a related case, but not in my own.

I would also like to receive at least five additional copies of the mimeographed brief if they are available.

Thank you very much for your help in this matter.

Very truly yours,

William M. Kunstler

WMK:bkf
cc: John C. Lowry
Richard Scupi, Esq.
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Walter B. Nivens, Esq.

CARL RACHLIN TRIP
CLEVELAND & CHICAGO
October 29-31, 1964

Thursday October 29: Leave Kennedy Airport, United Flight 491, at 2:15 P.M. EST
Arrive Cleveland at 3:42 P.M. EST

Ruth Turner of Cleveland CORE and Attorney Graham will meet Mr. Rachlin at the airport.

At 7:00 P.M. there will be a meeting at the office of Attorney Fred D. Roseboro (Rachlin, Turner, Graham and Roseboro). Telephone: HE 1-4122.

Contact: Ruth Turner, Cleveland CORE: (216) 791-2111

Hotel: To be reserved by Ruth Turner.

Friday October 30: Leave Cleveland on United Flight at 9:15 A.M. EST
Arrive Chicago at 9:32 A.M. CST

Gene Tournour will try to send someone to pick up Mr. Rachlin at the airport. Otherwise, proceed directly to Northside Freedom Center, 1486 North Larrabee. Telephone: 642-6719.

At 10-10:30 A.M. Gene Tournour will meet Mr. Rachlin and hold a preliminary meeting.

At 11:30 A.M. a meeting has been scheduled with Attorneys Keig and Byrner at their office: 30 North LaSalle Street, Telephone:

After the above meeting Mr. Rachlin may meet with some of the tenants involved in this case, as well as with law students of Chicago University Law School who will be at the Northside Center in the early afternoon. These meetings should be ended by 4 P.M.

Contact: Gene Tournour, 204 West North Avenue: (312) 664-7083 OR at the Northside Center (see above).

Saturday October 31: Leave Chicago for return to New York. Ticket is for tourist jet. There are flights on American Airlines almost hourly.

Sunday Nov. 1st Delta 927: lv Newark 3:10 ar Jackson 5:20 CST
Jackson: Sun + Sand Motel
or c/o Henry Aronson
(601) 948-4100

Cancelled

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

NOV 9 - REC'D

November 4, 1964

Tobias Simon, Esq.
Ingraham Building Annex
223 Southeast First Street
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Toby,

Thank you for your letter of October 26th. However, you did not enclose the letter from W. R. Smith Bail Bond Company.

At the moment we are absolutely broke. Which bonds have been estreated?

Regards,

Carl

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

cc Rich
Carey
Farmer
Bookkeeping

November 6, 1964

The Bank of New York
530 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen,

The following is a resolution of the National Action Council of the Congress of Racial Equality passed at its meeting on October 10, 1964:

> "Be it hereby resolved that the National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, James Farmer, and/or the Community Relations Director, Marvin Rich, are hereby directed and empowered to enter into negotiations and consummate a loan with or renew a loan with any bank, and particularly the Bank of New York, in an amount not to exceed $100,000.00, which money is to be used for the regular purposes of the Congress of Racial Equality, and the National Director and/or the Community Relations Director as aforesaid shall report the consummation of such loan to the next succeeding meeting of the Steering Committee of the National Action Council."

Subscribed and Sworn to:

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant Secretary

GRC:CR:hdl

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed by name and affixed the seal of said Corporation this 6th day of November, 1964.

Carl Rachlin, General Counsel

NOV 9 1964

KUNSTLER KUNSTLER & KINOY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
511 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
MURRAY HILL 2-8317

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER
MICHAEL J. KUNSTLER
ARTHUR KINOY

CABLE ADDRESS
"KANDKLEX"

November 6, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
General Counsel
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Re: Lowry v. State

Dear Carl:

The argument in the above matter took place Wednesday in Raleigh. I think that it went very well and it may be that we'll get a reversal at this level.

I would appreciate an immediate reimbursement of my out-of-pocket expenses so far in this case. We have spent the following sums for the items indicated:

1.	Typing of brief	$125.00	
2.	Reproduction of brief & reply	85.50	210.50
3.	Plane fare to Raleigh and return	71.65	
4.	Expenses in Raleigh (motel, food, etc.)	36.34	107.99 318.49
		$318.49	

We would appreciate a check in the very near future covering the above.

Cordially,

Bill

William M. Kunstler

WMK/mj
cc. Lowry

November 10, 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin, General Counsel
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

Enclosed is a CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund check made out to you in the amount of $1,044.71. This is to pay the legal fees, travel and other expenses in the Lois Chaffee case. The Board of our organization recently voted approval of the payment of these costs in this important civil rights matter.

The Board of SEDF is glad to cooperate with you in whatever ways it can.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

We will have to ask Al Bronstein about this — send him copy of letter

f/u ~~11/20~~
12/8

November 11, 1964

Henry Aronson, Esq.
COFO Legal Office
507½ North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Hank,

Jack Pratt has requested that we get him some information concerning a faitly large group of people who were arrested in Canton last Spring before the Summer Program was instituted.

The National Council of Churches put up something over $5,000 in bail for these people. His auditors are requesting some proof that the money has been in fact put up as bail. Can we get him copies of the deposit slips showing that the money was used or copies of any other documents which would satisfy the Council's auditors?

I am sorry I didn't get to Jackson last week but for various reasons I will explain to you when I see you, the pre-trial hearing before Judge Cox was, as you know, postponed.

I will be in New Orleans beginning Sunday night, the Fifteenth, because I have an argument in the Fifth Circuit Tuesday on an interesting case on appeal from a trial before Judge Mize and a jury.

I hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: John Pratt, Esq.

11/17: Sent HS copy of Pratt letter of 11/16

11/19: Advised Pratt we did so and sent copy of this. (see NLG file)

CLARENCE C. MALONE, JR.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
330½ EAST PETTIGREW STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

TELEPHONE: 682-2774

NOV 1 6 1964

November 14, 1964

Previous bills in file (also Durol + Burt)

Mr. Carl Rachlin
36 Park Row
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

Enclosed herewith please find my statement for professional services rendered CORE on the dates and times shown on the statement.

Asyyou know, the Supreme Court of North Carolina reversed the conviction in State vs. Fox from Guilford County in an opinion filed June 12, 1964. This case was tried at the August, 1963 term of the Guilford County Superior Court and argued in the Fall term 1963 of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. As you know, there is still a balance due of $490.00 remaining unpaid for services rendered in that your organization do all that is possible in an effort to make payment of these bills. I realize the financial burden upon all of us in these cases, and am most happy to cooperate in any way that I can with you. However, I must have remuneration for my services and am in dire need of the funds owed me. I, therefore, request that remittance be made immediately. May I now say that there are later bills for work done subsequent to the Hillsboro Superior Court trials and I will bill you for these upon completion of the appellate work involved in those cases.

May I now thank you for any consideration given me in this matter.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Malone, Jr.

CCM/JB:bjg

cc: Mr. F. B. McKissick

commission on religion and race

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s

475 riverside drive, new york, n. y. 10027 telephone: 870-2438

bishop reuben h. mueller, president r. h. edwin espy, general secretary

robert w. spike
executive director

November 16, 1964

f/u.

NOV 17 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
General Counsel
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Carl:

This is just to follow up on my phone conversation of last Tuesday in which I asked you to present us either with the originals or with duplicates of the bonds which were secured for persons in Canton, Mississippi last Spring, and to which we contributed the sum of $7.277.00. The auditors of the National Council of Churches have indicated that this sum cannot be debited against our Hold Account unless accompanied by an asset (the bail bond receipts). They have stated that unless the situation is corrected immediately they will require us to charge this $7.277.00 against our operating budget. Since that would put a severe kink in the Commission's operations, I am asking that you expedite this request as rapidly as possible.

Best regards,

Jack

John M. Pratt
Counsel to the Commission

JMP:bas

Nov. 17 copy to Henry Aronson ✓

the rt. rev. arthur lichtenberger, chairman
eugene carson blake • bishop b. julian smith • mrs. j. fount tillman – vice chairmen

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST AVAILABLE.

S T A T E M E N T

For Professional services rendered:

Trial of Hillsboro Cases, Orange County Superior Court, Hillsboro, N. C.

	FEE	TRAVEL EXPENSES
[illegible]	$5.00	10.00
[illegible]	50.00	10.00
[illegible]	50.00	10.00
[illegible]	50.00	10.00
2-2[illegible]4	50.00	10.00
3-2-4	50.00	10.00
3-3-4	50.00	10.00
3-4-4	50.00	10.00
3-5-4	50.00	10.00
3-6-4	50.00	10.00
3-9-4	50.00	10.00
3-12-4	50.00	10.00
3-16-4	50.00	10.00
3-17-4	50.00	10.00
3-18-4	50.00	10.00
3-19-4	50.00	10.00
3-20-4	50.00	10.00
4-13-4	50.00	10.00
[illegible]	50.00	10.00
4-16-4	50.00	10.00
4-17-4	50.00	10.00
4-20-4	50.00	10.00
4-21-4	50.00	10.00
4-22-4	50.00	10.00
4-25-4	50.00	10.00
4-26-4	50.00	10.00
	$1225.00	$ 250.00

TOTAL $ 1,475.00

TELEPHONE CALLS.. 11.00

TOTAL .... $ [illegible]

CREDITS:

4-1-64	National Core	$ 200.00
4-23-6	Durham Core	100.00
4-28-6	Durham Core	100.00
		$ [illegible]

$ [illegible]

BALANCE DUE FROM STATE VS. FOX, GUILFORD COUNTY [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT NORTH CAROLINA STATE SUPREME COURT [illegible]

BALANCE DUE [illegible]

RESPECTFULLY,

C. C. MALONE, JR.

CCM/JRcb

cc: Mr. F. B. McKissick
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
213½ E. Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

C. C. MALONE, JR.
Attorney and Counsellor
at Law
[illegible]
[illegible]

November 19, 1964

John Pratt, Esq.
Commission on Race and Religion
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.

Dear Jack,

Enclosed is a photocopy of the letter George Crockett sent to Anna Langford of Chicago who, during the summer, was in Mississippi, I gather for the Guild. I also send you a copy of her letter to me, which may be of interest to you, and a copy of my letter to her which I, after considerable internal debate, decided to send.

Thank you for your letter of November 16th regarding the bond money in Canton. We wrote to Henry Aronson about this, as per the enclosed copy of letter, and sent him a copy of your letter as well.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin

CR:hdl

Law Offices
SQUADRON, ALTER & WEINRIB

STEPHEN WEINRIB
DAVID ALTER
HOWARD M. SQUADRON

LAWRENCE H. ROGOVIN
DIRK S. GOULD

EDWARD C. WEINRIB
COUNSEL

32 East 57th Street, New York 10022
PLAZA 2-6550

NOV 20 REC'D

November 19, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
165 West 46th Street
New York, New York

Re: People v. Penn, et al.
Farmer, et al. v. Moses

Dear Carl:

Pursuant to our discussion, we enclose run down of the unreimbursed out-of-pocket disbursements that we have incurred to date in connection with the above two matters. I would be very grateful if you could arrange for payment.

Sincerely,

Howard
Howard M. Squadron

HMS:kr
Enc.

P. S. These are in addition to the items listed on our bill dated June 22, 1964.

OK L

11/30

November 19, 1964

William M. Kunstler, Esq.
511 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Re: LOWRY

Dear Bill,

At the moment we are extremely weak financially and I request that you wait further for payment of your expenses.

By the way, our auditors, in going over the bill (and we are very audit conscious because of the money situation these days) has asked me to obtain further information on the item of $125 for typing of this brief. As yet, by the way, we have not received a copy of the brief. I hope that you can give us the information on this.

Similarly, we are requested for information concerning the 60 copies of the opinion in the CORE v. Clinton case. The auditor is reluctant to understand why it was necessary to undergo that expense.

I hope to see you soon.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

November 19, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
General Counsel, CORE
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y.

Re: Counsel fees
Murphy W. Bell

Dear Carl:

According to my records, CORE owes $599.50 on the principal debt. I am enclosing two carbons of letters that was submitted to Ronnie Moore (at his request). They have not been paid either.

I don't like to be recalcitrant in this matter of counsel fees, it is just a question of paying rent, office and secretarial expenses or closing up shop. I cannot extend credit. I must have funds to operate on. I'm practicing law on a shoestring. I have not capital. CORE, at this moment, has pressing and important case in New Roads, St. Francisville, Clinton, and here in Baton Rouge, the 2nd Cox case. I would love to participate and handle these cases along with the rest of your attorneys, but I cannot participate without the necessary funds. It's not that I don't have patience with CORE or that I've lost faith in CORE'S integrity or ability to pay counsel fees, but just a question of whether I can continue to effectively operate as an attorney in the wider and more frequent (and more hostile) circumstances as now exist down here.

I have continued to function as counsel to the local and nearby groups (and I always will), and I have not rendered a bill or statement to either the local or national group, except where the service was substantial and perempted a great deal of my time and office materials.

I want to work with you, and I want to work with CORE, but I must and I will require that at least expenses be advanced before I further undertake any substantial task or case.

Very truly yours,

Murphy W. Bell

MWB/syw
Enclosures

KUNSTLER KUNSTLER & KINOY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
511 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
MURRAY HILL 2-8317

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER
MICHAEL J. KUNSTLER
ARTHUR KINOY

CABLE ADDRESS
"KANDKLEX"

November 23, 1964

OK
Xhes

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y. 10038

NOV 24 1964

Dear Carl:

The $125.00 for typing involved the services of a stenographer who had to come in on Saturday and Sunday to complete the brief. We have paid her out of our own pocket and prompt reimbursement would be appreciated. In addicion, we have paid for air fare to Raleigh as well as motel and other expenses in that city.

I am enclosing a copy of the briefs (there were two of them) but I would appreciate their return when you have read them. We only get two copies and I have sent a set on to Dick Scupi for his files.

As for the CORE v. Clinton brief, twenty copies were filed with the court and some five or six distributed to co-counsel. The remainder were sent to lawyers throughout the south and used extensively by them. We though that the case was so significant that it should have wider currency than the normal one. We hope that this meets with your approval.

Cordially,

Will m. K.

William M. Kunstler

WMK:bkf
Enclosures

KUNSTLER KUNSTLER & KINOY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
511 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
MURRAY HILL 2-8317

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER
MICHAEL J. KUNSTLER
ARTHUR KINOY

CABLE ADDRESS
"KANDKLEX"

November 23, 1964

OK
[illegible]

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y. 10038

NOV 24 1964

Dear Carl:

The $125.00 for typing involved the services of a stenographer who had to come in on Saturday and Sunday to complete the brief. We have paid her out of our own pocket and prompt reimbursement would be appreciated. In addicion, we have paid for air fare to Raleigh as well as motel and other expenses in that city.

I am enclosing a copy of the briefs (there were two of them) but I would appreciate their return when you have read them. We only get two copies and I have sent a set on to Dick Scupi for his files.

As for the CORE v. Clinton brief, twenty copies were filed with the court and some five or six distributed to co-counsel. The remainder were sent to lawyers throughout the south and used extensively by them. We though that the case was so significant that it should have wider currency than the normal one. We hope that this meets with your approval.

Cordially,

William M. Kunstler

WMK:bkf
Enclosures

FORM 20
(10/64)

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Financial Authorization and Requisition

Date November 23, 1964

Amount $150.00

Date Needed IMMEDIATELY

Payee Sammie Chess, Esq.

Address

(to be filled in where request is not accompanied by invoice or check is not to be picked up in office)

Purpose: For services in Fountain vs. City of High Point et al.

(see statement received from McKissick October 19th and letter of 11/19. We have not received a new copy of the statement, but meanwhile this should b paid.

CHARGE:

		AMOUNT
7100	Member. & Finance - Mtce.	$
7200	Member. & Finance - Recruit.	
7300	Public Int. and Education	
7400	Administration	
7500	Chapter Devel.	
7600	Holiday Cards	
77	Special Fund Raising*	
8100	Program	
82	List Conferences, etc.*	
84	Publications*	
85	Projects *	
Other	Legal - expenses	$150.00

* Specify one to be indicated.

Requested by: Legal
Department

Signature

Approved by:

check #
Date
Approved by

Note:

Sprowal

12/8

November 24, 1964

Lloyd McAulay, Esq.
Kenyon & Kenyon
165 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

WO4-7030

Dear Lloyd,

May I assume that you will prepare the brief in the Sprowal case? If by any chance you cannot, please let me know immediately.

For your information, there was a case in 33 U.S. Law Week 2175 in California, entitled "in re Huddleston" decided on or about September 14, 1964, which bears rather directly on statutes concerned with loitering in the vicinity of a school and has a favorable decision.

With kindest regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

12/3 CR + McA. tel. conversation:

~~566-7352~~ Fred Weinberg, (court reporter) 566-6364
2 Grace Ct.
B'lyn

12/8

Wants money first. Call him.

TI2-8234 Wrong - It's Gonzalez - it's ready - wants $112.-

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

17 December 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
280 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

In connection with the audit of our records as of May 31, 1964 will you kindly confirm directly to our auditors, Apfel & Englander, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, the amount of our indebtedness to you as of the above date.

Kindly set forth the dates and terms of the loans.

A stamped self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your reply.

Very truly yours,

James Farmer
mr

James Farmer
National Director

JF:LP

nothing
due

December 17, 1964

Howard M. Squadron, Esq.
32 East 57th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Howard,

Sadly I must tell you that CORE's financial condition is so bad at the moment that it is not possible to purchase even one, no less two tickets for the dinner in your honor Saturday evening.

I am sure you will understand the deep personal regard and affection that I have for you and that my non-attendance in no way reflects any diminution of this feeling. Your services on behalf of civil rights and civil liberties over these years that I have known you are such that the honor being extended to you Saturday is well deserved and it is sad that I will not be present.

I look forward to a continuance of our close professional and personal relationship in the future.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin

cc: Mrs. Naomi Levine,
American Jewish Congress

CR:hdl

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

By Hand

December 18, 1964

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman
OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Mrs. Ann Singer
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Singer,

We wish to thank the SEDF very much for making a grant to CORE for our second annual Legal Conference, in the amount of $3,000. This money will be spent for the renting of hotel space, administrative and planning costs of the Conference, travel expenses of some conferees, printing costs and mailings.

The Legal Conference is being planned for the week-end of February 19-21, 1965, and will be held in New York City. The exact location has not yet been determined. We anticipate that some 200 lawyers from all over the country will attend. The theme of the conference this year will be "Civil Rights After The Civil Rights Act." There will be five working sessions, at each of which a major legal paper will be presented and discussed, on such subjects as:

The NLRB and Racial Discrimination;
The Unconstitutional Use of Bail;
Affirmative Uses of the Injunction;
New Approaches to Landlord-Tenant Relationships;
Civil Rgihts and the Anti-Poverty Program

On the Saturday evening of February 20th there will be a Banquet, with a prominent guest speaker, also still to be announced.

Our first mailing is ready to be printed, announcing the Conference. We have come to the point where we shall need to draw a check. We should therefore be most grateful if you could let us have a check for the full amount of the grant. We propose that the money be deposited in a special checking account that Carl Rachlin keeps at the Chase Manhattan Bank for monies not his own, and that he sign all checks for expenses related to the Conference. An accounting of such disbursemnts will be made and submitted to you after the Conference.

./.

May we thank you once again for your grant for the CORE Legal Conference, which, we trust, will do so much for legal defense in the civil rights field.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CC: Mr. Marvin Rich

CR:hdl

DEC 3 1964

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

December 26, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

My last statement to you was dated October 5. The amount owed us by C.O.R.E. at that time was Three thousand and 33/100 ($3,000.33) Dollars; since that time we have received One thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars. So there is presently Two thousand ($2,000.00) Dollars due us from our October statement. Since that time, we have had expenses of Six hundred twenty-eight and 79/100 ($628.79) Dollars, which are broken down as follows:

2,901.34
1,000 -
1,901.34

Telephone - September, October and November		$206.54
Court cost:		
Corrie Collins transcript, Clinton case	$ 87.60	
Clinton Library (sit-in)	31.00	
Charity Hospital	2.50	
Matthews, Clinton	12.60	
Secretary of State	6.00	
Cox, defamation	10.00	
Henry Brown, Clinton	25.00	
Pressley, Monroe	15.00	
Clinton, Clerk, library case	30.00	
		219.70
Transportation, hotel and board:		
Trips to Monroe	$ 88.40	
Washington and New York	114.15	
		202.55
TOTAL		$628.79
		400.00) retainer

Erna Parden
Paid

628.79

Additionally, our retainer fee for October, November and December is also past due. The total presently due or past due amounts to Three thousand eight hundred and 28/100 ($3,800.28) Dollars.

1,200.

3,730.13

Carl, as near as I can figure, Eighteen Hundred ($1,800.00) Dollars of the ($3,800.28) probably represents out-of-pocket expenses. The reason I can't be more accurate is because each of our statements have included a balance from a previous statement.

Bob and Nils join me in wishing you the best for the New Year.

Warm personal regards,

LElie

LOLIS E. ELIE

LEE/amr
Enclosures

1/4/65

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

December 28, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.,
CORE,
38 Park Row,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

CORE's failure to pay Arnold Rothbard's bills for transcribing the records in those few cases where we had found it necessary to order transcripts is causing us great embarrassment. In point of fact, we may be unable to get additional transcripts that are needed. The amounts involved are small.

I am fully aware of CORE's present financial situation.

Please see to it that these transcripts bills are paid promptly so that we may avoid having to put up the money in advance in the future.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

G. S.

George Schiffer 4 L.B.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

JAN 11 1965

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
January 5, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
Legal Department
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

Several months ago, we sent you a bill of $420.00, from the F. A. Morgan Bonding Company, nothing has been done toward paying the forestated.

The bonding company has reach its peak of patience and tolerance. I have reached my peak of pressure and endurance. This bill must be paid at once.

Mr. Rachlin, don't bother about answering this letter send me a check payable to F. A. Morgan Bonding Company for said amount today. If you have lost the bill, still send the check.

I need not cite reasons why this bill is important.

Take care, my brother.

Yours for bad credit,

RMMoore

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj

January 7, 1965

Mr. Arnold Rothbard
218-79 99th Avenue
Queens Village, N.Y. 11429

Dear Mr. Rothbard,

As explained over the phone to your wife today, we regret very much the delay in sending you the enclosed check, which is in the amount of $152.00.

This check is in payment of minutes you prepared for Mr. Schiffer's office as follows:

People v. Andy Young	$70.00
People v. Farmanian & Lloyd	10.00
People v. Joel Bulkin and Franklin Anderson	72.00
	$152.00

The above cases all arose out of the World's Fair demonstrations.

We sincerely regret any inconvenience we may have caused you. Our delay was partially due to the fact that my secretary was ill and out of the office for some time in December, not to mention the holidays. We very much appreciate your working so hard to prepare some of these minutes.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

bcc: George Schiffer, Esq.
Mrs. Ann Singer, CORE-SEDF

Refunded by SEDF
#262 Jan 19, 1965

Paid
8/4

January 7, 1965

CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y.

Attention: Mrs. Ann Singer

Re: Arnold Rothbard, Court Stenographer

Dear Ann,

Thank you for your wonderful cooperation when I spoke to you over the phone today about the payment of Mr. Rothbard's statements.

Enclosed is copy of our letter to him of today's date. As agreed, this has been paid by Mr. Rachlin using temporarily the money for the Legal Conference (i.e. $152 of it), as the matter was most urgent, as you know. You said that SEDF will reimburse us, thus assuming payment of this obligation.

I look forward to our getting together to decide on an orderly procedure to be followed in the future with regard to bills for legal expenses whibh SEDF will pay.

Incidentally, I spoke to Mrs. Rothbard, who told me that her husband had been working on some of these minutes until two o'clock in the morning, so he really put himself out for us, and we are all very grateful that you helped out so promptly. Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

Hannie de Leeuw
Sec'y to Carl Rachlin

Enc./

HdL

cc: George Schiffer, Esq.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

January 7, 1965

Mr. Andrew Norman
Palisades, New York

Dear Andy,

We are very appreciative of the fact that you have agreed to provide sufficient collateral so that CORE can borrow $25,000 from a bank.

It is understood that CORE may also borrow an additional $50,000 during the next two weeks, for a total of $75,000. This $75,000, which will include the $25,000 borrowed by virtue of your collateral, shall be treated equally and shall be repaid without any one creditor being preferred to any other creditor.

It is possible that CORE may incur additional obligations beyond the $75,000 referred to above that is to be borrowed. In the event that this should occur, we will make certain that these obligations will be subordinated to the $75,000 referred to above.

We will agree that in the event there should be any default in the repayment of the $25,000 obtained by virtue of the collateral you have given, we will execute any authorization required by the banking institution which will permit them to attach CORE's assets and income and, of course, this letter itself is such authorization, unless the bank wants additional documents.

If this meets with your approval, would you return the carbon of this letter included with the original, indicating your approval. With many thanks for this kindness as well as the numerous others you have given over the years, we remain, with best regards,

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich

Marvin Rich
Acting National Director

Carl Rachlin

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

This is satisfactory

____
Andrew Norman

CR:hdl

112-25 34th Avenue
Apartment 5G
Corona, L.I., N.Y. 11368

John M. Burns, III
1 Wall Street
New York, New York

January 9, 1965

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that the cost of the minutes in the case of People v. Eugene Sklar will cost $100 for appeal purposes, and, in receipt of your check in that amount, I shall begin to type same and forward to your office.

If I do not hear from you within a week, I shall assume that you are no longer desirous of obtaining the minutes, and I shall file my notes away in the Archieves.

Very truly yours,

William R Lewis

William R. Lewis

Joseph L. Di Matteo
69-39 213th Street
Bayside 64, New York

January 9, 1965

John M. Burns, III
1 Wall Street
New York, New York

RE: PEO. VS. EUGENE SKLAR
Docket #1341
Part 3, Queens
September 2, 1964
Transcript of trial (original & 5 copies)

Dear Sir:

The cost of the above is $30.00. Upon receipt of a check in this amount, the minutes will be transcribed.

Kindly allow two weeks for transcription upon my receipt of your check.

Very truly yours,

Joseph L. Di Matteo

Joseph L. Di Matteo, CSR.
Official Court Reporter.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Save for information only

January 9, 1965

CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York 38, N.Y.

Attention: Mrs. Ann Singer

Dear Ann,

Among the urgent bills we discussed yesterday was the one from a court reporter, Florence Clark, who prepared the minutes in the case of People v. Herbert Callender.

Herb was running into serious trouble because these minutes were not available, and it became necessary to pay this bill immediately yesterday. We thus found we had to do the same thing we did in the case of the Arnold Rothbard bill--i.e. Mr. Rachlin made out a check using money for the Legal Conference. It was check #5318C in the amount of $98.00.

I trust that SEDF will reimburse Mr. Rachlin.

Separately I am writing you with regard to other urgent bills.

Thanks so much for your wonderful help.

Sincerely,

Hannie

Hannie de Leeuw
Sec'y to Carl Rachlin

Enc./ Copy of statement from Florence Clark,
dated December 14, 1964

HdL

6/4

January 11, 1965

F. A. Morgan Bonding Service
130 St. Louis St.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Attention: Mr. Vernon Raborn, Manager

Gentlemen:

Mr. Ronnie Moore has urged us on your behalf to pay an outstanding bill of $420. For our records, while we know what the bond fees for Leonard Williams and Ledell Mae Jackson amounting to $100 are for, nowhere in our records can we find a statement as to the previous balance referred to of $320.

Would you favor us with such a statement since our auditors require the same.

We regret any delays and will take care of your bill as promptly as possible.

Thank you for your courtesy in this and other matters.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Ronnie Moore
bcc: Mr. Richard Haley
Bookkeeping

CR:hdl

January 11, 1965

REGISTERED MAIL

Mr. Robert Trentlyon
Hornblower & Weeks
639 Third Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Trentlyon,

Enclosed please find two duly executed copies of Certification of Corporate Authorization to Transfer, one for five shares and the other for three shares of Columbia Broadcasting System.

Also enclosed is Certificate No. BO 440014 for the five shares of this stock, signed by the Assistant Treasurer, Marvin Rich.

Mr. Rich has asked me to thank you very much for your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

Hannie de Leeuw
Secretary to Carl Rachlin

Enclosures/3

HL

cc: Mrs. L. Farmer
Mr. G. Wiley
Mr. M. Rich

January 11, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is a CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund check to you in the amount of $1,028.79. Carl Rachlin has instructed the Fund, with the approval of our Board's executive committee, to forward this money to you for the following:

$628.79	for past expenses and disbursements
400.00	retainer fee for January, 1965

CORE SEDF is pleased to cooperate in this legal defense matter, and we all appreciate your good work in civil rights.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

cc: Carl Rachlin, Esq.

January 12, 1965

TO: Carl Rachlin

FROM: Ann Singer

We have received a number of requests for payment of legal bills from your secretary. I would much appreciate it if you would send in a complete list of bills on hand which you wish SEDF to pay. You should also include certification that these bills are proper for SEDF to pay under the Internal Revenue Service Code. We will not pay any further bills on an ad hoc basis, since this creates unnecessary administrative problems because it does not provide us with any proper basis for budgeting, nor are we assured that these are bills which we should, in fact, pay.

We do want to help in any way we can. Please give this your immediate attention.

Incidentally, as you recall SEDF agreed to pay $450. a month for expenses to George Shiffer and a fee of $125. a week. Despite this agreement we continue to get additional bills for Jules Zalon's job-related personal expenses. You will also note that both Messrs. Shiffer and Zalon submit bills to CORE for trial transcripts, printing, etc. We thought the $450. was supposed to cover all those expenses.

/b

had conference
with A.S
1/14/64
re above

[cc: Marvin Rich]

2847 UNION BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, 63115
CO 1-0138

JAN

Jan 15, 1965

Dear Carl,

Please write and let me know what headway you have made on the point you volunteered to brief ~~on~~ in the Jefferson Bank contempt convictions. We are quickly nearing the time when this brief should be filed either in the U.S. District Court or the ~~8th~~ Eight Circuit Court of Appeals. Several months ago I sent you a list of the points that would need some research. All of 15 of us are still out on bond but the U.S District Judge James Meredith recently denied writs of habeas corpus on the second group of seven who were convicted. I am expecting a ruling soon on the other two cases and ~~[illegible]~~ we should try to have a winning ~~brief~~ brief to present ~~th~~ to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Please let me hear from you soon.

Hamme Berry

Sincerely
Robert B Curtis

R.H. Curtis of St Louis
~~cc to~~ Alyra Schubin, esq — home address

Dear Alyra

~~I was con~~ Rob't Curtis, esq. of St Louis has just written me concerning the answers to the questions in his letter which I requested it for ~~help~~ ~~to~~ prepare a reply. He is naturally anxious to hear. Will you perhaps write directly to him and send me a copy so we can save time

Regards

Leg- files

January 18, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
CORE, Scholarship, Education
& Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
Room 1707
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

With regard to York, Pennsylvania there was a serious police brutality case and I authorized purchase of the Coroner's Hearing minutes. The amount involved is $30.40. If you will make a check payable to me in The Matter of the Death of Carl Williams I will take care of it.

In Springfield, Massachusetts we do have a serious case arising from a charge against the leader of the civil rights demonstrations last Summer, Oscar Bright. My personal feeling about Bright is that he is a honorable person being charged improperly in order to break up the civil rights movement in which he was the most active leader. I enclose a bill for $80 for the taking of stenographic minutes at the hearing in regard to his defense against possession of narcotics.

In my view and the view of several other lawyers, there is no basis to this charge. We worked jointly with the NAACP (Carter's office) on this case. They have assumed many expenses and I agreed to assume this one.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs
Enc.

Self
fees

CARL RACHLIN - EXPENSES October 30, 31, 1965

October 30, 1965

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Meeting in Jackson and conference
with Rev. Morris and Mr. Morgan in Atlanta

to Newark Airport	2.75
meals in Jackson	6.50

October 31, 1965

meals in Jackson & Atlanta	5.25
from La Guardia Airport to home	2.50
	17.00

CHARLES R. OLDHAM
ATTORNEY AT LAW
706 CHESTNUT - ROOM 326
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101
CENTRAL 1-0464

January 19, 1965

JAN 21 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel, CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Carl:

The Jefferson Bank Case is again on the move. We are progressing slowly from the U. S. District Court to the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Local funds are running a little bit low and I would like to know the possibility of the Legal Defense Fund assuming the bond, which amounts to $750.00 and further assuming the cost of printing briefs and, if essential, the cost of having the transcript prepared. The transcript runs to approximately 2,400 pages and if this must be printed, the cost would indeed be monumental.

Another slight problem has arisen. One of the defendants, Mr. Taylor Jones, who was also a participant in the Chicago summer project, has a predilection to signing his name to oblong pieces of paper against a non-existent bank account and presently is ensconsed in the jail at Belleville, Illinois under $5,000 bond. He is currently on leave from the Federal Court on a $1,500 bond and if we are requested to produce him, I am fearful that we cannot. You might ask the Legal Defense Fund to set up a reserve in the event the bond is forfeited.

Another defendent, Danny Pollock, has been inducted into the army. Soon he will be merrily winging his way across the Atlantic to continue his fight for democracy, in Germany.

These persistent, pestiferous problems are brought to your attention in order that you may consider them with the perspicuity for which you are noted.

Very truly yours,

Charles R. Oldham
Charles R. Oldham

SEDF Board meeting 3/10

FORM 20
(10/64)

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Financial Authorization and Requisition

Date January 21, 1965

Amount $420.00

Date Needed IMMEDIATELY

Payee F. A. Morgan Bonding Service

Address

(to be filled in where request is not accompanied by invoice or check is not to be picked up in office)

Phoned Raborn saying ~~it will be pai~~ he'll have check in about 2 weeks.

Purpose: Bonds furnished in W. Feliciana Parish and Jonesboro, La. (statements dated Nov. 10 and Oct. 9)

CHARGE:

		AMOUNT
7100	Member. & Finance - Mtce.	$
7200	Member. & Finance - Recruit.	
7300	Public Int. and Education	
7400	Administration	
7500	Chapter Devel.	
7600	Holiday Cards	
77	Special Fund Raising*	
8100	Program	
82	List Conferences, etc.*	
84	Publications*	
85	Projects *	
Other	Legal - bail	$420.00

* Specify one to be indicated.

Requested by: Legal
Department

Signature

voter registration

Approved by:

check #

Date

Approved by

3/2/65 Ronnie says he is planning to sue us - suggests phoning ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. Raborn + pay immediately

Note:

January 21, 1965

Charles R. Oldham, Esq.
706 Chestnut - Room 326
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Charlie:

Flattery will get you nowhere.

However, just as soon as I return from the Southern Regional Conference, I will do what I can to raise what sounds like a monumental sum of money. I take it the 2,400 pages would mean a printing cost of $5,000 or more. Do I state this inaccurately?

With affection to you and Marian,

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin

CR:hdl

Call for bills

FEB 11 REC'D

MURRAY A. GORDON
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
401 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10013
WORTH 6-1800

To Tobias Simon

January 22, 1965

Tell Bill

Jerome J. Bornstein, Esq.
Bishop & Bornstein
56 Pine Street
Orlando, Florida

Re: Due v. Tallahassee Theatres, Inc.

Dear Jerry:

Has there been any word on the bills which I have submitted in the above matter beyond that which you have already sent me. The printer is pressing me on that matter and I should like to have a disposition on this.

Best wishes.

Very truly yours,

Murray
MURRAY A. GORDON

Toby – please, please take care of this

MAG:cy.

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE
FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1707
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

[illegible] Received

January 25, 1966

JAN 27 1966

Carl Rachlin
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Carl:

I am enclosing $30.40 for the York, Pennsylvania minutes. However, I think it very bad practice to make out checks to you. The bills should be sent here, and then we can pay the individual presenting the bill directly. I need your approval, but I would hesitate to have too many checks made out to you.

Cordially,

M

Marv

MR:hm
Enclosure

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *leadership development director;* Ronnie M. Moore ■ *legal director;* Carl Rachlin ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S.J. ■ John Henry Faulk ■ Doris Freedman ■ Dr. Edward L. Gibson ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Joann List Levinson ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

f/u

January 26, 1965

Mrs. Rita F. Hunnicut, CSR
P. O. Box 1892
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Mrs. Hunnicutt,

In the process of corresponding with various people concerning payment of the outstanding balance for the transcripts you prepared for a case of the Tulsa CORE Chapter, it appears that you may not have received word from anyone in our organization.

Due to changes in personnel at various levels, this matter has been referred to a number of people. It is now in the hands of Mr. Bruce Baines, one of our Field Secretaries in the CORE Southern Regional Office, and we trust he will be in touch with you.

We regret very much the delay in advising you and ask your forbearance just a little longer.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Bruce Baines
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113

CR:hdl

Just file in our debts file | we would pay the bill regardless

January 26, 1965

Mr. Bruce Baines
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Bruce,

Ike promised to look into the matter of our (i.e. Tulsa CORE's) outstanding debt to Mrs. Rita F. Hunnicut, a court stenographer in Tulsa. Enclosed is our entire file. Will you please look into it and handle it?

I will let you know when I can come to Texas. I want to visit the Texas and Oklahoma Chapters soon.

Thanks very much.

Best regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Enc./

CR:hdl

Please keep important case.

January 27, 1965

Charles R. Oldham, Esq.
706 Chestnut, Room 326
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Charlie,

I spoke to George Wiley about Jefferson Bank. Can you give me quickly a fairly accurate estimate of the costs of the appeal, and what you expect to raise locally?

Love to Marian.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

Charlie
called
Marian
I raised $750 [illegible]

Dear Charlie
How much help
will you need for legal
assistance on the appeal
Please let me know and
I will start rounding
up the lawyers
Regards
CR

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

January 27, 1965

CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York 38, N.Y.

Attention: Mrs. Ann Singer

paid by SEDF end of December or first of January, 1965

Dear Ann,

Before Mr. Rachlin left for Washington he asked me to write to thank you very much for your check for $250 in reimbursement of the funds used to pay the bills of Arnold Rothbard and Florence Clark.

For your records we are enclosing copies of their statements.

We worked terribly hard today on the Legal Conference, which is beginning to shape up very nicely. Mr. Rachlin spoke to Andy Norman and I understand that Andy will prepare a paper for the Conference and, in general, take a very active part. Did I tell you that all the arrangements are made to hold the conference at the Park-Sheraton? The papers are coming in and very soon we shall have to get in a typist to help get them ready for the Conference.

We shall keep you posted, of course.

Sincerely,

Hannie

Hannie de Leeuw
Sec'y to C. Rachlin

Encs/

IBM International Business Machines Corporation

Armonk, New York 10504

Office of the Secretary

February 2, 1965

FEB 3 REC'D

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
165 West 46th Street
New York, New York 10036

Dear Carl:

I must very reluctantly return the file in the Jefferson Bank v. Curtis case. I have done some spotty intermittent background work on the subject but have been unable to give it the kind of attention needed. The problem is aggravated by the fact that I do not have the library facilities up here in Armonk and have not been able to get into the City during the day at all. I would keep trying to work on the case except that you tell me that is now at the boil state.

I sincerely hope you will be able to find someone to replace me at this late date and apologize for the delay and inconvenience that this must undoubtedly cause you.

Sincerely yours,

Myra Schubin

(Mrs.) Myra Schubin
Attorney

Marvin
KARPATKIN ESQ.
660 Mad Ave.
Karpatkin

MS:em
Enclosures

Dear Marv
Regretfully
I must advise
you that [illegible]
now Myra Schubin has failed
to keep a promise. ~~[illegible]~~
You may recall the
[illegible]
situation
Carl

KUNSTLER KUNSTLER & KINOY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
511 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
MURRAY HILL 2-8317

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER
MICHAEL J. KUNSTLER
ARTHUR KINOY

CABLE ADDRESS
"KANDKLEX"

FEB 65 REC'D

February 4, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
165 W. 46 St.
New York, New York

Re: CORE v. Clinton

Dear Carl:

Arthur informed me of your telephone call to him regarding the above case. I contacted Collins, Douglas & Elie and we agreed that I would point out to the Court the fact regarding the voluntary dismissal of the injunctive suit by the state, and ask for its guidance as to whether to proceed with the argument on the merits.

I did so, and the Court took the position that since the matter was apparently moot an order dismissing the appeal would be entered.

Following this procedure, I informed the Court, at its request, of the latest developments in the removal field and furnished every member with copies of the Galamison opinion.

I know that you read of the reversal in Lowry. John feels that the state is going to re-indict him, but we will meet that problem as it comes up.

It would be appreciated if at least the out-of-pocket expenses of this office were reimbursed to us. These amount to the following:

Reproduction of brief and reply brief:....	$85.50
Overtime typing on brief	125.
Plane fare to Raleigh and return ...	71.65
Expenses in Raleigh -- motel, food, etc. ..	36.34
total	$ 318.49

is this an [illegible]

These were called to your attention on November 6, 1964 and we would be grateful for your prompt attention to this matter.

Cordially yours

Bill

William M. Kunstler

WMK SKT

CORE financial

February 10, 1965

Mr. Robert Trentlyon
Hornblower & Weeks
639 Third Avenue
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Trentlyon,

Enclosed is the corporate resolution for the sale of the other three CBS shares, signed by Mrs. Farmer. We made out this second one because the three original shares became six shares after a stock split. You have already taken care of the first three shares, for which we previously sent you a corporate resolution.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Hannie de Leeuw
Sec'y to C. Rachlin

Enc./

CR:hdl

Jefferson bank
file

February 11, 1965

Marvin Karpatkin, Esq.
660 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Marv,

Regretfully I must advise you that once more Myra Schubin has failed to keep a promise. You may recall that in the Milwaukee situation she had promised to help Jacobson and neglected to do so. Now in the St. Louis Jefferson Bank case, Bob Curtis, a lawyer and one of the defendants with a heavy sentence over him, asked a series of questions. She had agreed to prepare a reply to this letter. After a long time, and a few gentle beggings from me, she returned all papers--and no reply. This ain't nice.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:jp

11 February 1965

Mrs. Ann Singer,
Executive Secretary
CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund
150 Nassau
New York 38, New York

In re Jefferson Bank and Trust Co.
vs. CORE

Dear Mrs. Singer:

I am one of the attorneys representing some 15 persons who were arrested and convicted of contempt of court because of demonstrtions at the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company in September and October of 1963. At the present time, applications for writs of Habeas Corpus are pending in the U. S. District Court for 8 of the 15. Applications for writs of Habeas Corpus were denied to 7 of these individuals and an appeal was taken to the U. S. District Court of Appeals. It is anticipated that the pending applications for writs of Habeas Corpus will also be denied and that appeals must be taken in their cases.

The Habeas Corpus actions are consolidated in 3 cases involving incidents on different dates. The first group has 5 individuals, the second group has 7 and the third has 3. Because of the fact that the cases are being handled in groups, we are required to make only one appeal bond for each group. The appeal bonds are $250.00 each, making a total of $750.00. Application is hereby made to the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for the sum of $750.00 to be deposited as cash appeal bonds and any money not consumed in court costs would be returned to the Defense Fund.

I am sending a carbon copy of this letter to Carl Rachlin and you may contact him for further details in this case.

Very truly yours,

Charles R. Oldham

CRO/m

File
Jefferson Bank

CHARLES R. OLDHAM
ATTORNEY AT LAW
706 CHESTNUT - ROOM 326
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101
CENTRAL 1-0464

February 11, 1965

FEB 15 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Carl:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter that was sent to the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, making application for $750 for appeal bonds. I had indicated in my previous letter that we might be facing some severe costs in presenting these cases to the U. S. Court of Appeals. Since that time, I have discussed the appeals procedure with the clerk of the Court of Appeals and it appears that we can be heard on the original papers which were filed in the U. S. District Court and it will not be necessary at this time, to print the transcript.

It is possible that the court may approve a mimeographed briefand I plan to send to them, in the near future, samples of our duplicating process and if it is approved, we will not even have the expense of printing briefs.

If we could be allowed the amount for the appeal bonds, it would make our lives much easier and I beseech you to use your good offices and pernicious influence to obtain an approval of this application.

Pleadingly yours,
Charles R Oldham
Charles R. Oldham

CRO/m

CR spoke to SSDF

Bill

FEB 16 1965

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

February 15, 1965

f/u 4/15
Ask GS how this is different from Collins + if to ask DA to hold it in abeyance

Carl Rachlin, Esq.,
CORE,
38 Park Row,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

The Sklar transcript will involve an expenditure of roughly $200.00 for appeal. John Birns is the attorney. I would appreciate your discussing with him the question of payment of these costs, or, the alternative possibility of his stipulating to abide the results in another case or to hold the appeal pending determination of comparable cases.

Sincerely,

George Schiffer

pkt. Fla Pavillion disorderly conduct §722 P.L. to appellate Term

3/3 Sklar phoned. Told him to have the stenographer send in a written estimate.

4/7/65 Mr Sherry still not received Collins in Fla. Pavillion

SSDF

Grosby will pick up check -

February 18, 1965

Samuel D. Grosby, Esq.
Grosby Press, Inc.
30 Ferry Street
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Grosby,

The program you prepared for the CORE Legal Confesence is really a beautiful job, and on behalf of Mr. Rachlin, CORE, and myself, we want to thank you very much for your generosity in making this a contribution to our organization.

A great many lawyers will receive a copy of the program and I trust it will add to the fame of Grosby Press.

We would like very much for you and Mrs. Grosby to be our guests at the dinner on Saturday evening and for cocktails at 6:30 P.M.

Of course, if you are interested in attending any of the sessions, you would be more than welcome.

*- I wish it could be for the whole amount--enclosed is a check for $100 on account. We hope to have the rest for you shortly.

Again, thank you very much for the beautiful programs. We hope to have you wihh us Saturday.

Sincerely,

Hannie de Leeuw
Secretary to Carl Rachlin,
General Counsel

Enc./

has to do with
Cox vs Louisiana
and Brown vs Louisiana,
a public accommodations test
in connection
with library —
"disturbing the peace"

* CORE check # 10158
Feb. 17, 1965

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

MAR 2 1965

February 26, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Carl:

It was good to see you last weekend. I thought the conference was a real success.

Our last statement to you was dated December 26, 1964. The amount owed us by C.O.R.E. at that time was Three Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars and Seventy-Nine Cents ($3,800.79), said amount included our retainer through December, but it did not include our January retainer, furthermore Six Hundred Twenty Eight Dollars and Seventy-Nine Cents ($628.79) represented out of pocket expenses. Since our last statement we have received a check from S.E.D.F. in the amount of One Thousand Twenty Dollars and Seventy-Nine Cents with our expenses as of that date.

3,730.13
Jan. 400.–
4130.13
–1028.79
3,101.34

There is presently a balance of Three Thousand Two Hundred Dollars ($3,200.00) from our December Statement. Additionally, we have incurred expenses as follows:

Telephone - December and January Statement enclosed	$ 84.96
Potts v. La. Tech (court cost)	115.00
Transportation and Board to Baton Rouge (Potts' hearing)	10.00
Two Trips Transportation and Board to Monroe (Library case)	84.00T
TOTAL	$ 293.00

+ 293.00
3,394.34
July-Dec –2400.–
994.34

RECAPITULATION

Balance from last statement	$ 3,200.00
February Retainer	400.00
Telephone, Transportation, Court Cost & Board	293.00
TOTAL	$ 3,893.00
LESS: Check Sent to Nils for Air Travel to Lawyers Conference	$ 154.46
TOTAL	$ 3,783.54

to be returned to Carl Rachlin - Conference Fund

293.34
701.34
994.34

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Carl Rachlin, Esq.----- February 26, 1965

Our activity has consisted of getting Potts admitted to school, and getting both Municipal and State charges dismissed against Mary Lovelace and Tom Ramsey; they were charged with "sitting in" a "white" bar. Additionally, we are still working on the Monroe Library Case. We anticipate some activity in Jonesboro, and in Bogalusa in the coming month.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: LEElie

LEE:br
Enclosure

KARPATKIN, OHRENSTEIN & KARPATKIN
COUNSELORS AT LAW

MARVIN MOSES KARPATKIN
MANFRED OHRENSTEIN
RHODA HENDRICK KARPATKIN

660 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TEMPLETON 8-9600
CABLE "KARPOLAW NEWYORK"

March 10, 1965

Herbert W. Wright, Esq.
321 Beacon Building
Tulsa 3, Oklahoma

Re: North Side State Bank v. CORE

Dear Herb:

I enclose herewith CORE's check #327 dated March 4, 1965, payable to the order of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, in the amount of $25. This is intended as the filing fee for the Case Made in this case. Archibald Hill, Esq., our colleague in Oklahoma to whom a copy of this letter is being sent, has told us that he would be kind enough to take care of the actual filing, so please mail the Case Made and the check to him at the address indicated.

I trust we will have sixty days from the date of filing to get our brief filed. Could either you or Arch please advise me of the exact date on which it was filed.

As you can see from the enclosed copy of my letter, we are also paying Mrs. Cora Gordon's outstanding bill.

Thanks for everything. I hope to see you in either Tulsa or Oklahoma City when I come there for the argument.

Yours sincerely,

Marvin M. Karpatkin

MMK:cb
Enc.
cc: Archibald Hill, Esq.
Howell Building
407 N. Harland
Oklahoma City 4, Oklahoma

bc: Marvin Rich, Esq.

March 16, 1965

The Bank of New York
530 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen,

The following is a resolution of the National Action Council of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. passed at its meeting on February 6, 1965:

> "Be it hereby resolved that the National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, James Farmer, and/or the Community Relations Director, Marvin Rich, are hereby directed and empowered to enter into negotiations and consummate a loan with or renew a loan with any person, financial institution, corporation, partnership, or bank, and particularly the Bank of New York, in an amount not to exceed $150,000.00, which money is to be used for the regular purposes of the Congress of Racial Equality, and the National Director and/or the Community Relations Director as aforesaid shall report the consummation of such loan to the next succeeding meeting of the Steering Committee of the National Action Council."

Subscribed and Sworn to:

Lula A. Farmer

Lula A. Farmer
Secretary/Treasurer

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Corporation this 16th day of March, 1965.

Carl Rachlin

Carl Rachlin, General Counsel

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

MAR 25 1965

March 22, 1965

Charles R. Oldham, Esq.
706 Chestnut - Room 326
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Charlie,

How is the Jefferson Bank appeal going and how much money will you need and when?

Will you let us know quickly?

Sincerely,

Carl

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

OK this payment

Dear Carl -

We need $750.00 for appeal bonds. I wrote to the Legal Defense Fund & made application for this amount with understanding that it would be returned after the case was disposed of - I have not heard from them about this. —

CRO

March 26, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Carl:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $80.00 sepresenting payment of your disbursements in the case of People vs. Jesse Roberts.

We do expect a full explanation of this and the other matters for our records.

Sincerely,

Martha Ann Singer, Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

lu
encl.

Police brutality case – with regard to — CORE's pressure for a civilian review board — Jesse Roberts was treated very badly by police —
The $80 is for transcripts.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST
AVAILABLE.

cc to SEDF

CHARLES R. OLDHAM
ATTORNEY AT LAW
706 CHESTNUT - ROOM 326
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101
CENTRAL 1-0464

April 5, 1965

APR 7 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel of CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: Jefferson Bank Appeals

Dear Carl:

The Federal District Court issued its order April 1, 1965 denying the applications for writs of habeas corpus in the case of Robert B. Curtis, et al and Michela Grand et al. I have filed applications for Certificates of Probable Cause and expect that they will be granted shortly. Thereafter it will be necessary to file an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. On the filing of the appeals I am required to post bond in the sum of $250.00 for each group or a total of $500.00. Cash bond already has been posted for $250.00 for the other group.

Since we are very short of money I had hoped that the Legal Defense Fund would approve my application of recent date werein I requested a total of $750.00. Please advise me immediately if there is any possibility of obtaining this money. If not something will have to be done at this end to try and get the necessary funds. I believe that this is all we will need at the present time, however, if the matter must go to the Supreme Court then we will need another four or five thousand dollars. God forbid.

May I hear from you immediately concerning the prospect of obtaining the needed $500.00 and the requested $750.00.

Very truly yours,

Charles R. Oldham

Charles R. Oldham

CRO:vm

I take up

on its way

April 6, 1965

Murphy Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy,

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc. is holding a check for you in the amount of $237.50 for two bills you submitted July 9 and August 6, 1964 to Ronnie Moore.

We understand this involved three cases of voter registration and legal and travel expenses.

I am writing for two reasons: for one thing, I have misplaced the actual bills, and would appreciate your sending us copies or duplicates; for another, the check cannot go out to you until the SEDF has an explanation in writing as to the nature of these cases, i.e. what type of legal action was involved and the issue, this in order to prove (if such was the case, to be sure) that these are legitimately tax-exempt matters. Their auditors are really strict on this point.

I trust we will hear from you soon!

Sincerely,

Hannie

Hannie de Leeuw
Sec'y to Carl Rachlin

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

April 7, 1965

APR 8 1965

Hannie de Leeuw
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Hannie,

The only reference to the bill you mentioned are the two carbons enclosed. It appear that I sent the carbon copies of the bills to Carl ON Nov. 19, 1964. I have no others. Ronnie Moore's carbon indicates that the bill was authentic.

As I recall, you are entirely correct in your understanding as to the nature of the cases involved. This office did a complete survey of the Plaquemine, Louisiana cases, (nature, posture and disposition) in order to clear the porperties of persons who posted property bonds for those arrested during the height of the demonstrations.

Legal actions were initiated in behalf of certain other persons who were arrested while attempting to register to vote in the West Feliciana area.

I hope that this explanation will satisfy the SEDF.

Nice to hear from you. Be well.

Best Regards,

Murphy W. Bell

enclosure

MWB/ps

4/8 Copies sent to SEDF

April 7, 1965

Sammie Chess, Esq.
622 East Washington Drive
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Chess,

Some months back Mr. McKissick forwarded to us your statement in the amount of $150 for services you rendered in the case of Fountain v. City of High Point.

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc. is preparing to pay you. However, to my embarrassment, I have mislaid the statement Mr. McKissick sent us. In order to satisfy their auditors, the SEDF must have a copy of your statement, as well as a brief note as to what the case was about (who was the defendant, what was the charge, etc.).

Would you be good enough to forward this information to us so that we may present it to SEDF?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Hannie de Leeuw
Secretary to Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

HdL:hs

April 7, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Financial Statements

Gentlemen:

As I mentioned to Lolis or Bob at the Legal Conference, there were some minor discrepancies in the statements you have sent us during the past year which I have been meaning to point out to you. Now that SEDF is planning to reimburse you for out-of-pocket expenses incurred prior to last September, and, in addition, to pay the April retainer of $400 and the $293.00 for out-of-pocket expenses listed in your February 26, 1965 letter, this seems a good time to set our records in order.

I am enclosing copies of your statements of May 7, July 11, October 5, and December 26, 1964, and of February 26, 1965, which contain in the margins corrections of various amounts. Thus, by following along, you will note that there is a total due of $3,394.34, of which $2,400 is retainers for the six months July-December, 1964, leaving a balance of $994.34 for expenses, of which $293 was incurred in December and January and $701.34 prior to September, 1964.

In the May 7 statement I have left standing the amount of $212.60 for travel, room and board expenses. However, you had enclosed statements for amounts totalling $79.10 which, together with the $43.60 for which Lolis had lost the statement, amounts to only $122.70, leaving a discrepancy of $89.90. Was this perhaps a typographical error?

With regard to the $154.46 for air travel to the Legal Conference for Mr. Douglas, we must ask that, after you have received some money from SEDF, you be good enough to send a check made out in this amount and made out to Carl Rachlin, so that we can return it to the special fund for the Legal Conference which was set up in Mr. Rachlin's name.

There thus would remain outstanding the retainers for the last six months of last year, which we are trying very hard to get for you.

./.

Incidentally, I understand that, besides the January 1965 retainer, February and March have also been paid by SEDF and April is on its way one of these days.

Incidentally, I have noted that, in your December 26, 1964 statement, you included the bill from Erma Parden in the Corrie Clinton case. Thus, for our purposes, we are considering it paid.

As they say, if you have any questions, do not hesitate to ask me!

Both Ann Singer and I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Hannie de Leeuw
Sec'y to Carl Rachlin

Encs/

HdL:hs

SAMMIE CHESS, JR.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
622 EAST WASHINGTON DRIVE
HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA 27260
TELEPHONE 882-0018

APR 15 1965

April 12, 1965

Mr. Hannie de Leeuw
Secretary to Carl Rachlin
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. De Leeuw:

Re: Fountain vs. City of High Point

This will acknowledge your letter of April 7, 1965 concerning the above entitled matter, and herewith is submitted the statement for $150.00.

I shall attempt to give a summary of the case. The City of High Point leased to Keys Theatre, Inc. a part of the municipal building that was previously used as a municipal auditorium. Keys Theatre used the building for the purpose of showing motion pictures, and followed a practice of discrimination in that Negroes were not admitted. Numerous meeting were held with the officials of the theatre and their attorneys and with the attorneys for the City of High Point concerning the matter, but the practice continued. As a result of our inability to effectuate desegregation on a voluntary basis, a suit was brought, under the provision of Title 42, USC, Section 1983. An action was commenced in the U. S. District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina in the Spring of 1963 and was terminated by a Consent Order, after three court appearances on October 16, 1964.

I hope this little summary is adequate for your purposes.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Sammie Chess, Jr.

Sammie Chess, Jr.

Copy to SEDF

SCjr:jb

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

APR 1 9 1965

April 14, 1965

C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Attention: Miss Hennie de Leeulu

Dear Miss de Leeulu:

Thanks for your letter of April 7, 1964.

Permit me to say that my attempt to review my statements in light of your analysis was not an easy task.

Let me assure you that I will take great care with these statements in the future and at the same time I would request you to please analyze the statements within a reasonable time after receipt so that if discrepencies are found I can hope to remember just what transpired.

As for the $212.60 that you left standing on the May 7, 1964 statement and the alleged discrepency of $89.60; you will note from the narrative of services that we made nine trips from January 19th through April 28, hence the $89.90 for travel, etc., with reference to the $154.46 that was forwarded to us for Nils, we would be pleased if you would deduct this from the amount due us, if this is impractical then we would follow your suggestion and send the $154.46 to you in the name of Carl Rachlin from the next money we receive from S.E.D.F.

You further stated that S.E.D.F. would pay our expenses incurred prior to September 1964; that is $701.34, this amount has been paid by S.E.D.F.

It now appears that C.O.R.E. owes us $2,400.00 for retainers plus $293.00 for expenses in December and January, together with expenses incurred subsequent to January.

Expenses

Smith v. St. Tammany School Board	
Court Cost	$15.00
Marshall fees	29.04
Burris & Hicks v. Redwood Cafe	
Court Cost	15.00
Marshall fees	25.00
Telephone February & March	92.42
Total expenses	$176.46

Please check your records with S.E.D.F. with reference to the $293.00 for expenses in December and January in that it may have been paid; its not in my record but I seem to recall receiving a check which included the $293.00.

Assumming that the $293.00 has been sent to us C.O.R.E. or S.E.D.F. OWES us 2,576.00, if the $293.00 has not been sent to us then your present balance with us is $2,869.00 -- this balance is subject to a deduction of the $154.46 for the unused money sent for Douglas' ticket.

Finally, I would be grateful if you could write to me very soon letting me know what you have as the balance due us and also letting us know exactly what S.E.D.F. will pay and what C.O.R.E. will pay, and also let me know to what person or persons I should direct future correspondence regarding financial matters.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: ______________________

LEE/vmg

ENCLS:

APR 16 1965

From the desk of

☐ ROBERT F. COLLINS
☒ NILS R. DOUGLAS
☐ LOLIS E. ELIE

There must be some mistake as I didn't send you a bill on this recently, as this bill has been paid.

Erma.

Mrs. Erma Parden
351 St Ferdinand St.
Baton Rouge La.

Dear Mrs. Parden

Please recheck your records re bill to us for $87.60. We paid this by our check number 4088 dated January 14, 1965 — This was for the transcript in the case of Louisiana v Connie Collins.

Respectfully
Nils R Douglas

mail to Carl Rachlin

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113
523-5197

From the desk of

☐ ROBERT F. COLLINS
☒ NILS R. DOUGLAS
☐ LOLIS E. ELIE

APR 9 1965

Dear Carl

The bill from Erma Parden dated Nov. 6, 1964 has been paid by us by check number 4088. This check covered the costs of the transcript in the case of State of Louisiana v Connie Collins.

Nils

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113
523-5197

April 19, 1965

Lolis Elie, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Lolis:

Thank you for your letter of April 14th. I trust our telephone conversation this morning helped to clear up any confusion in either your mind or "ours" with regard to my analysis of your past statements.

The almost $100 discrepancy occurred in your statement of October 5, 1964, and a previous small discrepancy in the statement of July 11th. I enclose copies of both with the corrections in the margin. Thus, you will note that the July balance should have been $2,719.33. This amount, carried over in October, less a payment of $1,250, left a balance of $1,469.33 instead of $1,568.33.

After speaking with you I learned that SEDF is sending the $293 for expenses in your February 26, 1965 statement.

With regard to the discrepancy in travel expenses, this is now clear. As I had left standing the total amount of $212.60, there are no corrections to be made.

Please do return the $154.46 made out to Carl Rachlin. This must be returned to the special account for the Legal Conference.

There is thus due you the $2,400 for retainers last year and $176.46 for expenses listed in your letter of April 14th. This latter amount will surely be paid within the near future by SEDF. As I mentioned over the phone, Mr. Rachlin is hopeful that SEDF will see its way clear to paying these past retainers.

You should continue to send your statements to us first. We then make a copy and submit it to SEDF for payment.

I hope we are now all straightened out. If there are any further questions, I hope we shall have an opportunity to discuss them in person one of these days.

Sincerely,

Hannie de Leeuw

April 20, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find check in the amount of $293.00 in payment for expenses incurred in Potts case and Monroe library case.

Please forgive the delay.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Martha Ann Singer, Staff Assistant
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

lu
encl.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

file

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

April 22, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich, Director
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

In re: Trenton City Council

Dear Marvin:

We have just been advised that we will need $275 for the record in the Trenton City Council case. This does not include another part of the record for which we are getting an estimate. There will be costs for printing the record and a brief which I will try to give to you soon.

It is my view that this case should be appealed even though the total cost for the appeal at this stage may be $700 to $800. I have been advised by New Jersey counsel that it is very difficult to obtain the right to appeal in forma pauperis.

The $275, however, we need in any event so that we can begin working on the appeal. Whatever further information you need, please advise me.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Carl

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Fox, Yanoff and Fox Esqs.
Dr. George Wiley
Miss Joyce Ware

May 20, 1965

Mr. Andrew Norman, President
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York   10038

Dear Andy:

This is to confirm the results of our discussions yesterday between the Congress of Racial Equality (called CORE) and CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc. (called SEDF).

1. SEDF will lend to CORE the sum of $25,000.00 for a period commencing Monday, May 27, 1965 and ending Monday, October 11, 1965, at which time the said amount will be repaid to SEDF.

2. This loan will bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum for the period of the loan.

3. The amount to be repaid on October 11, 1965 shall be, including interest, $25,562.50, except that CORE shall have the right to prepay any part of this loan in multiples of $1,000.00. In such event, the interest would be reduced accordingly.

4. CORE has advised SEDF that a dinner is being tendered James Farmer by various labor unions on or about September 25, 1965, presently entitled "Labor Salutes Jim Farmer" and CORE agrees that the first receipts by CORE from the proceeds of that dinner shall be held for the benefit of SEDF. To the extent of its loan to CORE, or so much as may still be unpaid, together with interest, SEDF shall have a first lien upon the proceeds payable to CORE from said dinner. CORE agrees that not without agreement in writing by SEDF shall CORE in any way place any other liens or attachments upon the sum to be received from said dinner.

If this is your understanding, please so indicate on the copy.

Cordially,

AGREED TO:

____
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
by Andrew Norman, President

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

JUN 18 1965

June 17, 1965

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

I attempted to reach you by phone today but found you were in Washington, hence this letter. I checked for the information you asked about in the Ledell Jackson, Leonard Williams case. The proposed cost of the record was $790.00. I went through the record page by page and refreshed my memory on to what it contained. Essentially these are the facts:

1. As a result of Ronnie's work last summer, these 2 defendants attempted to register and were charged with giving false information. One said he lived in West Feliciana all his life, the other said she had never been convicted of a felony. These people were indicted by the grand jury, and as you know prior to 1964, no Negroes had registered in that Parish. We sent you copies of some of the pleadings. At Ronnie's request we removed the cases to federal court. The cases were dormant for a while. After about 6 months, Judge West remanded the cases to the State court. We applied to the 5th. Circuit for a stay of the remand and it was denied. The denial was so worded that we suspected we could correct the pleadings. We filed a second removal. It was summarily sent back to the State court, and again we asked the 5th. Circuit for a stay. This time it was granted.

Costs of Record:

The basis of the first removal was that the defendant could not get a fair trial. In order to substantiate the allegations, we included 39 photostats of charges on which nothing had been done. It is obvious on the face of some of these charges that they were merely to harass. For some mechanical reason the photostats cannot be handled in the same way as the others papers in reproducing the record, hence the charge of $10.00 per photostat.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

June 17, 1965

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

We could eliminate this charge by designating the photostats out of the record, but this would eliminate a possible point on which the 5th. Circuit might rule. I want to give them as much to work with as possible.

Reduction of Costs

I have found out that by having the record mimeographed, the total bill would be $522.00 . This would be done by the A.B. letter service.

Importance of Case

The 1964 Civil Rights Act gave defendants the right to appeal remands of cases removed to federal court. This is an empty right when antagonistic District Judges can deny a stay of the remand. This case if decided favorably will implement judicially that position of the 1964 Act.

Another Case

The Cox case has been removed and has gone through the same procedure as above. In the near future a deposit of about $200.00 will be required.

Respectfully,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Nils R Douglas

NRD/ew

cc. Marvin Rich
S.E.D.F.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D. C., 20543

June 22, 1965

JUN 23 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

RE: BROWN, ET AL. v. LOUISIANA,
No. 806, Oct. Term, 1964,
Now No. 41, Oct. Term, 1965

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

Based upon the designation of the parts of the record to be printed in the above case, it is estimated that a further deposit of $765.00 is required to print the record and to cover the docketing fee of $50.00. This amount should be deposited promptly.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. DAVIS, Clerk
By

E. P. Cullinan,
Chief Deputy.

EPC:ht

Louisiana Legal Defense
Pd 6/30/65
Ck #692

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1965
CORE SEDF

June 25, 1965

MARVIN:

This is the Clinton Library case and it is quite important.

CARL

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

June 28, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
General Counsel, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

JUN 29 1965

Re: Counsel fees

Dear Carl:

Attached are some of the pleadings that I filed which pleadings in themselves indicate the number of actual court appearances that I made in various Courts.

I made at least two appearances in St. Francisville, La. (about 80 miles round trip). I made at least six appearances in Federal District Court here in Baton Rouge in regard to Cox, Jackson and Williams. My records indicate at least eight appearances in City Court of Baton Rouge on various appearances there in regard to minor traffic cases involving CORE workers.

I would like to comply with your request as to "short statements," but the work that I am doing for CORE here is so voluminous and detailed that I doubt if it would qualify to be of the nature that would permit your S E D F to pay me.

Very truly yours,

Murphy

Murphy

MWB/ps

JUL 1 1965

June 30, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Friends:

We have just received a bill from Murphy Bell for $150 per for the past six months. There is no itemization at all. Carl has asked that he write and return a list of the cases he has handled and the billing for each.

If you would recommend it, I will be willing to pay Murphy at a monthly retainer. But, in any case, I would insist on knowing of the cases he is handling. What do you think?

Cordially,

Marv

MR:hm

✓ cc: Carl Rachlin

July 8, 1965

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 S. 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

Thank you for your letter of the 28th which arrived while I was at the CORE Convention. I am recommending payment to Marvin Rich and I am sending him a photocopy of your letter which he will need for his records. I enclose a copy of a letter to Ronnie Moore which speaks for itself and concerning the West Feliciana Parish school case. Why don't you send me a draft of the complaint if you have it and we will join in this endeavor together.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Marvin Rich

MARYLAND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY
BOND DEPARTMENT
CINCINNATI 19, OHIO

FROM THE OFFICE OF
F. A. Morgan
~~[illegible] Murray Street~~
~~Alexandria, Louisiana~~
~~Tel [illegible]~~

F. A. MORGAN BONDING SERVICE
130 ST. LOUIS STREET
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

July 13, 1965

STATEMENT

Congress of Racial Equality
1507 East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La.

Attn: Mr. Ronnie Moore

Listed below please find statement of the following bonds posted:

Date	Location	Name	Amount Bond	Premium
5-20-65	FRANKLINTON [redacted]	Sam Barnes	750.00	75.00
6-27-65	Monroe	Ella Crow	150.00	25.00
6-27-65	Monroe	Florine Duncan	150.00	25.00
6-27-65	Monroe	Walter Lowney	100.00	25.00
6-27-65	Monroe	Robert Mason	150.00	25.00
6-22-65	Bogalusa	William Jones	500.00	50.00
7-3-65	Shreveport	Michael Burns	102.50	25.00
7-3-65	Shreveport	Eddie Scott	102.50	25.00
7-3-65	Shreveport	Daniel Paik	102.50	25.00
	Service Charge @$15.00 each			135.00
	Telephone Calls			32.67
	Bond Forfeiture(Robert Mason)			150.00
		Total Due		617.67

July 14, 1965

Grosby Press, Inc.
30 Ferry Street
New York 38, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please the following checks:

Check in the amount of $458.15 covering services rendered re People of the State of New York v Sara Penn et al

Check in the amount of $110.30 covering services rendered re People of the State of New York vs Joseph Lawson, et al

These payments cover Job No. 3878 and 3901 respectively, dated May 5, 1965 addressed to Carl Rachlin, Esq. at 38 Park Row, New York.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard
Secretary to Mr. Marvin Rich

/hm
Enclosures

FORM 20
(10/64)

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

FINANCIAL AUTHORIZATION AND REQUISITION

DATE July 21, 1965

AMOUNT $5.15

DATE NEEDED July 21

PAYEE DEREK VAN HOORN

ADDRESS 209 W. 104 th ST.
N.Y.C.

(to be filled in where request is not accompained by invoice or check is not to be picked up in the office.)

PURPOSE: Finding & Transporting witnesses ~~to~~ of Erby killing.

CHARGE:

		AMOUNT
7100	Member. & Finance --Mtce.	$.
7200	Member. & Finance --Recruit.	
7300	Public Int. and Education	
7400	Administration	
7500	Chapter Devel.	
7600	Holiday Cards	
77	Special Fund Raising *	
8100	Program	
82	List Conferences, etc. *	
84	Publications *	
85	Projects *	
Other	- See Attached Sheet	5.15

* SPECIFY ONE TO BE INDICATED

Requested by:
DEPARTMENT

SIGNATURE

Approved by:

Check #

Date

Approved by

NOTE:

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

RECEIVED
JUL 26 1965
CORE SEDF

July 23, 1965

Mr. Rich:

Mr. Rachlin has approved these expenses, for Derek Van Hoorn, (law student for summer) to be paid by SEDF.

Charlaine

Pd 7/26/65
Ck# 817

MARYLAND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY
BOND DEPARTMENT
CINCINNATI 19, OHIO

July 24, 1965

FROM THE OFFICE OF
F. A. Morgan
~~[illegible]~~
~~ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA~~
~~TEL. HI 2-0440~~
F. A
BA [illegible]

INVOICE

Congress of Racial Equality
1507 East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La

Attn: Mr. Ronnie Moore

To invoice you for the following bail bond posted July 17, 1965 in Baton Rouge, La.

Name	Amount of Bond	Premium
Ronnie Moore	500.00	$50.00
	Total Due	$50.00

Bills Pndg

July 27, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director CORE-SEDF
150 Nassau Street Room 1312
New York 38, New York

Dear Marvin,

In order to file an appeal in City of Madison v David Dukes, a CORE task force worker arrested while leading a demonstration in the city of Madison, I will need $12.00.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

MARYLAND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY
BOND DEPARTMENT
CINCINNATI 19, OHIO

FROM THE OFFICE OF
F. A. Morgan
720 MURRAY STREET
ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA
TEL. HI 2-0440

F. A. MORGAN BONDING SERVICE
130 ST. LOUIS STREET
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

July 30, 1965

INVOICE

Congress of Racial Equality
1507 East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La.

Attn: Mr. Ronnie Moore

To invoice you for the following bail bonds posted in the City of Baton Rouge:

Date	Name	Amount of Bond	Premium
7-27-65	Walter Jenkins	200.00	25.00
7-30-65	John Polacheck	100.00	25.00

Total Premiums Due $50.00

CARL RACHLIN - EXPENSES - SOUTHERN TRIP

July 22- Augus 1, 1965

Charge to CORE - SEDF

Thurs	to Newark	$ 1. 50	
	N. Orleans Arpt.	1. 75	
	Dinner (meals)	3. 25	
Fri	"	3. 75	
Sat.	"	4.00	
Sun	"	6.00	
	Cab	1.00	
Mon	Meals	6.25	
	Cab	1.25	
Tues	Meals	5.00	(took Collins, Sharp & Johnson to lunch)
	Cab	1.00	
	Drive to airport (to Monroe)	1.50	
Wed	(N. Orleans)	2.75	
	to airport (Tall.)	1.50	
	Meal	2.75	
Thurs	Meals (for 3)	2.60	
	"	7.40	Lunch for Due, Reider, Striggles, Stowe, CR
	Laundry (suits)	3.70	

Fri	to N. Orleans from airport	2. 75
	Meal	3.50
Sat.	Breakfast	1.00
	Lunch	1.25
	Dinner	3.50
Sunday	Bkfst.	1.25
	Lunch	1.00
	Taxi	1.25
From Kennedy airport		3350
Tolls on bridge (trips to Bogalusa)		5.00
		81.95

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

AUG 4 1965

August 3, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin, Esq.
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Carl:

I am sorry that you did not have an opportunity to visit us in Baton Rouge during your recent visit to Louisiana. Since there are several matters that we might have discussed at that time, I will take the opportunity to do so here.

I have requested of your office to find some way to solve our filing fee problem here. Your reply was to the effect that you were interested in the West Feliciana School case and that we should send you a copy for comments and possible help. As you now know we did file the papers in that case and sent you a copy. Since that time we have received a judgment, as you also know.

I feel that it is much too cumbersome a procedure for me to have to check with your office by mail before filing a suit here on behalf of CORE. Further, I do not feel that there is any real need for such a procedure. If it is not possible to provide me with sufficient funds to cover the cost of filing and services, then I will have no other choice but to file actions which I believe have merit on behalf of the Inc. Fund. I feel a strong obligation as a long time CORE attorney to file these suits on their behalf. But I can not continue to do the impossible. Not only am I not on a retainer, but I have little suceess in collecting costs. That is an impossible situation.

I was informed this morning that the West Feliciana School case was the subject of discussion in New Orleans, and that it was there decided that the case should be appealed. Having been in the practice of civil rights law for some time now, I think I deserve at least the courtesy of consultation on my own case.

Page 2
Mr. Carl Rachlin, Esq.
August 3, 1965

What is more, from what I understand of the discussion referred to above, there is some doubt in my mind that all the members present had throughly read and reflected upon the most recent decisions of the Fifth Circuit, and were aware that a substantially identical case was due to be heard August 5th by the Fifth Circuit.

The West Feliciana Case was decided last Friday. Today is Monday. In that I have been contemplating more than one course of action, I do not think that it would be too much to ask if in the future you do not see fit to require that I decide the fate of my cases two days after trial.

I had not only intended to appeal the case and urge strongly that the decision be reversed on the issue of costs and attorney fees, but several preliminary papers had been drafted by noon this day. I consider that somewhat better than deliberate speed.

Nils was rather upset that they had received no papers in this case. As you know, my facilities here for duplication are limited. I therefore attached a note to the copy which I sent to you asking that you have a copy forwarded to them. This was not done.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the East Feliciana School case which I am filing tomorrow also on behalf of CORE and also from my out-of-pocket expense. These cases are really not that difficult, at least so far as I can see. If you would prefer that they be handled in New Orleans, please let me know.

Dick Sobel has today taken the West Feliciana File to New Orleans to prepare the necessary papers for the appeal. I shall expect that he will arrange to have the record and others matters prepared for appeal at CORE's expense.

Very truly yours,

Murphy W. Bell

MWB/ps

cc: Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

enclosure

AUG 1 1 1965

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND
540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317

August 9, 1965

Dear Mr. Rachlin,

Okay, here's the deal. We have filed three suits which Judge Simpson in the District Court for the Middle District wishes to hear together on the 17th.

----Dukes et al. v. Madison County et al.: This is a suit to force the county to desegregate a lake which the Commissioners have leased to a "private club." The case looks like an "automatic" (where have you heard that before and how often). Simpson seems to want to hear it and dispose of it very quickly.

------Bigelow v. Pridgeon et al.: This started out as an assault and battery action against all the people who have beaten this particular SCOPE worker, but includes a prayer for injunctive relief. Simpson wants this consolidated with the McCall case below and heard on the 17th.

------McCall et al. v. Cherry et al.: This is the original action for an injunction against the City and County. Simpson wanted to consolidate and seems very anxious to give us our injunction. It too will be heard on the 17th.

Now, as to the money paid out:

DUKES CASE:

-Filing fee	15.00	
-Marshall's fees for service of original papers	50.00	
-Marshall's fees for service of later papers	18.80	
-Marshall's fees for service of subpoenae (these papers were filed at different times and required separate filing because of the changed times of hearing, altered needs for witnesses, etc.)...(of course the fees are estimates and the payments "advances")	38.80	
--Expense checks made out payable to each subpoened witness	88.32	(the subpoenae included demands for documents in almost every case)
i.e.	~~210.92~~ 210.92	
-Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners	22.08	
-Griffin Bishop, Superintendant of public instruction	22.08	
-Custodian of the county's records	22.08	
-T.B. Walther, for himself and as the agent of the bad guys' corporation	22.08	

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND
540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317

BIGELOW CASE:

-Filing Fee		15.00
-Marshall's fees for service, etc		64.80
-Expense Checks payable to each subpoened witness		66.24
-Dr Bouland	22.08	
-Sidney Pridgeon	22.08	146.04
-William Powell	22.08	

McCALL CASE:

-Filing fee		15.00
-Marshall's fee		100.00
-Expense Checks for witnesses		220.80
-Custodian of Records at the county Hospital	22.08	335.80
-R.H. Rowe (Municipal Ct. Judge)	22.08	
-City Clerk of Madison Fla.	22.08 each	
-Dr. Callahan		
-Dr. Harris		
-Mrs Esther Grant		
-Mrs Lucille Johnson		
-Tommy Cook		
-Simmy Moore		
-Dr. Durant		

The only unnecessary expenses were the extra service ones in the Dukes case and that can be blamed on overzealous but well meaning LCDC lawyers.

The grand total::::::::::::::: $692.76

Right now you are undoubtedly asking yourself how we raised the money.......well:

Larry Weisman (LCDC Lawyer) paid	50.00
	15.00
	65.00

CORE (You br Marvin Rich had sent us two checks to be used in the Gadsden County Voters' registration suit...we used them here instead →

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND
540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317

CORE-SEDF paid therefore.........................100.00
15.00
115.00

Ted Striggles (T.W. Striggles on checks please), struggling, dedicated, resourceful young law student gave his personal checks for....... 512.76
i.e.
-17 checks for 22.08......375.36
-one check for............ 38.80
-one check for............ 64.80
-one check for............ 18.80
-one check for............ 15.00
512.76

Larry Weisman also paid 30.00 to file the Bathrick case in St. Augustine.......for which he ought be reimbursed
:filing fee......15;00
Marshall's fee..15.00

WHEREFORE:
You should pay Larry Weisman 30.00 for the St. Augustine suit
and 65.00 for the Madison County suits
95.00
You should note that the 115.00 which CORE-SEDF thought to pay for the voter registration suit, has now been appropriated for these actions
------You should deposit 512.76 in the regular checking account of Theodore William Striggles at the Harvard Square Branch of the Harvard Trust Company in Cambridge Massachusetts.
Allow me to press upon you the need for....well for direct and immediate action in regard to that last reimbursement. I have, at the very most, 100.00 in my account. Should those checks arrive before you can send money, I shall be much sought after-----and not alas for my charm!!! Had there been another way to get the papers filed, I would have used it. As it is,....well you see how it is... we had to get the papers filed and Jacksonville is 3 hours away.

?

Yours for continued freedom (mine)

Ted Striggles

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Chrm pd f Bo

AUG 1 6 1965

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
August 10, 1965

Attorney Carl Rachlin
CORE General Counsel
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Carl:

I am enclosing our bill with the F. A. Morgan Bonding Company totaling $717.67 for bond posted in Louisiana. We are long overdue for payment, but we have not been receiving any money from National CORE and we do not expect to receive money in the near future. I am sending the bill to you in the hope that you will be able to arrange for SEDF to make full payment.

We will be waiting to hear from you. Take care.

Best regards,

Ronnie

Ronnie M. Moore

encl: 3
RMM/sb

Mr. Rich

RECEIVED
AUG 19 1965
CORE SEDF

STEVE NAGLER

Expenses at Newark meeting - 8/10/65

Cabfare to Port Authority	$ .80
Bus to Newark and Return	.80
Cab to Bar Assn. & Return	1.60
	$ 3.20

Purpose of meeting: to set up a battery of lawyers for New Jersey cases.

who authorized & OKd?

OK MR

Pd 9/30/65
Ck# 1036

Jeffries

August 11, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
CORE SEDF
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

I enclose a copy of the detailed statement spent for out-of-pocket expenses in Dukes v. Madison, Bigelow v. Pridgeon, and McCall v. Cherry. These are the cases I spoke to you about shortly after John Due and Ted Striggles had spoken to me about the expenses needed for these purposes. I think the letter is self explanatory, but if there are any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs
Enc.

cc: John Due, Esq.
Ted Striggles

Mr Rach

JACOB FOX
LEO YANOFF
MARTIN S. FOX
DAVID I. FOX

FOX, YANOFF AND FOX
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
570 BROAD STREET
NEWARK, N. J. 07102
MARKET 2-3624

Enc #13.75

August 11, 1965

AUG 1 3 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row-Room 317
New York, N. Y.

Re: State v. Lou Smith et als

Dear Carl:

I received your telephone message today. Enclosed is a receipt for the $308.00 you sent me which was used to pay the two stenographers involved in the above matter. I am also enclosing a check payable to me from one of the stenographers, Albert Bernstein, in the sum of $13.75. I have endorsed this check to you. This sum was a refund from the stenographer which I believe you are entitled to.

OK
MR

308.00
13.75
$294.25

As I told Stephen Nagler the other day, at the request of the Assistant Prosecutor in Mercer County who is handling the case for the State, I consented to an extension of time within which the State may file its answering Brief. I do not know the exact period of the extension but I believe that the Brief of the State will be in our hands by September 1, 1965.

Very truly yours,

DAVID I. FOX

DIF:AG
Encls.

carl Rachlin

Pd CK# 884

CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, N.Y. 10038

August 17, 1965

Mr. Rachlin,

Enclosed are two checks as follows:

1. Check to your order in the amount of $81.95 covering various expenses of your Southern trip.

2. Check to the order of Queens County District Attorney covering the processing reinstatement of bonds defaults in amount of $3,500. re Gilbert Banks, Rafael DelGado, Lucille Plummer and Priscilla Stephens.

Hope Maynard

Enclosures

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE
FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

August 19, 1965

AUG 20 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Carl:

I am putting in letter form the essence of what I told you in our conversation several days ago. We will pay all of the expenses involved for these cases. We could and would have paid the appearance fees of witnesses, Marshal's fees for servicing papers, etc. in advance if we had been given a list of the witnesses and the amount of the fees. We would then have expected to receive a copy of the receipts which were given by the Marshal or by the Clerk of the Court as soon as the money was turned over by our representatives. We will also reimburse Mr. Striggles, Mr. Due for money spent out of pocket for these purposes upon receiving the receipts. Since the money has already been sent, the receipts should be available and be sent promptly.

We prefer the first procedure since we are thus assured that the money spent was for cases that were authorized. However, in the cases of Dukes v Madison, Bigelow v Pridgeon, and McCall v Cherry, we will reimburse promptly as soon as we receive the receipts.

Sincerely,

Marv

Marvin Rich

MR:hm

cc: John D. Due, Esq.
Ted Striggles

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *executive secretary;* Martha Anne Singer ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ John Henry Faulk ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

Rec'd /

PHONES
OFFICE 775-1737
HOME 773-9738

AUG 23 1965

P. O. Box 836

LAW OFFICES
ERNEST A. FINNEY, JR.
16½ WEST LIBERTY STREET
SUMTER, S. C.

August 19, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
Attorney at Law
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: Terry Grundy

Dear Carl:

We would like to submit the following statement of expenses in the above entitled matter:

(1) One (1) day for trial	$75.00
(2) One (1) day Preparation & Notice of Appeal	50.00
(3) Travel 42 miles @ $.10 per mile	4.20
(4) Estimated cost of record	37.50
(5) Pictures of automobile (statement enclosed)	22.66
Total	$189.36

We would appreciate very much if you would expedite the handling of this matter as much as possible.

Very truly yours,

Ernest

Ernest A. Finney Jr.

EAF JR:dy
Encl.

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
New Orleans CORE

PHONES
OFFICE 775-1737
HOME 773-9738

P. O. BOX xx836

LAW OFFICES
ERNEST A. FINNEY, JR.
16½ WEST LIBERTY STREET
SUMTER, S. C.

August 19, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
Attorney at Law
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: Walter Robinson

Dear Carl:

Enclosed herewith please find statement of expenses in the above entitled matter.

(1) One (1) day for trial	$75.00
(2) One (1) day Preparation & Notice of Appeal	50.00
(3) Travel 136 miles @ 10¢ per mile	13.60
(4) Estimated cost of record	43.00
Total	$181.60

We would appreciate very much if you would expedite the handling of this matter as much as possible.

Very truly yours,

Ernest A. Finney Jr.

EAF JR:dy

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
New Orleans CORE

August 19, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Carl:

I am putting in letter form the essence of what I told you in our conversation several days ago. We will pay all of the expenses involved for these cases. We could and would have paid the appearance fees of witnesses, Marshal's fees for servicing papers, etc. in advance if we had been given a list of the witnesses and the amount of the fees. We would then have expected to receive a copy of the receipts which were given by the Marshal or by the Clerk of the Court as soon as the money was turned over by our representatives. We will also reimburse Mr. Striggles, Mr. Due for money spent out of pocket for these purposes upon receiving the receipts. Since the money has already been sent, the receipt should be available and be sent promptly.

We prefer the first procedure since we are thus assured that the money spent was for cases that were authorized. However, in the cases of *Dukes v Madison*, *Bigelow* v *Pridgeon*, and *McCall* v *Cherry*, we will reimburse promptly as soon as werreceive the receipts.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm

cc: John D. Due, Esq.
Ted Striggles

August 23, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE SEDF
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

RE: Brown, et. al.
v. Louisiana

Dear Marvin:

Yesterday we filed our briefs in the above entitled case. I enclose a supplementary small bill from the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court.

Please be advised that in the West Feliciana school board case where we have received a poor order of desegregation from the federal judge, at my instructions three weeks ago we appealed the order even though we had basically won the case and yesterday we did receive word that the Fifth Circuit upheld our point of view and has directed the district court to issue a stronger order.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs
Enc.

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1965
CORE SEDF

August 23, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE SEDF
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

RE: Brown, et. al.
v. Louisiana

Dear Marvin:

Yesterday we filed our briefs in the above entitled case. I enclose a supplementary small bill from the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court.

Please be advised that in the West Feliciana school board case where we have received a poor order of desegregation from the federal judge, at my instructions three weeks ago we appealed the order even though we had basically won the case and yesterday we did receive word that the Fifth Circuit upheld our point of view and has directed the district court to issue a stronger order.

Sincerely,

Carl

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs
Enc.

Pd 9/8/65
ck #1008
OK
M.R

Louisiana

not paid by Scef

Chg to Expense

AUG 2 6 1965

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE
FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

August 24, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Carl:

As you know, the guidelines for our legal program indicate that it is not appropriate for us to pay bond except in very unusual circumstances where it can be clearly shown that the size of the bond is discriminatory.

I am, therefore, returning to you the bill from F. A. Morgan covering bond issue in Louisiana.

Cordially,

Marv

Marvin

MR:hm
Enclosure

cc: Miss Charlaine Shelto

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *executive secretary;* Martha Anne Singer ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ John Henry Faulk ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

M R
has a copy

[illegible]

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

SEP 9 1965

September 7, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: Counsel Fees

Dear Carl:

On July 31, 1965, I submitted a bill to CORE for work during July, 1965 in the amount of $792.20. I immediately received a check from Marv Rich for $300.00 which I applied to the account, leaving a balance of $492.20. The following is an itemized account of my legal services for August, 1965:

	Balance Forward	$492.20
8/3/65	(1.) East Feliciana School Desegregation case (preparation & Filing)	250.00
8/3/65	(2.) Investigation of Segregated Status of St. Tammany Parish Fair and related interviews, letters, etc.	75.00
8/5/65	(3.) City of Baton Rouge v. Ronnie Moore prep. of Motion to Quash, etc., Court Appearance	100.00
8/5/65	(4.) CORE Consultation (Chuck Larson)	10.00
8/17/65	(5.) City of Baton Rouge v. Walter Jenkins	50.00
8/16/65	(6.) CORE personnel conferences	10.00
8/19/65	(7.) Trial of Motions in Ronnie Moore case	25.00
8/11/65	(8.) Pre-Trial of East Feliciana Desegregation Suit in New Orleans	150.00
8/27/65	(9.) City of Alexandria v. Isaac Reynolds	25.00

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

8/28 /65	(10.)	City of Baton Rouge v. Mike Lesser	$ 25.00
		Miscellaneous expenses	
		Telephone long distance calls	58.00
		Gasoline purchase for out of town trips	12.00
		TOTAL fees and expenses	$1282.20

9/7/65 Signed: Murphy W Bell
Murphy W. Bell

cc: CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York 10038
Attn. Marvin Rich, Esq.

Rachlin —
George wants to know if this is our case? Didn't he give you their Aug 16th letter?
Ilana

CALVIN BAIL BOND SERVICE

Bail Bonds & Financial Responsibility Bonds

2725 WASHINGTON AVE.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
TELEPHONE 895-4412

SEP 13 1965

Sent to [illegible]

September 8, 1965

Mr. James Foreman
National Director, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Foreman:

Under the date of August 16, 1965 we wrote you in reference to one: Mary F. Lovelace, 929 W. Pearl Street, Jackson, Mississippi, concerning the Premium that is due on a Five Hundred Dollar Bond that we signed on her, (premium in the amount of $50.00 dollars.)

To date we have not heard from you in any form whatever. May we remind you that this account is very delinquent and we would appreciate it if you would take care of this obligation at once.

I am requesting an immediate reply.

Sincerely,

Calvin Bail Bond Service

Preston N. King

Preston N. King, Bondsman

PNK/eg

WALSCHEID & ROSENKRANZ
TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY BUILDING
JERSEY CITY, N. J. 07306

SEP 9 1965

COPY

have we ever received this Bill before?

Yes!!

Sent Bill

September 9th, 1965

Mr. Herman Edelstein
35 Church Street
Paterson, New Jersey

Re: State v. Sarjeant

Dear Mr. Edelstein:

I have received your letter of September 3rd and am sorry to learn that you have not yet been paid for the reporting work which you did in the above matter.

Of course, as you know, I was not at all involved in the case at the time your work was done and I therefore cannot assume responsibility therefor. The most I can do is to forward your letter, your statement and a copy of this letter to CORE Headquarters in New York with my own urging that the bill be satisfied.

You may be interested to know that the appeal which I had filed in behalf of the defendant is being dismissed with the defendant's consent. You may also like to know that I have sought to contact the defendant recently and have learned that he has moved from Paterson and has left no forwarding address.

Very truly yours,

Geoffrey Gaulkin

GEOFFREY GAULKIN

GG:rp

CC: CORE Headquarters
Attn: Carl Rachlin, Esq.

core Sedf Bills

September 13, 1965

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 S. 13th Street
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Murphy:

I met with Marv Rich and discussed your bill with him. There is no doubt from what Ronnie Moore has said and from what I know of my own knowledge, you are not making money off CORE and CORE SEDF.

Marvin tells me that from SEDF viewpoint, it is important that we have hencefoward a fair regularized basis of work with you. I suggested, based on previous conversations with everyone concerned, that such a rate would be $10.00 per hour.

So far as your current bill is concerned, obviously work has to be paid for. Marv says that it would be good for his records if you could give him the time spent. I assume, of course, that all conferences referred to in your bill refer to time spent on CORE and CORE SEDF matters. Please, where possible, so indicate on your bills.

I hope to meet with you and Collins, Douglas and Elie soon, so as to plan activities for the months ahead.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Mr. Marvin Rich
Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.

TO BE PAID BY SEDF

Carl Rachlin Expenses - September 16 - September 18
City of Monroe School Bond Case

9/16/65

Cab to La Guardia Airport	3.25
Dinner (Took laywers (Volunteers) to dinner - they were putting me up for 2 nights at no cost and lending me a car)	22.50
Gas for car - trip to Monroe from Jackson & Back	7.00
Tolls	1.00
3 meals 9/17/65	5.60
Cab from La Guardia home	3.30
	42.65 *

* Ed day advanced Mr. Rachlin $35.00 (to be paid by SEDF)

** Air fare to be paid by SEDF when bill is received

Carl Rachlin Expenses - to be paid by SEDF

Trip to St. Pius X Seminary September 24, 1965

Tolls	$. 50
Car mileage 7¢ per mile	4.20
	$ 4.70

OCT 1 1965

MEMORANDUM

September 30, 1965

TO: Carl Rachlin

FROM: Marvin Rich

MR

I would suggest that you order the United States Law Week immediately. I would like to know the cost of Moore's Federal Practice as against Barron's and Holtzoff's. Could you find out and let me know.

#25-30
10 volumes
suppl
322.00
1st yr service free
200.00
12 books
E. Thompson, Bklyn
TR5-8073

MR/hm

EXPENSES OF CARL RACHLIN

PEOPLE V. HUTCHINSON

TRAVEL TO NEW ROCHELLE 10/27/65

TOLLS	$ .75
CAR USE	$3.22
	$3.97

EXPENSES TO SYRACUSE 10/19/65

TRAVEL TO NEWARK	$2.25
BREAKFAST AND LUNCH IN SYRACUSE	$3.30
TRAVEL FROM LA GUARDIA TO NEW YORK	$4.25
	$9.80
AIR TRAVEL PAID BY DR. GEORGE WILEY	$35.38
TOTAL =	$45.18

Syracuse legal

pd 11/3/66 ck #121

45.18
3.97
-49.15

CARL RACHLIN - Expenses October 30, 31, 1965

ECEIVED
NOV 16 1965
CORE SEDF

October 30, 1965

Voter Registration

Meeting in Jackson and conference
with Rev. Morris and Mr. Morgan in Atlanta

to Newark Airport	2.75
meals in Jackson	6.50
October 31, 1965	
meals in Jackson & Atlanta	5.25
from La Guardia Airport to home	2.50
	17.00

OK
MR

11/17/65
Ck #164

old Bills

November 12, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE SEDF
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

Enclosed is a bill for $338.40 for Supreme Court Reporter missing volumes and Federal Practice and Procedure with forms. The price on the latter is $70, a saving off the regular price. In addition, there is a 6% deduction for full payment, - hence, the $338.40 price instead of $360.00.

I hope you will attend to the enclosed bill at your earliest possible convenience. The check should be made out to Edward Thompson Company, and mailed in the enclosed envelope.

Thank you very much.

Cordially,

SMN/cs

STEPHEN M. NAGLER

SEDF
bills

November 23, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
CORE SEDF
150 Nassau Street
Rm. 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

I enclose a copy of the expenses incurred by Richard Frank who very kindly consented to represent Ed Day in the Niagara-Mohawk demonstration cases. This was important, because as you know, Ed Day had been charged with four felonies. Syracuse has been an area where it is very difficult to obtain legal assistance beyond the work of our faithful volunteer, Mrs. Seidenberg.

Mr. Frank advises me that in addition to the bills I enclose there will be one more round trip, totaling $37.59 and long distance telephone calles and some meal expenses of approximately $10.00. The bills enclosed represent two round trips plus two hotel bills which I enclose for your records.

Regards,

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs
Enc.

cc: Messrs. Wiley, Day
Richard Frank, Esq.

Legal Bills

FEDERAL 8-3700
FEDERAL 8-3711

RALPH J. TEMPLE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1229 NINETEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 36, D. C.

November 24, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esquire
General Counsel
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

This is a request for funds from CORE's legal defense fund to enable our local CORE chapter to finance a number of police misconduct cases which we are handling at the present time.

1. Madison Street Case: Approximately $125. In the "Madison Street" case, we ran up expenditures of about $15 to $25 for subpoenaes in defending citizens unjustly charged with assaulting police officers. On November 16 two attorneys representing the citizens at the request of Washington, D.C. CORE won a victory when, at the conclusion of our cross examination of the police officers, the United States Attorney voluntarily dismissed the case. We are studying affirmative action against the police in this case, and we need about $100 to purchase the transcript of the abortive prosecution.

2. Mills Brothers Case: $19. In our Mills brothers case, we have incurred $19 in expenses in filing a civil action against two police officers. Undoubtedly there will be additional expenses for depositions, and perhaps for the acquisition of a transcript of a police trial board proceeding in which the officers were found guilty of unlawful arrest and perjury.

3. Football Case: $13.50. We have incurred $13.50 for the acquisition of a transcript of the preliminary hearing in which a citizen was bound over to the grand jury on charges of assaulting police officers. We believe that we can successfully defend this case if the grand jury returns an indictment, and, in any event, there is a good chance that we can make a case of police misconduct.

These three cases are important -- two of them have received major publicity here in Washington -- and they are in good part responsible for mounting pressures against police misconduct.

The amounts requested above are our expenses to this point; undoubtedly there will be more expenses on these and other cases. On the other hand, we may eventually be able to repay funds advanced now if successful civil suits are brought in these cases. In the one civil suit we have filed, the Mills case, the attorney handling it is doing so on a contingent fee basis, but with the understanding that any money judgment will first be used to repay CORE for any expenses it advances.

If you want any details on these cases, I will be happy to furnish them.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Ralph

Ralph Temple
Washington, D.C. CORE

SEDF Bill

December 6, 1965

Ralph J. Temple, Esq.
1229 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Ralph:

Please have the court stenographer send us the bill for the transcript in the Madison Street case. We will send a check directly to him and handle it in this way. Also, if you'd give me the total for the subpoenaes we would be glad to accept responsibility for this case up to this time.

On the Mills Brothers case, I would like some estimate of what total cost will be. I take it that the attorney that has accepted this on a contingency basis does not think the case good enough to pay the expenses himself. Would you write and give me some more details on this one.

On the Football case, you give me no details at all about the nature of the case, and I have to know these before we can authorize it a commitment of SEDF. How about giving me some more details.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

cc: Carl Rachlin, Esq.

Charlene
Please make copy
of this &
~~[illegible]~~ send to
Marv Rich

WEISGAL AND ALBERT
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

FRED E. WEISGAL
SIDNEY W. ALBERT
RUSSELL S. MARANTO
MORRIS LASOVER

111 NORTH CHARLES STREET
SUITE 604-605
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201
SARATOGA 7-1730

DEC 13 1965

December 10, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Carl:

My expenses for the two days in York were $54.23.

Looking forward to seeing you soon, I am

Sincerely,

Freddie
Fred E. Weisgal rd

FEW/rd

Enclosures (2)

DAVID BROMBERG
COUNSELOR AT LAW
400 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
HA 1-2730

DEC 28 1965

December 27, 1965

Stephen Nagler, Esq.
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Nagler:

May I hear from you with regard to my letter to you dated December 3, 1965?

Very truly yours,

DB:aa

DAVID BROMBERG

Carl:

As a point of honor Bromberg should be paid. I have told him that if CORE didn't pay him by the time I returned from Tallahassee, I WOULD.

Steve

LAW OFFICES
FINNEY AND GRAY
16½ WEST LIBERTY STREET
SUMTER, S. C. 29151

ERNEST A. FINNEY, JR.
RUBEN L. GRAY

P. O. BOX 836
TELE. 775-1737

To: Carl Rachlin
Date: January 18, 1966

From: Finney and Gray, Attorneys
Subject: Sherman Henry

During the first week in February we anticipate going to trial. We have made two trips already to Kingstreet viewing the scene and discussing the matter with witnesses. Thursday we are scheduled to go for an inquest, we have also perfected bond at the time of release.

Under the Statute of this State for wreckless homicide, Sherman Henry could receive a fine of not less than $1,000.00 nor more than $5.000.00 or imprisonment for not more than five years or both, Section 46-341, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1962.

As you are probably very well aware it is most difficult this early in the case to establish an accurate estimate of the fee, normally however, under the rules of our practice we require a $500.00 retainer. This may be sufficient to take care of the entire matter, we will be in touch with you as soon as we get some definite information.

Yours very truly,

Ernest

Ernest A. Finney, Jr.

jvl

cc: Marvin Rich

JAN 24 1965

LAW OFFICES
FINNEY AND GRAY
16½ WEST LIBERTY STREET
SUMTER, S. C. 29151

ERNEST A. FINNEY, JR.
RUBEN L. GRAY

P. O. BOX 836
TELE. 775-1787

January 18, 1966

To: Carl Rachlin

From: Finney and Gray, Attorneys Subject: Davidman and Lee expenses

We would like to submit the following expenses in the Davidman and Lee cases.

1. December 16, 1965, one trip to Greenwood, South Carolina, to discuss Motion for Removal and to secure bond reduction at this hearing. Judge reduced from $5,000.00 to $1,000.00 each. One day two lawyers---$200.00.

2. 222 miles from Sumter to Greenwood round trip at .10 per mile.-- 22.20.

3. January 6, 1966, trip to Charleston to argue Motion for Removal one day two lawyers______________________________ 200.00

4. 192 miles from Sumter to Charleston round trip at .10 per mile.-- 19.20

5. Preparation of argument and appellant brief, copy already sent to your office-------------------------------------350.00

Total---------------------------------------$791.40

I hope that you had an opportunity to read the brief and it meets with your approval.

Yours very truly,

Ernest A. Finney, Jr.

jvl

cc: Marvin Rich

Def Bills

January 26, 1966

Ernest Finney, Esq.
16½ West Liberty Street
Sumpter, South Carolina

Dear Ernest:

Thank you for your letter of the 18th and the details of your bill. I am a little concerned about some of the items. I hope you can reconsider them.

For example, I do not think we should be charged for two people attending court on motions. I also understand the Inc. fund rarely gives $100.00 per day. As you know, we are not in their class financially. I hope we can cut the daily rate down to what I am sure you will agree is fair, such as seventy-five dollars per diem.

If this were a pure commercial matter I would agree about your charges, but you know our financial status and I ask you to accept $75.00 per day and one person in court on motions. So please reconsider items #1 and #3 and #5 in that light.

I am sure that you will understand this is done with no lack of high regard for you and the work you have done.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Messrs. McKissick, McCain, Rich

N. A. A. C. P.
LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
10 Columbus Circle, New York, N. Y. 10019
JUDSON 6-8397

FEB 8 1966

February 7, 1966

Carl Rachlin, Esq.,
General Counsel
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

We still have not seen the $15,500 from C.O.R.E. I would appreciate your attention to the matter.

Sincerely,

Jack Greenberg
Director-Counsel

JG:rh

③ File
Marv. Rec

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE
FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1707
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

FEB 14 1966

February 11, 1966

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Carl:

You are authorized to hire a typist for one week to get out the petitions for certiorari.

I have a bill from John Silvergerg which I would like you to check. We certainly cannot pay the bill for $225 to the Independent Citizens Committee for Beame, O'Connor and Procaccino, but I do not know about the validity of the other elements in the bill.

Cordially,

Mar

Marv

MR:hm
Enclosure

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *leadership development director;* Ronnie M. Moore ■ *legal director;* Carl Rachlin ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S.J. ■ John Henry Faulk ■ Doris Freedman ■ Dr. Edward L. Gibson ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Joann List Levinson ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

Rec'd 2/14/66

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: MARVIN RICH

FROM: Carl Rachlin February 11, 1966

SUBJECT: Pierson v. Ray

People v. Penn

Within the next few days we will file petitions for certiorari in:

1) People v. Penn

2) Pierson v. Ray

Ck# 543
544

Both of these cases are extremely interesting. I have already gone over the draft of the petition in People v. Penn and I find it a very interesting document. One of our volunteers has been able to carry out the ideas that I have been pushing for a northern civil rights case. I have told you previously what Pierson v. Ray is about.

100 ea

We need a $100 check for docketing fee in each of these cases, with the check being made out to "Clerk, United States Supreme Court", immediately. Of course, I will give you copies of each petition when they come back from the printer, within the next few days.

OK
MR.

CR/cs

February 14, 1966

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Carl:

I received the bill from Record Press covering New York vs. Hutchinson. The bill will be paid promptly. However, I am very much disturbed about it. The total bill was $414.73. Two hundred eighteen dollars and thirty three cents ($218.33)--more than half of the total was for rush and overtime.

I do not know the circumstances of the case, but I do know our financial situation. We must make every effort to avoid overtime and rush charges if the limited amount of money we have to spend is to be used most effectively.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm
Enclosure

CARL RACHLIN - EXPENSES

California trip February 12-20th, 1966

February 12

Newark Airport (cab & bus)	$ 3.10
Dinner	3.20

February 13

Breakfast	.85
Lunch	.90
Dinner	2.40

February 14

Breakfast	1.05
Lunch	.90
Dinner	3.60

February 15

Cab	1.05
Gasoline for trip to San Diego	4.20
Breakfast	.70
Lunch	1.10
Dinner	3.90

February 16

to San Francisco (no car expenses, charged air fare on credit card)

Breakfast	.95
Lunch	1.30
Dinner	4.10
Taxi in San Francisco to Will Ussery	2.10

February 17

Breakfast	1.10
Lunch	1.35
Dinner	3.70
Bus to and from Berkeley (conference)	1.00
Taxi	1.80

February 18

Breakfast	.90
Lunch	2.00
Dinner	4.20
Taxi	1.30

Carl Rachlin-Expenses

California Trip
February 12-20th, 1966

February 19

To airport from Denver	1.35
Breakfast	.75
Lunch	1.30

February 20

From JFK Airport to home	5.20
NOTE: No hotel expenses for trip Rachlin boarded free.	$61.35

Pd 3/9/66
ck#134

OK
M R.

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE
FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1707
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

RECEIVED
FEB 25 1966
CORE SEDF

February 24, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE SEDF
150 Nassau Street
Room 1707
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

The attached represents my expenses for the trip to California February 12-20, 1966. I visited the Chapters in California and discussed their problems; schools, poverty, and general legal assistance problems. I also attended an important conference at the University of California, "Law and the Poor".

Sincerely,

O

CARL RACHLIN
Legal Director

CR/cs
Att.

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *leadership development director;* Ronnie M. Moore ■ *legal director;* Carl Rachlin ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S.J. ■ John Henry Faulk ■ Doris Freedman ■ Dr. Edward L. Gibson ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Joann List Levinson ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

March 4, 1966

MEMORANDUM

To: Mrs. Clora Coleman
Bookkeeping

From: G. Rachlin

Re: Rachlin Expenses

For reasons not known to me, Hannie de Leeuw did not transcribe my memos to her concerning out-of-pocket expenses for the last five or six months at CORE. Thus, a fair number of expenses were never put either on weekly expense sheets or on vouchers. Charlaine has advised me that she misunderstood my instructions about these expenses, and she did not put them on sheets or vouchers. As is inevitable, they have become mislaid.

The problem is further complicated by the fact that bookkeeping has made certain advances to me; these expenses more than offset those advances. Some sheets of my expenses I do have, but quite a few in those last several months of Hannie's stay are gone.

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE
FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1707
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

March 10, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
C.O.R.E. - S.E.D.F.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

I submit three items of expense which can be paid at whatever convenient time you deem appropriate:

1. The bill of the National Lawyers Club for the lunch meeting with George Wiley, Faith Sindenberg and the others. $20.12
2. Last Friday, March 4th Stephen Nagler and I had lunch with Harold Rothwax setting further in detail the paper he is preparing for our Legal Conference. I had paid the bill for the three of us - $7.75.
3. At our lunch meeting yesterday with Ed Sparer, I paid the bill for the four of us - $14.00.

7.75
14.—
20.12
41.87

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Carl

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:tp

Ck # 175
3/21/66

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *leadership development director;* Ronnie M. Moore ■ *legal director;* Carl Rachlin ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S.J. ■ John Henry Faulk ■ Doris Freedman ■ Dr. Edward L. Gibson ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Joann List Levinson ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

RECEIVED

APR 7 1966

CORE SEDF

EXPENSE MEMORANDUM

TO: Marvin Rich

FROM: Carl Rachlin

DATE: April 6, 1966

RE: Trip to Baltimore and R. Weisgal

The below represents expenses incurred on trip to Baltimore.

(1)	Taxi to LaGuardia Airport	$3.25
(2)	Limousine to Friendship Airport to Baltimore	1.75
(3)	Lunch while in Baltimore	1.40
(4)	Baltimore to Friend ship Airport	1.75
(5)	From Kennedy Airport to Home	3.15
	TOTAL	$11.30

OK
MR

Ck #288
4/25/66

CR/tp

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE
FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1707
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

RECEIVED
APR 22 1966
CORE SEDF

April 21, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
150 Nassau Street - Rm 1707
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

62.76
39.—
101.76

I hope you will be receiving very shortly a report from John Due which will first of all first answer the question sent to him and secondly, will give us a current list of cases with a brief description of each in the Civil Rights field and also in the neighborhood legal services field. John and I spent a substantial amount of time developing some kind of definition to divide the two areas.

We also went into several of his cases in detail, particularly the Daylight Grocery Case which we are trying to retrieve. Professor Thomas Christensen of New York University Law School is working with us in this case and we have developed a possible means of reviving the situation.

I met at several times with various Professors of Florida A & M Law School concerning two issues: 1. The possibility of a law suit to prevent the state from putting the law school out of business. I have a theory in mind and the faculty members I spoke to are interested in it. Mainly the standards set by the new law school at Florida State University are so high that Negro youngsters who have been trained in the inferior Florida schools will not in all liklihood be able to meet such standards. This would also be true of some white students who come from poorer counties, since both A & M Law School and Florida State University Law School are now theoretically integrated. Our suit would be on behalf of Negroes and possibly white students who are being deprived of the

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *leadership development director;* Ronnie M. Moore ■ *legal director;* Carl Rachlin ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S.J. ■ John Henry Faulk ■ Doris Freedman ■ Dr. Edward L. Gibson ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Joann List Levinson ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

opportunity to receive a legal education and practice law as a result of a denial of equal protection of the law and qualifications which poorer students economically cannot meet.

We are also helping several members of the A & M faculty who are trying to find out if a Negro teacher who is qualified can teach at the new Florida State University Law School. We have sent a telegram to John Gardner showing the new faculty at Florida State University despite the application of two qualified men who were white.

I also worked to design a law suit which I hope will declare unconstitutional a Florida statute placing high filing fees on the privilege of running for office, for example, I think the fee is approximately $1500.00. This suit I worked on with Professor Kenneth Rodgers who teaches at A & M and is a graduate of the University of Michigan Law School.

He is developing a program for A & M to make it a center for the teaching of law to people who will specialize with problems of the poor.

I enclose here with my expenses for the trip:

EXPENSES FOR THE TRIP TO TALLAHASSE - April 7-10

1.	Travel to Kennedy Air Port	$4.60
2.	Travel from Tallahasse air port to city	1.50
3.	Meals and related expenses such as the evening of Friday April 8, with many local people and supplying sandwiches and beer and Saturday the 9th, taking Mr. and Mrs. Due to dinner. In regard to the latter items, since John is not on the payroll, I felt obliged to take him and Pat to dinner	27.00
4.	Hotel bill at the SOUTHNAIRE MOTEL	25.16
5.	Travel from Kennedy Air Port to home	4.50
		$62.76

OK
M.R.
Florida legal

Pd/ Ck #357

Cordially
Carl Rachlin gm
CARL RACHLIN,
General Counsel

CR:gm
encl.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Marvin Rich

FROM: Carl Rachlin

DATE: April 28, 1966

RE: Recent Trip Expenses

The following itemization is for expenses incurred:

South Carolina Leader Development

To Kennedy Airport	$3.90
Miscelaneous expenses at Frogmore, S.C.	5.40
Sunday lunch	1.30
From Kennedy Airport home	4.10
TOTAL	14.70

Boston, Mass.

To LaGuardia Airport	$3.20
*From Boston Airport to Boston College	5.00
Transportation from meeting of Boston lawyers to Cambridge	2.20
Meals	4.00
Cambridge to Boston Airport	3.60
From LaGuardia home	3.40
TOTAL	21.40

Meeting - 125th St. Bob Curvin

Supper	1.50
Taxi home (very tired)	1.40
TOTAL	2.90

OK
MR.

GRAND TOTAL	$39.00

*No other means of reaching Boston College.

P/O Ck#354

14.70
21.40
2.90
39.00

May 16, 1966

Marvin Rich
150 Nassau Street - Rm 1707
New York, N.Y.

Dear Marvin:

This is a list of various expenses:

Ossining - 4/30/66	Village	$8.00
	Meals	.70
		.75
Milwaukee - 5/1/66	Sunday to Kennedy	3.50
	Supper	1.60
	Monday - Lunch	.90
	Bus	1.70
	Dinner	3.90
	Tues. - Breakfast	1.10
	Kennedy	3.60
	Hotel Bill	4.00
Washington - Baltimore	To LaGaurdia	3.75
	From National LDC	1.75
	Dinner	4.30
	Taxi in D.C.	.90
	To Baltimore & back LDC	3.50
	Friday - Lunch	1.50
	Dinner	3.80
	To National	1.75
	Tab home	3.75

TOTAL $ 54.75

Respectfully,

CARL RACHLIN,
General Counsel

CR:gm

MEMORANDUM

TO: Marvin Rich

FROM: Carl Rachlin

DATE: June 3, 1966

RE: Travel Expenses to New Orleans & Washington, D.C.

New Orleans:

May 22, 1966

New York to Kennedy Airport	$ 3.80
From airport to Atlanta	3.20
Dinner	4.50
Hotel in Atlanta	6.00
Breakfast	1.30
To Airport	3.30
To New Orleans Airport	2.25
Breakfast	1.40
Lunch for Collins & Carl Rachlin	4.70
To Airport in New Orleans	2.25
From Kennedy Airport Home	3.90
Miscellaneous - Taxies, etc.	3.00
	39.60

Washington, D.C.:

Civil Rights Conference

May 31, 1966

To LaGuardia	$ 3.50
To Sheraton-Park	2.25
Dinner	4.40
Breakfast	1.10
Lunch in Baltimore	1.20
Parking car in Baltimore	1.00
Taxi to National Airport	3.20
Taxi from LaGuardia Home	3.60
	20.15

TOTAL $59.85

MONTREAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT AUGUSST15, 1966

Transportation and Return................	$ 56.00	
3 nights residence at Parisian Hotel including tax (Tax 6% in Montreal.......	$ 44.52	
Regristation Fee for Convention.........	25.00	
Transportation in Montreal..............	4.35	
Meals		
a) Sunday night.........................	4.50	
Monday Morning.......................	1.50	
Monday Lunch.........................	1.50	
Monday Dinner........................	4.05	
Tuesday Breakfast....................	1.30	
Tuesday Lunch........................	1.90	
Tuesday Dinner.......................	3.08	
Wednesday Breakfast..................	.95	
Wednesday Lunch......................	5.00	(was to attend with Chris Edley the Harvard Law School Lunch)
Wednesday Dinner......................	4.30	
Thursday Breakfast....................	1.20	
Thursday Lunch........................	2.40	
August 15, 1966 Lunch with Freddie Weisgal	8.25	

$169.80

TOTAL

August 30, 1966

EXPENSE MEMORANDUM

TO: Marvin Rich, S.E.D.F. Director

FROM: Carl Rachlin

Moving Expenses

1.	Key	$ 1.00
2.	Coffee, etc. (8/19/66)	2.10
3.	Coffee, (8/22/66)	1.65
	TOTAL	4.75

Cleveland, Ohio Expenses

1.	Taxi to LaGuardia	3.35
2.	Airport to Cleveland	2.25
3.	Taxing in Cleveland	2.70
4.	Lunch Wednesday	2.40
5.	Dinner Wednesday	4.70
6.	Coffee & Beer - CORE law students	3.20
7.	Cleveland	2.60
8.	LaQuardia	3.30
9.	Hotel in Cleveland	29.62

Moving Expenses - More

Tools, hammer & screw driver	1.50
TOTAL	$60.37

CR/

September 19, 1966

EXPENSE MEMORANDUM

TO: Marvin Rich

FROM: Carl Rabhlin

RE: Trip to Atlanta & Tallahassee

September 11, 1966	
Taxi to Kennedy	$3.50
From Atlanta Airport to City	1.75
September 12, 1966	
Breakfast	1.20
Lunch	1.80
Dinner	4.90
To Atlanta Airport	1.75
Meeting with Due, Langley & others sandwiches	5.20
September 13, 1966	
Lunch	2.15
Dinner	3.60
September 13, 1966	
Room in Tallahassee	9.40
Taxi from LaQuardia Airport	3.40
	$35.65

September 29, 1966

EXPENSE MEMORANDUM

TO: Marvin Rich

FROM: Carl Rachlin

New Orleans, La.

Friday	1.	To Kennedy Airport	$ 3.30
	2.	From Airport into New Orleans	2.25
	3.	Lunch	1.10
	4.	Dinner	3.40
	5.	Taxi in New Orleans	1.20
	6.	Coffee etc. for Sparer & Collins	1.35
Satudday	7.	Lunch	1.25
	8.	Dinner	4.05
	9.	Taxi in New Orleans	1.30
	10.	To Airport in New Orleans	2.25
	11.	Taxi from Kennedy Airport home	3.40
		total	$24.85

September 29, 1966

EXPENSE MEMORANDUM

TO: Marvin Rich

FROM: Carl Rachlin

Washington:
Poverty Rights Action Center - September 27th & 28th, 1966

Monday	1. To LaGuardia Airport taxi	$ 3.25
	2. From National Airport to Capitel	2.60
	3. Dinner	3.55
	4. Taxi	.95
Tuesday	5. Breakfast	1.05
	6. Lunch	1.65
	7. Dinner	2.95
	8. Taxi to National Airport	2.50
	9. Taxi from LaGuardia home	3.35
	total	$ 21.85

Advance of $20.00 received by Carl Rachlin 9/27/66

CARL RACHLIN - EXPENSES

November 14, 1966

Expenses re: Steele v. Taft, Nov. 9-11

To LaGuardia Airport	$3.60
Airport Limousine in New Orleans	2.25
Dinner for five (C. & D. et al.)	22.40
Breakfast	1.20
Lunch	2.20
Taxis (to Court, library, C.D.E.)	4.20
Dinner (my share of large group)	7.30
Lunch	1.90
Taxis Thursday	2.40
To N.O. airport	2.25
Taxi home	3.60
	$53.30

expense memorandum

TO: MARVIN RICH

FROM: CARL RACHLIN

DATE: JUNE 13, 1966
R

RE: TRIP TO LOUISIANA RE: SCHOOL DESEGRATION CASES

Royal Orleans Hotel

May 23, 1966 Restaurant	$ 2.05
May 23, 1966 Room	$ 19.06
May 24, 1966 Room	$ 17.00
May 25, 1966 Restaurant	$ 2.20
May 25, 1966 Phone	$ 2.20

Brennan's Restaurant

Food	$ 23.05
Liquor	$ 2.25
Miscellaneous	$ 3.00
Tax	$ .75
Liquor	$ 3.70
TOTAL	$ 75.26

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lincoln Lynch - cc: C. Coleman

FROM: Carl Rachlin

DATE: June 13, 1966

RE: Lease at 38 Park Row

We are going to get a disposess tomorrow (June 14, '66). If we pay the landlords $3,000.00 by Thursday (June 16, '66) they will not file disposess.

expense memorandum

TO: Marvin Rich

FROM: Carl Rachlin

DATE: June 13, 1966

RE: Attendance at the Equal Opportunity Commission and Conference at the Pentagon

To LaQuardia Airport	$ 3.25
From National Airport into Washington, D.C.	2.60
Dinner, Thursday	4.60
Taxi in District of Columbia	1.20
Friday morning breakfast	.90
Taxi	1.10
Lunch	2.25
Taxi to Pentagon	2.50
Taxi from Pentagon to National Airport	1.75
From LaQuardia Airport home (taxi)	3.30
TOTAL	$ 21.45

August 3, 1966

Carl Rachlin Expenses to Baltimore - Aug. 1-3,'66

RE: Negotiations with Maryland Freedom Union, Jewish Council and legal volunteers.

To Penn. Station - taxi	$1.10
From Penn Station - Baltimore to Weisgal	.90
Dinner (8/1)	3.70
Sandwishes, etc. for negotiators of MFU	5.30
Railroad fare on Aug. 1st	8.75
Lunch (8/2)	.95
Taxi	1.10
Dinner (8/2)	3.60
Sandwiches for MFU Committee	4.30
Taxi to Airport in Baltimore	1.75
Taxi from Newark to City (Airport)	1.75
Taxi home	1.50
TOTAL	$34.70

Carl Rachlin

CHAIRMAN
HARRY BOYER

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ELLIOTT M. SHIRK

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION
HARRISBURG 17120

COMMISSIONERS
REV. JAMES B. CAYCE
EDWARD M. GREEN
REV. ARNOLD D. NEARN
MRS. FLORENCE S. REIZENSTEIN
THEODORE R. ROBB
PAUL A. SIMMONS, ESQ.
EVERETT E. SMITH
DR. ROBERT JOHNSON SMITH
JOSEPH X. YAFFE, ESQ.

March 29, 1968

Mr. Carl Rachlin, Legal Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
 for Racial Equality, Inc.
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

Your letter of March 22 to Chairman Harry Boyer, has been referred to me for reply.

I greatly regret that our annual report for 1967 is not yet in shape for distribution. I am. however, mailing today, copies of our reports for 1965 and 1966.

As you may know, 1967 was in many respects a significant year in Pennsylvania, since it produced the historic decision by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, upholding the Commission's order for elimination of de facto segregation in the schools of Chester, Pennsylvania. This paved the way for action by the Commission against a number of other school districts where de facto school segregation exists.

The year 1967 also produced a number of amendments to the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act, one of the most significant of which was the extension of coverage of the Fair Housing provisions of the Act to all housing offered for sale. This brought an estimated 64% of residential housing under the act which was previously exempt.

A brief description of the 1967 amendments is included with a copy of the Act which is also being mailed to you.

If we can be of further service, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Elliott M Shirk

Elliott M. Shirk
Executive Director

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

June 7, 1968

Mr. Carl Rachlin
Scholarship, Defense, Education Fund
164 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10016

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

Enclosed are several Southern Regional Council publications related to the disparity of policy and reality in various aspects of desegregation in the South. Climbing Jacob's Ladder, by Pat Watters and Reese Cleghorn, contains an excellent discussion of the effect of middle class white suburbs on general desegregation. A recent Civil Rights Commission report on housing segregation in Atlanta also discusses this problem.

The Southern Regional Council has made no surveys, nor polls, to determine public response to anti-discrimination laws.

For a graphic description of disparities, talk with the Rev. F. N. Nixon or Mr. Lucius Black in York, Alabama, or Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter in Unadilla, Georgia.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Enclosed:
Atlanta Housing
The Continuing Crisis
School Desegregation, 1965 and 1966
Public Assistance: To What End
Black Youth

[nd]

L. H. ROSENTHAL
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
221 NORTH PRESIDENT STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

353-8143

939-1645

Carl Rachlin
Personal

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

I would not have bill CORE for this work at this rate if it was not for the fact that in my opinion the work that I or any one else would do would be of no value whatever. I stated this to you several times and am extremly sorry that the presures were such that you felt that something must be done.

In this time schedual time spent in interview with the Chinns nor was time spent in correspondences with other attorneys computed.

Yours truly,

L. H. Rosenthal

L. H. Rosenthal

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST
AVAILABLE.

L. H. ROSENTHAL
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
221 NORTH PRESIDENT STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

353-0143

939-[illegible]

[n.d.]

Carl Rachlin
Personal

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

I would not have [illegible] if it was not for [illegible] with at this rate. I or any one else would [illegible] stated this [illegible] the pressure [illegible] be done.

In this [illegible] Calmes [illegible] attorney [illegible]

[n.d.]

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. Williams

FROM: Carl Rachlin

RE: Reimbursement for monies out-of-pocket

Trip through South with Andrew NormanJuly 20th to 25th

Monday:	
To Kennedy	4.00
Insurance	2.50
To and From Atlanta Airport	3.50
Luncheon, Atlanta	2.50
Dinner, St. Augustine	2.50
Accomodations for two	13.00
Tuesday:	
Breakfast, St. Augustine	1.50
Luncheon, St. Augustine	1.75
Dinner, New Orleans	2.75
Monroe: took several task force workers for snack	3.00
Wednesday:	
Luncheon, New Roads	1.50
New Orleans;;took lawyers for snack	3.50
Thursday:	
Breakfast (guest)	2.50
Luncheon; integrated Commanders Palace	4.00
Hotel	7.50
Dinner; integrated Antoines	5.00
Jackson; integrated Sun & Sand motel. Entertained all lawyers.	9.00
Friday:	
Breakfast	1.40
Transportation, Newark - Home	3.75
Hotel	7.50

Received $100 disbursement for this trip.

CARL RACHLIN - EXPENSES

[n.d.]

Atlanta, November 24-26

Taxi to Kennedy Airport	$3.40
Atlanta airport to city	3.25
Dinner 10/24	3.80
Hotel (pershing)	6.70
Breakfast	1.20
Taxi	.95
Lunch	1.80
Coffe for students	.90
Taxi to airport	3.20
From Kennedy home	3.30
	$28.50

[n.d.]

CARL RACHLIN - EXPENSES

Bridgehampton, N.Y. Leadership Training Wporkshop, November 13th:

110 miles round-trip (total 220) at 8¢ a mile - $17.60

[n.d.]

CARL RACHLIN - EXPENSES

1. Welfare Manual, NYC	$1.50
2. Subpoena forms (Goldsmith)	2.00
3. Trip to Washington, 11/29 re P/RAC	
a. to LaGuardia	3.30
b. from National to Wiley's office	3.10
c. Lunch (Brian Glick)	3.20
d. Dinner	3.80
e. To National Airport	2.60
f. LaGuardia to home	3.25
TOTAL:	$22.75

Inc

2 1/4 % per 4 1/2 mos

25,000
.0225
125000
50000
562.500

Dear Andy

This is to confirm the results of our ~~negotiations~~ discussions yesterday between Congress of Racial Equality (called CORE) and CORE SEDF (called SEDF)

1. ~~CORE~~ SEDF ~~has~~ will lend to CORE the sum of $25,000 for a period commencing Monday May 3 and ending Monday October 11 at which time the ~~sum of~~ said amount ~~must be re~~ will be repaid to ~~CORE~~ SEDF

2 The loan will bear interest at the rate of ~~6%~~ 6% per annum for the period of the loan

~~3~~ 3 The amount to be repaid on October 11, 1965 shall be, including interest $25,562.50, except that CORE shall have the right to prepay ~~or~~ any part of this loan in multiples of $1000.00 & in such event the amount be reduced accordingly

4 CORE has advised SEDF that a dinner by various labor unions is being tendered to James Farmer on or about Sept 25, 1965, and CORE agrees that the first receipts by CORE of the proceeds of that dinner shall be held for the benefit of SEDF and to the extent of its loan or so much as may still be unpaid, together with interest. SEDF shall have a lien upon the proceeds payable to CORE from said dinner. CORE agrees that without ~~the ex~~ agreement in writing by SEDF shall CORE in any way place any other liens upon this money and CORE affirms that it has in no way placed any liens or attachments upon ~~this~~ the sums to be received from said dinner.

If this is your understanding please indicate so on the copy.

Agreed to

Cordially

CORE SEDF, Inc by Andrew Norman, pre

ENSE REPORT

NAME Carl Rachlin

PERIOD ENDING 2/18/64 19

CITY AND STATE	LODGING	TRANSPORTATION AIR, RAIL, ETC.	TRANSPORTATION LIMOUSINE, CAR RENTAL, ETC.	AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES ITEMIZE BELOW	MEALS (ITEMIZE BUSINESS MEALS BELOW) BREAKFAST	LUNCH	DINNER	LOCAL TAXI, CARFARE, TOLLS, ETC.	ENTERTAIN-MENT ITEMIZE BELOW	MISC. EXPENSES ITEMIZE BELOW	DAILY TOTAL
~~[illegible]~~ New York			4 10								
	–										4 10
New York to N. Jersey				[illegible]							
[illegible]				[illegible] 71							4 10
				[illegible] 1 00							
				[illegible] 1 00							
				[illegible] 1 71							
~~New Orleans~~											
New York			[illegible] 3 00								3 00
New Orleans											
								1 20			1 20
TOTALS											$12 80

WEEK'S EXPENSES $12 80

2-19-64
Ck #1003

ENTERTAINMENT AND BUSINESS MEALS

TE	NAME OF PERSON(s) ENTERTAINED—COMPANY—TITLE	TIME AND PLACE	NATURE AND PURPOSE OF ENTERTAINMENT	AMOUNT	% OR $ ALLOCATED TO BUSINESS

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME 3

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME ON PERSONAL AFFAIRS —

% OF TOTAL DAYS AWAY FROM HOME SPENT ON PERSONAL AFFAIRS —

NATURE OR PURPOSE OF TRAVEL Staff Mtg in New Orleans — CORE Mtg in Newark

ITEMIZE ALL REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES IN APPROPRIATE BLANKS.

ITEMIZE ON REVERSE SIDE THOSE EXPENSES NOT REIMBURSED

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

TE	ITEMS	AMOUNT

AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES

DATE	MILEAGE—GAS, PARKING, REPAIRS, ETC.	AMOUNT

☐ DEDUCT FROM MY ADVANCE

☐ MAIL TO

SIGNATURE

APPROVED Richard Haley

COMPLYING WITH THE U.S. REVENUE ACT OF 1962, P.L.87-83

DISCLAIMER NOTE

A lengthy, itemized, expense account located in this file has not been filmed. Most entries are trivial; several however note meetings with specific individuals or specific points on business trips. The original may be found at the Archives Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

EXPENSE REPORT

NAME Carl Rachlin **PERIOD ENDING** 2/18/64 **19**

DAY	CITY AND STATE	LODGING	TRANSPORTATION AIR, RAIL, ETC.	TRANSPORTATION LIMOUSINE, CAR RENTAL, ETC.	AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES ITEMIZE BELOW	MEALS (ITEMIZE BUSINESS MEALS BELOW) BREAKFAST	LUNCH	DINNER	LOCAL TAXI, CARFARE, TOLLS, ETC.	ENTERTAIN-MENT ITEMIZE BELOW	MISC. EXPENSES ITEMIZE BELOW	DAILY TOTAL
SUN	~~[illegible]~~ New York			4 10								4 10
MON	New York to N. Jersey Washington Newark				[illegible] [illegible] 71							4 10
TUE					Tolls 1 00 Park 1 00							
WED					[illegible] 1 71							
THU	~~New Orleans~~ New York			taxi 3 00								3 00
FRI	New Orleans								1 20			1 20
SAT												
TOTALS												$12 10

WEEK'S EXPENSES $12 10

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME 3

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME ON PERSONAL AFFAIRS —

% OF TOTAL DAYS AWAY FROM HOME SPENT ON PERSONAL AFFAIRS —

NATURE OR PURPOSE OF TRAVEL Staff Mtg in New Orleans — CORE Mtg in Newark

ITEMIZE ALL REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES IN APPROPRIATE BLANKS.

ITEMIZE ON REVERSE SIDE THOSE EXPENSES NOT REIMBURSED

ENTERTAINMENT AND BUSINESS MEALS

2-19-64

Ck #1003

DATE	NAME OF PERSON(s) ENTERTAINED—COMPANY—TITLE	TIME AND PLACE	NATURE AND PURPOSE OF ENTERTAINMENT	AMOUNT	% OR $ ALLOCATED TO BUSINESS

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

DATE	ITEMS	AMOUNT

AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES

DATE	MILEAGE—GAS, PARKING, REPAIRS, ETC.	AMOUNT

☐ DEDUCT FROM MY ADVANCE

☐ MAIL TO

SIGNATURE

APPROVED Richard Haley

USE WILSON JONES BINDER NUMBER 449-26 TO HOLD YOUR EXPENSE REPORTS.

COMPLYING WITH THE U.S. REVENUE ACT OF 1962, P.L.87-834

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST AVAILABLE.

Loan to Cooke by Cooke [illegible] of
$25,250 on Monday 24 May 1961,
due (in 4½ months) Mon Oct. 11 at 6% per annum rate of
interest. Payable in [illegible] in part
(which is to be [illegible] multiples of $1,000), interest
due to date of repayment payable on repayment.
Secured by lien on first $25,562.50 net
receipt from [illegible] now scheduled for Sept. 25 [illegible]
under [illegible] of [illegible], and by
[illegible] of Cooke.
~~[illegible]~~

[illegible] 15,250

225
25
1,262.50
440
1,102.50

[illegible]
[illegible]
25.50
[illegible]
450
[illegible]

[Hope]

add up all of Carl Rashlin's expenses, comp
with the $400 advance & give me a total
addition make out a check for $800 to lin
This is to be considered as back retainer of $10
The Exec Comm on Aug 4 voted to increase
retainer to $1,000. /month

M R

$800 ck #733
1/25/66

1. If you want Carl to do something in the legal field:

(a) If it is in nature eligible for tax exemption, he'll do it & we will say "of course, Carl, [illegible] what needs to be done."

(b) "House" business for CORE. SEDF can't pay Carl to do but can & will

"release" him to do it at CORE's expense.

(c) Business that is peculiarly SEDF's — e.g. defense of one of our grantees — must be done, and it will be expected that Carl will do it.

(d) Basic direction of Rachlin's firm: from George & Sam.

2. Pay. — $100/mo. from CORE
$900/mo. from SEDF

3. Budget — get a budget & give George the responsibility of keeping Carl in it.

4. Rent = $200/mo. to be paid by Carl = $2400
$[illegible] — total retainer — out of which he will pay $2400 Rent + $1830 phone + $1200 [illegible] + $180 typewriter + $4800 travel & long dist. phone = $10,500
− 1,000

Total $21,000 —

From CORE — $1200
From SEDF — $19,800
$21,000 — to CORE — $1500 — Net

$00
200
it will receive
r mo.:
100 from CORE
650 from SEDF
750
150 to CORE

SCDF - pays Rent. $180 /mo.
to CORE suppliers pays Phone $300 /mo.
pays P.O. $90 /mo.
pays Travel $180 /mo
$750 /mo. exp. = $9000
Rel. = 10800
$19,800

Core pays SCDF - Lead Staff Secr. $500/yr. - $
19,800

Sec'y sec'y pays $5500
5000
24,800

Leadership Training Committee
Farmer
Ware

Lega
admin

DOCKET

Alabama v. Robinson, Et. Al. (Gadsden

Aelony v. Pace, Americus, Georgia

Baines v. Danville, Virginia

Balaban v. Rubin

Banks v. Clairbourne Parish School Board

Blocker Blount, etc. v. Bd. of Education of Manhasset

Borden v. CORE

Boren v. Ellis

Brotherhood of Railroad trainmen v. Virginia

U.S. Supreme court Brown v. Louisiana - Clinton Library U

Chapel Hill Cases

California v. Savio

Castle v. Davis (Louisiana)

Callender v. Florida

Callender v. New York

Collins v. New York World's Fair

won in Supreme court Cox v. Louisiana
this year - Still - D.A. tried to charge - attempted got injunction against further prosec

Chaffee v. Johnson

CORE v. Clinton

CORE v. Clemmon

Chase Manhattan Bank (South Africa demonstration 3/65)

Dresner v. Tallahassee

Dennis (Moses and Morey) vs. Johnson (Governor), etc.

Due, et. al. v. Tallahassee, ([illegible].(Theater, Inc.)

Ebinger Bakery

Hospital Workers (Rochester)

Farmer, et. al. v. Moses, et. ano

Fay v. Noia

Georgetown et. al, v. Schnebelen (Plaquemine Parish)

Gilligan v. Farmer

Gadsen County (Pupil Assignment Plan)

Heart of Atlanta v. U. S.

Jonesboro v. Mitchell

Jackson & Williams v. Louisiana

Jefferson (Habeus Corpus)

Jefferson Bank (Peake v. Boeger)

Jefferson Bank v. Curtis, et. al.

Curtis v. Boeger (Jefferson Bank)

Ford v. Boeger

Jackson Parish School Board (Jonesboro) attack on pupil placement plans

Curtis, Ford, Grand v. Boeger

Lefton v. City of Hattiesburg, Miss.

Lombard v. Louisiana U.S. Supreme Court very old

Livingston v. Catherwood, (New York minimum wage)

Louisiana, Bogalusa (school case)

* Bogalusa Louisiana (injunction)

Louisiana, Baton Rouge (public accommodations)

Bigelow v. Pridgeon, McCall v. Cherry

Louisiana, Minden (petition) schools - traditional

Louisiana, La Fource Parish (school case)

Louisiana, Monroe (school bonds)

St. Tammany Parish (school bonds)

Louisiana, Plaquemine Parish (Leander Perez)

Louisiana (West feliciana Parish) school caSe

Louisiana v. Barksdale

Louisiana v. Davis

Louisiana v. Cox & Jelks (defamation)

Louisiana v. Ronnie Moore

Mississippi v. Chinn

Monroe, Louisiana Library case

Calcasieu Parish (~~Monroe~~ Lake Charles Louisiana)

Louisiana (East Feliciana Parish)

Cambridge Maryland (swimming pool case)

Martinez v. Farmer

Mississippi Reapportionment

XXXXIppXXXLXXXX

Mississippi state-wide school case

Mississippi v. Tinsley

Mosky v. Louisiana Bd. of Ed.

Nebraska v. Jones & McNair

NAACP v. Gallion & Frink

New Orleans, v. Smith

N.Y. v. Collins won in N.Y.S Court of Appeals
Right to demonstrate peacefully in semi-public areas (World's Fair

Press, Mrs. Henrietta

New Jersey v. Lou Smith, et. al. (Trenton Cases)

New York v. Due, Perdue, Stephens

Nelson Erby

U.S. Supreme court N.Y. v. Penn - Job discrimination

New York v. Lawson N.Y.S. court of appeals

New York v. Goldwag

N.Y. v. Galamison

N.Y. v. Prinz

Northern Florida (Suwannee County)

North Carolina v. Lowry

North Carolina Incipient cases

Picadilly Cafeteria of Waco v. Core Texas (Dallas)

North Side State Bank v. CORE - Oklahoma can't picket bank

THX

People v. Tolliver (appeal) N.Y.S. police brutality

People v. Hutchinson (Niagara Mohawk) -

Pennsylvania v. Haley, et. al.

Pierson v. Ray - Freedom Rides - civil suit for damages

People v. Barnett, et. al.

James Potts (La. Technical school case)

Powell

(20)

Quincy Florida, Robinson v. Quincy

Richmond v. Scales

Safeway Trails — Trailways

San Diego Gas & Electric v. San Diego CORE

Surnak v. Offley

Smith v. Harrison (COFO negligence suit)

Toombs v. Salsberry

Tyson v. Cases

USA v. Campbell (clerk registrars of Mississippi)

Thomas, et. al. v. Mississippi Freedom Ride

Steel v. Taft (Tallahassee Swimming Pool)

USA v. Crouch, Harvey, Louisiana (Registrars)

Virginia Bar v. Tucker

Willis v. Pickrick

Andrew Young v. L.O. Davis, et. al.

Young v. Stephens

Zaslovsky v. CORE (Chicago)

World's Fair

Wisconsin v. Givens, et. al.

Weschler v. County of Gadsen Waldorf v. CORE

Chris

1) Clothes – OK this eve.
2) Trial –
3) Gregory & departure Thurs.
4) Shep Says Police making real effort in precinct – Will inquire

too much money & time for appeals –

Won't pay fine –

distrib leaflets at School
charged with disturb peace
5 of them –
3 not guilty
2 guilty

Convicted
To be sentenced

[n.d.

Core to borrow
$25,000.00 from
SEDF at int
@ 7 6 % per an
to be pd on Monda
Oct 11 from May 2
Repayable early in
multiples of $1,000.
Secured by lien o
1st sums received
by CORE from dinn
in honor of James
Farmer given Seaman
International Union

~~L~~Lloyd McFaulay Esq.
assn by National

2) sit in Dunn Bldg – feels
they've got him dead to
right –
3) S. Af. Emb – mainly
arrest but none did

---

eights up vid tk in
Date of Lobby was on it
+ Chris up
Call Lloyd for CR
1) [illegible] to [illegible] slaps
2) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tal
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
l to xpt or [illegible] exp.

NY
CORR

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1963
VLADECK & ELIAS

LAW OFFICES
SCHIFFER & COHEN

BARRY LEE COHEN
GEORGE SCHIFFER

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
PLAZA 2-8060

September 17, 1963

Carl Rachlin, Esq.,
280 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

I enclose a copy of a letter to Mark Lane, requesting his cooperation in compiling certain material for use in our appeals.

I have been thinking about compiling an appendix for use in practically all of the appeals. This appendix would consist of the leading Supreme Court decisions, selected rulings and D.A.'s speeches as described in the letter to Mark, the text of the applicable laws on discrimination, a selection of statistics from the 1960 census, the New York Advisory Committee report, excerpts from certain Bureau of Labor Statistics' reports, and possibly a brief statement on the economic and sociological impact of discrimination. In addition, I would like to put in a few statements by leading men on the validity of the demonstrations.

This appendix would make available to the Appellate Courts, in convenient form, the background material which the trial Courts excluded and which remains the foundation of our arguments. I should like to have your views, and in addition, have the appendix be compiled most efficiently.

To accomplish the work involved in these appeals will require the cooperation of a number of attorneys. You have indicated to me that there are numerous volunteers. I am not so much concerned with the task of writing, as with the necessity for fundamental and extensive research.

In addition, a considerable amount of secretarial help will be required. Our office is simply not staffed so as to permit the use of adequate secretarial time on these appeals. Consideration ought to be given to the point whether, in the long run, it would not be cheaper to print briefs in at least the key appeals. There is bound to be a great deal of repetition among the various briefs and a certain amount of planning might make it actually cheaper to print rather than to continue retyping.

Finally, you will be aware that generally, defendants arrested on the same day have been required to be tried together. This does not mean, however, that there are not significant differences in the facts underlying the charges against particular defendants. On appeal, some of these defendants might better be served by being treated individually. This involves a good deal of extra time and expense; it also involves some fundamental policy questions.

While I recognize that the whole New York situation is but a small part of your many responsibilities, I am deeply troubled by the fact that no one seems to have assumed active coordinating responsibility. You and I have discussed briefly the necessity for planning the order of the appeals and the necessity for securing the necessary manpower. I gather, however, that Mark Lane and Percy Sutton have made no concrete plans and have so far not been brought into any kind of cooperative unit. Quite aside from the question of getting some of the defendants off, the main problem is, to my mind, that New York law will be made by these appeals and that some other juridictions are likely to follow the New York precedents. There is even some danger that while the New York judges complacently distinguished the Supreme Court precedents on the ground that they apply to the special situation in the South, Southern judges will view convictions here as authority for further repressive measures there. Consequently, the quality of the appellate work is urgently important.

Without desiring that this be taken in any sense as complaint, the work in my office, with the assistance of a clerk this summer, has involved a tremendous amount of time on two cases, plus some fundamental research and advisory work. We had invaluable and extensive assistance from Kenneth Kaplan, whose practice does not permit him to give us any more time and additional assistance from Hy Dechter who seems to be available for all kinds of miscellaneous work at a moment's notice. We were also able to prevail upon Ernst Rosenberger to take on George Cannon's License Department and Police Department summonses. We were promised assistance by a number of attorneys, but with one exception, their work product has not reached us. In connection with the Schwerner appeal, for example, one firm promised to write part on a particular legal question, and to have it in our hands by about the middle of August. We still have not seen it. Another attorney undertook another brief section and as yet failed to do so.

Who

With this background, we cannot rely upon the assistance of other counsel. At the same time, my responsibilities to other clients make it impossible for me to devote the amount of time to these appeals which I believe to be required.

What is essential, in my opinion, is that someone take active charge of coordinating policy and of seeing to it that volunteer attorneys meet schedules. If this is not done the likelihood is that a number of appeals will go forward largely unprepared, that inconsistent positions will be taken in various appeals and that some bad precedents will be established. Further, there is the question whether any of these appeals should, if necessary, be taken beyond the appellate term. Also to be considered is the financial control, which is essential. Our firm has so far laid out about $1,000.00 in disbursement for transcripts and other essential items, not counting telephone calls, taxi fares, supplies, etc., the cost of which we have decided to absorb. I do not know what arrangements other attorneys have made. You are undoubtedly familiar with the disbursements involved in appeals. The question which must be settled is, to what extent CORE is prepared to underwrite these expenses.

We always return to the fundamental concept, that the whole legal operation is fairly insignificant in terms of CORE. Nevertheless, as attorneys we have responsibilities to individual defendants and, at this point, a committment to try to keep them out of jail. This situation arose out of the fact that New York CORE people don't seem to be the jail-in type. In certain instances, as in the case of Cannon et al. there are defendants who are not CORE members and whose jailing might deter cooperation by tenants and others withCORE action program. In other words, the fundamental philosophy seems to be water over the dam as far as the present situation is concerned. Whether we think it sound, a certain amount of energy must unfortunately be diverted into this appellate effort.

It is consequently my suggestion that one willing and capable person who has the time available be appointed to supervise all of the appeals. CORE should take the position that it will supply funds only for appeals carried out under such supervision. The necessity for this should be explained to local CORE groups to avoid , as far as possible, circumvening action by individuals. It may well be that the supervision should be vested in attorneys associated with NAACP, AJC, or WDL. The supervisory authority should extend to making all policy decisions as to (a) the order of appeals, (b) dealings with the District Attorney's office, (c) positions taken in briefs, and the extent to which each appellate case be carried. Concomitant with the supervisory authority should be full responsibility for securing the services of attorneys and seeing to it that a semblance of order be maintained in the presentation of the case. Naturally, the individual defendants will have to be advised of these procedures and given the opportunity to select their own counsel at their own expense should they disagree.

I hope that you and I will be able to get together concerning this matter in the very near future.

Sincerely yours,

George Schiffer

SEP 18

VLADECK & ELIAS

NY
Lawyers
file

September 17, 1963

Mark Lane, Esq.,
654 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mark:

In thinking about the appeals in the CORE cases, I have tentatively concluded that we should argue a complete misconception on the part of the District Attorney's office and the Criminal Court judges as to the constitutional rights of demonstrators. In the Cannon case, for example, the judge said that he recognized the right to petition for redress of grievance, but felt that had nothing to do with the issues in a disorderly conduct case.

In any case, I thought of compiling an appendix consisting of Mr. Kuh's statements or excerpts from them, showing District Attorney's office policy and comments by the judges both during trial in ruling on the admissibility of certain evidence and in making their decision in passing sentence.

Since you have had far more of these cases than anyone else, I assume that you either have or will shortly be ordering transcripts. You also told me once that there are a number of law students who have volunteered to work on these cases. I would like to have this compilation available for my appeals, whatever else is decided by the other attorneys. I wonder therefore if you would be kind enough to make your transcripts available and to put me in touch with the students who have volunteered.

Sincerely yours,

George Schiffer

cc: Percy Sutton, Esq.,
    Carl Rachlin, Esq.

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1963
VLADECK & ELIAS

COPY

LAW OFFICES
SCHIFFER & COHEN

BARRY LEE COHEN
GEORGE SCHIFFER

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
PLAZA 2-8060

December 12, 1963

Mark Lane, Esq.,
654 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mark:

During the past few weeks I have endeavoured to secure from you a list of demonstration cases in which you are counsel of record and which are pending on appeal. I explained to you that this list was necessary for the purpose of arranging orderly procedures for prosecuting the appeals.

Since I have been entirely unable for the last two weeks to reach you on the telephone, I did telegraph you to explain the urgency of securing the list.

The other day, my secretary received an incomprehensible message from your office to the general effect that you had nothing to do with appeals and that we should secure the list from the District Attorney's Office. I am sure you are not responsible for such inanity.

I want to point out to you that, until we receive the list, we cannot take any action in your cases. With your permission I had previously informed the District Attorney's Office that you were favorable to the idea of a limited number of test appeals. I must now inform him that I have lost contact with you.

In other words, until you give us sufficient information, you remain solely responsible for these cases, which I cannot even identify.

I think I should point out to you that you may, by not cooperating, jeopardize our efforts to present the legal question raised by the demonstrations in the strongest possible way. You should be further aware that the cases you tried represent a considerable expense in terms of transcripts, for which the individual defendant will be solely responsible, unless Carl Rachlin approves the organization's assuming the cost.

Therefore, please furnish immediately a list of each of your cases, showing the correct name of each defendant, and the charges against each defendant. Please indicate those cases which have special issues and describe those issues briefly.

Sincerely yours,

George Schiffer

cc: Carl Rachlin, Esq.,
Howard Squadron, Esq.

COPY

Ackd 1/16/64 CR

LAW OFFICES
SCHIFFER & COHEN

BARRY LEE COHEN
GEORGE SCHIFFER

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
PLAZA 2-8060

January 15, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.,
280 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

In accordance with our conversation, I enclose the papers by which I secured the reinstatement of the Friedman appeal. The Appellate Term enters its own orders and the motion is not argued.

I also enclose a copy of the Certificate of Reasonable Doubt in the Boyer case. The record on that case and a copy of Judge Geller's opinion upon granting the certificate are in the possession of Mr, Uviller. You will recall that in the opinion Judge Geller determined that the appeal was meritorious.

I do not understand why the court dismissed this appeal. In any case, I understand that your office will arrange to have it reinstated. This must be done expeditiously to avoid a great deal of trouble. If the court saw fit to dismiss this case, there is no reason why it should not proceed to dismiss a lot of the other cases. In fact, it may already have done so in a number of Mark Lane's cases without anyone's knowing.

Please advise of the disposition.

Sincerely,

George Schiffer

Encl.

BY HAND

DUINO FARM

VIA JACKSONVILLE STAGE
BRATTLEBORO • VERMONT
TELEPHONE SOUTH HALIFAX, VERMONT, MArket ~~4~~2-8272

February 1,1964

Dear George:

I have received a letter from Grove Press which I copy for you, since I cannot get it photocopied on the weekend:

Dear Dick:

Grove Press has commissioned you and Clara Winston to prepare for us a complete English translation of THE DEPUTY by Rolf Hochhuth; Grove Press has bought all publication rights to that translation. All rights other than those of publication are specifically reserved by you.

Sincerely

Fred Jordan

I enclose a copy of my note to Jordan forewarning him that you may get in touch with him if the above isn't sufficient.

Excelsior! And thanks!

Yours,

Dick

February 18, 1964

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear George:

I received a copy of your memorandum entitled "Litigation Policy" dated February 7th. I wish to thank you for taking the trouble of drawing up such a memorandum.

I also appreciate the fact that you recommend that the General Counsel not be required to be responsible for many of the day to day activities of local situations. Unfortunately, in a city as important as New York, it is inevitable since the national office is located there and people besiege the national office and call the General Counsel literally twenty-four hours a day. This will work better in theory than in practice.

You are absolutely right, however, that the Chapters should recognize the importance of the national organization in general and the General Counsel in particular, exercising greater authority in setting policy and selecting counsel. When this is done, there should be, of course, substantial local autonomy as to the handling of particular cases depending upon local situations. As you and I both know, many of the problems we had last summer would not have evolved if the Chapters had accepted our advice about the use of local counsel.

I trust your memo does not get into the hands of anyone but policy level people of the national office since I would not like Mr. Kuh or any of his associates in the District Attorney's office to have the opportunity to say publicly or privately that when one of our attorneys asked for an adjournment, he is merely doing this to stall.

Of course you are right that there should be no hurry to try the case since time often heals wounds. On the other hand, of course, if humanly possible, it would be advisable to persuade the police to submit the matter to the D.A. before actually charging the person involved.

When the Penn case will ultimately be decided by the U. S. Supreme Court, we may have to give serious consideration to policy matters in similar factual situations. The Penn case, of course, will have an important bearing on the kinds of activities and the consequences thereof in New York State. If we should receive an adverse legal decision, obviously demonstrators will have to be advised of the risks involved in such activities even more than they are at the present time because in such event, as we know, bailing out in all likelihood would merely be a delay at most for the serving of any sentence. The expenses of appeal in such cases might be unduly burdensome on the Chapters and/or the national organization financially. It has always been our policy to reserve the right as to what cases to take on appeal, leaving of course the individual free, if he or she should so choose, to appeal any case which Core has decided not to underwrite.

I wish there were some way we could raise money for the purpose of paying persons such as yourself, Squadron, Karpatkin, et al, who have given so much voluntary time. Perhaps with the formal organization of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, it may be possible to have some money for this purpose. I keep in close contact with them and you can rest assured that I will attempt to attain funds above and beyond that for court expenses.

Of course we shall have to undertake the defense in one way or another for every person involved in activity at our request. This will be burdensome, whether it be a rent strike matter, education case or the result of some labor dispute. Exact forms we cannot anticipate precisely, but we have had injunction proceedings already in this area in picketing a landlord and in a labor relations situation, and of course there may be others.

One case that I would like to see started in New York is against the City of New York for continuing to check off the dues of any unions which discriminate on the grounds that the City would be participating actively in a Fourteenth Amendment violation. It would be a relatively simple matter to check and find out whether any of the Building Trade Unions have check off rights with the City of New York.

Another case that might be considered for the future is the one which you and I discussed some months ago and for which I prepared a preliminary draft to enjoin the City from giving money to any contractor who discriminates or is involved with a union who discriminates. We may have an additional rung to our ladder when the civil rights legislation passes on this point. It might be a good idea for us to put into more active form my draft complaint and serve it immediately after the legislation is passed under a statutory theory, as well as for a Fourteenth Amendment situation.

There are other things we should talk about that you raised in your letter, and as you know, I look forward to seeing you soon.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN

CR/hm

blind copies to:

Richard Haley
Gordon Carey
Val Coleman

CORE
NY

MAR 26 REC'D

LAW OFFICES
SCHIFFER & COHEN

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
PLAZA 2-8060

BARRY LEE COHEN
GEORGE SCHIFFER

March 25, 1964

C O P Y

Mr. Jay Murray,
District Attorney's Office,
155 Leonard Street,
New York 13, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murray:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of this morning, I am enclosing herewith the list of the appellants affected by our understanding with Mr. Uviller.

Very truly yours,

George Schiffer

Encl.

cc: Richard Uviller, Esq.
Carl Rachlin, Esq.

File

May 6, 1964

George Schiffer, Esq.
Schiffer & Cohen
40 East 49th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear George:

I have gone over your very excellent memorandum to O'Connor. The idea is marvelous. I felt, however, that you would not mind some serious editing on my part to trim it down and sharpen its focus.

I hope you can read my handwritten comments.

Best regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:rrl

July 28, 1964

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear George:

I am enclosing a photo copy of a memorandum distributed by that new lawyers group in Brooklyn, for your perusal if you do not already have a copy.

May I suggest that you and I send out a letter to all chapters of CORE in the New York metropolitan area describing the work done by you and the lawyers you have selected, not only on the World's Fair, but the other problems in which you have been able to obtain legal assistance. I think this is important so that the chapters will know that we are on top of the problems that might arise.

Yours truly,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR/bmw

Enc.

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

September 27, 1964

CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund
One Union Square
New York City

Gentlemen;

The following is a partial account of my activities during the past four months:

The bulk of the work has been the preparation and defense of the World's Fair demonstration cases, a number of which are still in the courts. This has involved numerous appearances in court for the purpose of adjournments while the actual detailed preparation was under way. This consisted of obtaining qualified, experienced counsel to handle individually the eventual trials and, along with Mr. George Schiffer, assistant General Counsel, researching, writing and distributing legal memoranda on a wide range of subjects to adequately prepare and guide each of the attorneys working on the cases.

The twenty-odd pamphlets thus distributed include general trial tactics notes, analyses of important cases having a direct bearing on the demonstrations, and discussions in depth of the law applicable to each case including, but not limited to, Disorderly Conduct, Resisting Arrest, Nuisance, Assault, and Unconstitutional Delegation of Governmental Powers. I have personally appeared as trial counsel in a Juvenile Delinquency proceeding and an action for defacing public property (both of which were won); am presently trial counsel in ten eviction actions arising out of a rent strike (and am negotiating with the landlord for discontinuance of the court proceedings and repairs of the tenements); and have appeared Of Counsel in a number of World's Fair demonstration cases, guiding the actual trials and arguing the summation of the legal points.

I also personally removed approximately forty of the World's Fair cases to the federal court, preparing the papers and notices, and am in the process of preparing papers in opposition to the expected Motion to Remand which the District Attorney has assured me he shall submit.

In addition I have participated in the preparation and defense of other cases arising out of civil rights demonstrations and cases in which civil rights have been or are being threatened, most notably the traffic light demonstrations in Queens and the

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

violent arrests made earlier in the Summer in front of the 28th Precinct (neither of which have come to trial as yet); heard and investigated complaints from various groups and individuals in which a question of civil rights was involved; interviewed and processed charges of police brutality; overseen civil rights demonstrations, during which I established communications with police officials (important when local agitators moved crowds in the Lower Eastside to violence against both demonstrators and police); worked with chapters in dealing with local and legal problems.

While this position was initially accepted on a Summer basis alone, it is obvious now that the work shall continue well into next year even if I occupy myself solely with present involvements. The task of defending and upholding established civil rights (as threatened by the World's Fair arrests) has developed into a rather broad-based office capable of providing immediate material and legal help when civil rights are threatened. We have established facilities to coordinate a great deal of civil rights activity while expanding our staff of volunteer attorneys ten-fold, thus easing the burden on most attorneys while avoiding useless duplication of effort. With the organization of the CORE Metropolitan Legal Defense Committee, in which this office plays a central role, our activities will be even more effectively instrumented.

JD Zalon
Jules D. Zalon

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

Approximate expenses for month:

Rent		$145.	
Telephone		15.	
Gas & electric		10.	
Housekeeping		25.	
Subway (at least 4 times a day)		12.	
Laundry		13.	
Cleaners		10.	
Food:			
$4.00 per day when at work, since I rarely get home in time to cook dinner	$80.		
Plus breakfasts those days	7.		
$2.50 a day for food cooked at home on weekends	20.		
		107.	
Cigarettes		23.	
Social		60.	
Legal publications		20.	
Incidentals		40.	
		480.00	
Plus estimated federal income tax		100.	
		$580.00	(or $145. per week)

**this does not include furniture which I must purchase and pay for immediately from present funds

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
PLAZA 2-8060

Explanation of certain expenses:

On October 1, I shall be moving into my own apartment, after sharing one with a roommate for a substantial time. I can no longer enjoy such living, and working in the apartment was fully impossible.

During the Summer, I spent practically nothing on social life, and find this sort of achievement a luxury which I can ill afford.

During the Summer, I added not one penny to my total savings, which are not immense, and will therefore have to take from these savings in order to pay federal income tax, as none was taken out of my checks.

When I am in court handling a case, it is expected that I treat my "clients" to lunch, as they normally have little more than subway fare in their pockets.

If I worked normal hours, I would (1) be able to cut my daily food cost to $2.00 per day(saving $47.a month), (2) need no housekeeping (saving $25. per month), smoke fewer cigarettes (saving $12. per month); and consequently pay less income tax (by $16.). Thus, a total savings of $98. per month, requiring only $120 a week for adequate living.

(It is the practice of almost every law firm I am acquainted with to pay for dinner and cab fare any night that their attorneys stay after normal hours. I have not eaten dinner at home as much as ten times these past four months.)

October 29, 1964

Jules Zalon, Esq.
c/o George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Jules,

Enclosed is a copy of our "Rent Strike Memorandum" which went out to all CORE Chapters on October 15th.

Also enclosed, with Steve Press' apologies for not returning it sooner, is the "Tenant's Memorandum of Law" prepared by Attorney Eric W. Schmidt. Please convey our thanks to Mr. Schmidt for letting us have this.

Sincerely,

Hannie de Leeuw
Secretary to Carl Rachlin

Enclosures/

HdL

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

October 30, 1964

Mrs. Ann Singer,
15 Willow Place,
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mrs. Singer:

Enclosed herewith please find a bill for the month of October for $600.00, in connection with disbursements incurred for CORE.

It is my understanding that I am to submit a similar bill monthly for the time being.

As I have previously advised Carl Rachlin, when I undertook large scale work for CORE in April, no provision was made and I requested no provision for normal office expenses. I did submit bills for out of pocket expenses of the kind normally billed to clients. The accumulation of these items at this time is $1,186.00, not $800.00 as I thought when we talked. These amounts have been billed to CORE.

In addition, I incurred considerable expenses in the way of rent, telephone, transportation, office supplies, secretarial time, and so on. The best estimate which I was able to make comes to $627.00. This includes, for example, one large office used exclusively for CORE purposes, the rent of which is actually paid by me in the amount of $167.00 a month. My estimated secretarial expenses, not counting special overtime work, come to about $150.00 a month. Expenses in connection with mailings which we undertake to approximately thirty attorneys, and the other supplies which are inevitably used in connection with CORE work come to about $100.00 a month. Telephone expenses have been running at least $55.00 a month, etc., etc.

The foregoing does not include amortization of office equipment, library costs and other out of pocket expenses.

Since I undertook to do the work in April without any provision for these expenses, I am not now asking for anything incurred prior to October 1, except the disbursements already billed to CORE. The $3,000.00 or so which I have disbursed in addition may be regarded as my contribution. (Could this be treated as a contribution to SEDF for tax purposes?).

I find, however, that I cannot afford to continue to carry these monthly expenses and am therefore requesting reimbursement of $600.00 per month.

I think it is both useful and necessary to have Jules stay here for the time being. If later on it becomes possible and expedient to have him moved to an SEDF office, I would have naturally no objection and at that time the expense allowance to me would be reduced. I am under no pressure to have Jules move out. Sooner or later, however, I will want to return that office to other uses, so that the arrangement should not be regarded as permanent.

I very much appreciate your attention and assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE SCHIFFER

George Schiffer by L. B

Encl.

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

NOV 5 1964

November 3, 1964

Miss Hannie de Leeuw,
c/o CORE,
38 Park Row,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Hannie:

Copies of all memoranda, etc., ought to go to me, not just to Jules.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

George Schiffer

file ~~[illegible]~~ Later

RETAILERS COMMERCIAL AGENCY
[illegible]

C.O.R.E.
38 PARK ROW
NYC., N.Y.

[illegible]
[illegible]
JAMAICA, N.Y.
11-9-5[illegible]

SUBJECT: [illegible]

Dear Sir:

In order that our client may complete a pending transaction for the subject, who has given your name as his employer, it is necessary for us to verify information regarding his employment. It will be of material assistance to your employee if you will give us from your records or personal knowledge the information requested below.

Length of employment ____ Yrs. 7 Mo. Job or Position Attorney Is work Permanent? Yes (X) No ( )

Age 27 Marital Status: Married ( ) Widowed ( ) Single (X) Divorced ( ) Number of dependents Self

Yearly income $4,500 Salary (–) Commission ( ) Paid monthly (X) On Retainer semimonthly ( ) weekly ( )

Has his salary been garnisheed? Yes ( ) No (X)

Previous employment, if available General Management-Riverside Linen Supply, Paterson, N.J.

Does subject own home ( ), rent (X) or board ( )?

Residence address 7 East [illegible] St., New York, N.Y.

Was subject in military service? Yes (X) No ( ) Army (X) Navy ( ) Marines ( ) Pension? Yes ( ) No (X)

What would you consider a fair approximation of subject's worth? $10,000.00

Would you recommend for credit? Yes (X) No ( )

Comment ______________________________

____

Signed ______________ By ______________

Your answers to the above questions, together with any other information you may give, will be appreciated very much and will be held strictly confidential.

Yours truly,

JO[illegible]

Manager

PLEASE KEEP THIS INQUIRY CONFIDENTIAL

[illegible]
[illegible]

Schiffer

November 11, 1964

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Marvin M. Karpatkin, Esq.
660 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear George and Marvin:

There was a recent case involving picketing inside a shopping center with a favorable result. See Schwartz-Torrance v. Bakery Workers, 33 USLW 2126.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

November 25, 1964

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Schiffer:

Enclosed is a check from the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund to you in the amount of $500. This is for partial reimbursement of office expenses incurred by you in connection with civil rights legal defense matters.

This payment to you is pursuant to authorization given by the SEDF Legal Committee at its meeting on October 7th, and in accordance with our recent telephone conversations.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

Should add Zalon's $33.45 expenses paid to him 11/25/64 in computing total money paid out for legal defense in connection with Zalon's employment and Schiffer's expenses.

AS.

See Zalon file

LAW OFFICES
SCHIFFER & COHEN

BARRY LEE COHEN
GEORGE SCHIFFER

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
PLAZA 2-8060

DEC 4 REC'D

December 3, 1964

COPY

Judah Gribetz, Esq.
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Buildings
Municipal Building, 10th Floor
New York, New York 10007

Dear Judah:

This will serve as a complaint, on behalf of the Tenants' Council of 106-108 East 124th Street, against an inspector of your Department, Mr. Sylvestre.

Conditions in the two buildings have been abominable. An inspection in August disclosed a number of violations but was apparently carried out in a limited fashion. Under pressure of the Tenants' Council, the landlord undertook to do repair work with regard to the heat and water supply system. This work has not been finished and many apartments lack both hot and cold water in any sort of acceptable quantity.

In addition, the buildings contain many violations. As a result, my associate, Jules D. Zalon, acting for the Council, requested cellar-to-roof inspection. Your Mr. Tytell agreed to make the arrangements. He requested a petition from the tenants, which was prepared and sent, but allegedly lost in the mail.

At the appointed time, with all tenants present or represented by persons authorized to enter their apartments, Sylvestre showed up. He refused to make a cellar-to-roof inspection. When Mr. Zalon called Mr. Tytell the arrangements were reconfirmed and Tytell asked Zalon to have Sylvestre call Tytell. Sylvestre absolutely refused to call Tytell.

COPY

Sylvestre then entered a few apartments in each building, but not all. He spent approximately one-half hour inspecting both buildings. He refused to take note of specific violations pointed out to him, including rat holes. At one point he refused to inspect apartments unless Council representatives left him alone.

All this happened between 10:30 and 11;00 A.M. today.

Several days ago Zalon had a conversation with Sylvestre to fix the date for the inspection, pursuant to instructions of Mr. Tytell. At that time, the question arose whether to have the inspection of Wednesday or Thursday. When Zalon said that on Wednesday the tenants could not be present, Sylvestre said: " Well, why not hold it tomorrow [Wednesday] and then if the tenants are not there we can skip those apartments."

Since the Tenants' Council has the full support of CORE, this complaint is being made on behalf of CORE as well.

We ask that appropriate, stringent disciplinary measures be instituted against Mr. Sylvestre. We shall be glad to furnish witnesses for any departmental hearing you may care to hold.

We further ask that a new cellar-to-roof inspection be scheduled immediately for a date on which the tenants can be present.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE SCHIFFER

GS:mac
cc: Harold Birns, Esq.
Carl Rachlin, Esq.

File Schiffer

December 8, 1964

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear George,

I am pleased to advise you that the SEDF Board has voted you the money you asked for, namely $450 per month for that 6-months period.

Jules called me this morning to tell me that he may be quitting sometime in January. How this will affect the whole project is uncertain at the moment but you and I will have to discuss that. In a way, looking back with hindsight, using a lawyer who was interested in another field of law and ~~in~~ civil rights only secondarily was probably a mistake since Jules advised me that his new opportunity will be with a firm doing theater work. You will recall that I was concerned about this very point at the time we hired Jules in the first place. Obviously, we will have to be more careful to make certain that anyone in the future will be more sufficiently willing to identify with civil rights activities and not leave us when an opportunity in his main interest develops. This is not to say, of course, that Jules did not perform valuable services; obviously he did and I am sad to lose him at a point when his usefulness was developing even further.

The SEDF Board has also voted to support the Legal Conference which I plan to hold approximately the middle of February. There are a number of papers in the process of being written. I would like to discuss with you, and probably Marv Karpatkin, how I can make this conference a usefull as well as an organizational success.

Incidentally, Bill Ellis asked for an additional $175 for Jules. I deliberately did not say anything about the telephone call this morning for fear that, if I had, not only would this $175 not have been appropriated, without a doubt, but the whole question of your additional sum would have been evaluated in that light.

The complaints about "West Side CORE" keep mounting. Reluctant as I am, I feel there is no alternative at this moment but the commencement of some injunctive process against them for the use of the name generally and, specifically, the conducting of activities in the name of CORE. I have also been advised that

./.

Pitman has been collecting money using the name "West Side CORE" and we have no idea, of course, what is happening to this money, and I am afraid it may develop into a public scandal unless we act quickly.

I am afraid that William Pitman takes our delay as being great weakness; accordingly, we have just got to cause him to stop and the further use of letters or persuasion will have no helpful effect. Please undertake the necessary action as quickly as possible.

As to Jim Finney, he is, of course, a scholarship student and he serves a beneficial purpose to the National Office. I think we were fortunate in obtaining him for the school year. In no way can this diminish any plans that you might have for using him outside the school year. He does not, as he told me, have the time to take out of school to undertake any additional responsibilities. Our program with him involves two mornings a week when he doesn't have classes, though there are occasional variations on this. I think we should drop this matter at this point and wait till the end of the school year.

Please call me when you get back so we can arrange to discuss the February conference.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

COPY

December 9, 1964

The Honorable Manfred Ohrenstein,
The State Senate,
Capitol,
Albany, N.Y. 12224

Dear Senator Ohrenstein:

The controversy surrounding the proposed World Trade Center has not yet touched on certain considerations which deserve attention. The suggestion that a large and valuable piece of New York real estate is available and that $350,000.000.00 can be found for its development suggest the examination of at least some of these alternatives.

The sum of $350,000.000.00 could have a huge effect on the housing problem in New York City. The sum is so large that its potential impact may be hard to recognize. It is, for example, large enough to permit the expenditure of $1,000.00 for the rehabilitation of each and every slum unit in New York City. Such rehabilitation, while by no means making the slums sound, modern housing, would be sufficient to restore a modicum of dignity and comfort. The expenditure of $350,000.000.00 in this way would affect directly the living conditions of about one and half million people. It would be an indirect benefit to the city as a whole.

$350,000.000.00 is approximately twice the amount requested in the recent low cost housing referendum, which the voters refused. In other words, twice as much is to be expended in the World Trade Center, as the State planners considered sufficient for the construction of low cost housing at this time.

Properly allocated between the acquisition and res-

COPY

toration of slums and new constructions of low cost housing, $350,000.000.00 would end the continuing deterioration of New York City housing and make a substantial begining towards the provision of modern low cost housing.

The land to be made available for this project is under-utilized of real estate of the type which the City Club and other responsible planning groups have long considered as ideal for redevelopment as modern housing. It has two primary values in such a context. First, being now underutilized its redevelopment affects comparatively few people and even though the entire site is razed to permit a fresh start; and, there is virtually no residential relocation. The utilization of such sites for new commercial structures commits the city to greater expenditure for housing construction in other neighborhoods.

The mile-high concept in city construction is recommended by leading architects and may well be valid. The construction of pure office buildings of a height of 110 stories has little to recommend it. Further, the incredible shortsightedness of planning such structures without adequate parking facilities suggests intrinsic flaws in the whole concept.

Buildings of the size here contemplated could house offices and other facilities and in addition apartments for at least 2,000 families. Such a plan would result in housing for six to eight thousand people, but on an enormous cost. Given a cost of about $20,000.00 for each family unit, such housing should cost approximately $40,000,000.00. As part of the World Trade Center, the same quantity of housing would obviously cost far more.

The economics of the World Trade Center are, therefore, highly questionable. What is contemplated is some vastly expensive office real estate on a virtually tax free basis under ownership of a public authority which has in the past shown itself not amenable to the public wishes or requirements.

COPY

If the authority seriously desires to go ahead with this project, and if it considers that it has the resources to finance such an undertaking, the authority ought to be required to make available an equivalent dollar amount for low cost housing.

Very truly yours,

George Schiffer

cc: The Hon. Jerome Kretchmer,
Member of the Assembly

bcc: Mr. James Farmer
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
M.M. Karpatkin, Esq.
Mr. Lou Smith
Mr. Val Coleman
Mr. Marvin Rich

Carl

Referred to Zelor

Dec. 9, 1964

1. Call received this morning from a Mrs. Summers, regarding her son, Harold, 19 years of age.

2. Apparently the son, another youth, and a young adult, ~~26~~ about 26 years old, are charged with Armed Robbery of a liquor store last Wednesday night, December 2, [illegible] allegedly, $70. was taken.

3. The three were taken to the 47th Precinct, where ~~Haro~~ Harold alleges they were beaten with rubber hoses until they signed confessions.

4. Preliminary hearing was held sometime Thursday, Dec. 3, and bail was set at $7,500.

5. Son was not permitted to contact Mrs. Summers until Thursday night.

6. She wants to know if we can help her press for an investigation of the beatings - Her telephone number is JE 8-2631

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

DEC 14 1964

December 11, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.,
c/o CORE,
38 Park Row,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

Thank you for your letter of December 8. The allocation of $450.00 a month was based upon CORE's supplying secretarial assistance. I trust that this rather crucial point will not be forgotten.

With regard to Jules, he did mention to me something about quitting in January. This causes me no singular regrets. Prior to hiring Jules, I interviewed people for many weeks in an effort to find an admitted person willing to take the job for $75.00. Neither of us then had any doubt that Jules was less than ideal; but we did not have an alternative.At this point when a more realistic salary is available, finding a replacement should be much simpler.

The Finney situation is most disturbing to me. It was my plan to use Finney and a group of students during the school year, a prospect which you and I discussed. You suddenly pull Jim out, upsetting a number of plans which I had made in this regard. It is too late at this point to salvage the situation. I do wish you would not undertake such maneuvers without at least talking to me first.

As I pointed to Ann Singer and to Jules, I never approved the extra $175.00 for Jules and did know not the request was being made until the last moment.

I will be glad to discuss the legal conference with you.

As to the Westside CORE situation, I expect to get together with Lou Smith on Monday (both of us have been rather busy) to get the detail for an affidavit.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

George Schiffer

December 18, 1964

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear George,

I was very pleased that you agreed to undertake to prepare an important paper on New Approaches to Landlord-Tenant Relationships.for the Legal Conference to be held February 19-21, 1965. I will advise you shortly as to exactly how the program will be set up so that you will be able to make your plans accordingly.

It is very urgent that we have the paper by January 25th. As you know, we expect a few hundred lawyers from all over the country and I want to have the papers mimeographed in time to distribute to everybody, as well as to ask one or two people to add further comments.

As you and I have discussed, this is one of the major areas of activity for the Civil Rights movement in the North. The legal situation has generally been so hopeless because of the lack of any right on the part of the tenant to fend off the slum landlord. I hope your paper can develop some of the ideas I have heard you discuss and perhaps even give consideration to the approach that I discussed with you and presented to Boston College Law School for evaluation.

If there is anything further that I can do to assist you, please let me know.

With kindest regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

December 28, 1964

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Schiffer:

Enclosed is a CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund check to you in the amount of $400. This represents the remainder due you for reimbursement of office expenses for October and November, 1964, in connection with work for CORE legal defense activities.

I want to point out a problem in connection with reimbursement of yours and Mr. Zalon's expenses. At its fall meeting, the Board of SEDF authorized me to forward to you and Mr. Zalon approximately $290. per month for office and miscellaneous expenses. As you know, at its December meeting the Board voted, in response to your request, to raise this monthly amount to $450. The problem is that in addition to the $900 now paid you for expenses in October and November, Mr. Zalon has also submitted bills and been paid for miscellaneous expenses, such as cab fares, photostats, and the purchase of legal forms, totaling $107.57 for November and December. I realized the other day that I have no authorization to pay these added expenses of his in addition to his fees ($125. per week) and your $450. per month for office expenses. I thought you should know about this situation, and would appreciate it if you have any suggestions as to how I should deal with it. The Board does not meet again until March, and the executive group will probably not meet again for several weeks.

I hope you don't think it is inappropriate for me to say thank you, in this same letter, for your generous contribution of $40. to CORE SEDF. It was very good of you to do this, and we are grateful for your interest in and support of our total program. The organization has big plans for expanding its activities next year, especially, as you know, in the area of legal defense. Therefore, we are particularly glad to receive your contribution now. Incidentally, if you do know of others who might be approached for donations to SEDF would you please give me their names and I will follow up.

All good wishes for 1965!

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

February 15, 1965

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Schiffer:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $450.00 in payment of office expenses incurred during the month of January, 1965.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

lu
encl.

file Safeway

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

FEB 23 1965

February 18, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.,
CORE,
38 Park Row,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

I enclose a copy of a letter received today from Vincent Broderick, Chief Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, refusing to take any action regarding our complaint under the Civil Rights Laws on account of the conduct of the Port Authority.

In my opinion the complaint is well founded. It seems entirely pointless for us to seek injunctive relief when the government refuses to enforce the law. Further action on a political level is indicated.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

George Schiffer

Encl.

cc: Mr. James Farmer (w/encl.)
    Mr. Louis Smith (w/encl.)

United States Department of Justice

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE
FOLEY SQUARE
NEW YORK 7, N. Y. 10007

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"UNITED STATES ATTORNEY"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

VLB:mb

M 1-2

February 16, 1965

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Schiffer:

This is in reply to your letters of November 27, 1964, December 28, 1964, and January 29, 1965.

Your complaint arises out of attempts by members of the Congress on Racial Equality to demonstrate against Safeway Trails, Inc. (Trailways) by picketing at or near the Trailways ticket window inside the Port of New York Authority Bus Terminal at 40th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. We understand that officials of the Port Authority have refused to permit such picketing inside the terminal, and on one occasion caused a number of pickets to be arrested and charged with disorderly conduct under Section 722 of the New York State Penal Law. Thereafter, you requested officers of the New York City Police to take action to prevent the Port Authority from refusing to permit your members to picket inside the terminal and said officers declined.

As set forth in your letters, and further explained to us in telephone conversations and at a conference held with you on January 7, 1965, we understand your request to be:

1. That this office seek a federal criminal indictment of the officials of the Port Authority and officials of the City of New York on the ground that the above actions constitute a violation of 18 U.S.C. §§241 and 242.

2. As an alternative, that this office commence a civil action to enjoin the Port Authority officials from interfering with CORE's attempts to picket inside the terminal.

We have reviewed this matter with care, and have conferred with representatives of the Port Authority as well as with you. We note that the gravamen of your complaint is the action of the Port of New York Authority in prohibiting picketing within the Port of New York Authority Terminal. We have concluded that grounds do not exist for Federal criminal prosecution, and that there are neither grounds nor statutory authority for the civil proceeding you suggest as an alternative.

Sincerely yours,

VINCENT L. BRODERICK
Chief Assistant
United States Attorney

Lawyers

March 17, 1965

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear George,

We have had another lawyer volunteer to work for us. He had heard Mr. Farmer, is connected with the Little Red School House, sounds sincere and all that, has quite some experience in trial work, and wants to really work for CORE.

Maybe one of these days you can think of a job for him and get him really involved.

Leonard Holland, Esq.
770 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Tel.: PL 1-6868

Another volunteer, for research and briefs, is:

James Greilsheimer, Esq.
Assistant U.S. Attorney
U.S. Court House
Foley Square
New York, N.Y.

Tel.: CO 7-7100, Ext. 222

FREEDOM NOW!

Hannie de Leeuw
Legal Department

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 150 Nassau St., Rm. 1312
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx New York, N.Y. 10038

New telephone number: 964-8210

April 15, 1965

Mr. George Schiffer
40 East 49th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear George:

Here's the check for February and March. Sorry it was delayed but we didn't get a bill for February, probably because you were in Europe.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

May 5, 1965

Mr. George Schiffer
40 East 49th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Schiffer:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $450.00 to reimburse you for office expenses incurred in connection with work for CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

Bill El

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8080

June 23, 1965

Mr. Andrew Norman
CORE Scholarship and Educational
Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Andy:

In this letter I would like to report on some of the activities of the Metropolitan defense system and to make suggestions for the future.

At the time that the system was begun, CORE had a substantial amount of demonstration activity in the New York area. The law was unsettled. Police and district attorneys alike were arresting large numbers of demonstrators without sufficient cause and the courts were convicting demonstrators in highly questionable circumstances. We met this situation by establishing a central office and a large group of volunteers. The central office initially undertook the administrative functions implicit in handling large numbers of cases, negotiations with public officials and the preparation of memoranda of law for the use and guidance of the volunteers.

As a result, beginning really last June, we were able to deal with several hundred demonstration cases in an orderly fashion. At the same time, we were able to produce very satisfactory results, all things considered. A very substantial percentage of all complaints were dismissed without the necessity of going to trial. At the trial level, we were able to win better than half of all our cases. Two cases of critical importance were won on the Appellate level, one was lost and is being taken to the Supreme Court. Many other cases have been or are being disposed of because of these dispositions, without additional cost to CORE.

These results in themselves are less significant than the changes in attitude which have been produced bit by bit in police, district attorneys; offices and the courts. Without question, demonstrators today are not arrested in situations in which they would have been arrested a year ago and the disposition of cases today is on a much sounder basis than was possible or true a year ago.

The central office, operated largely with SEDF money, has also performed a number of other useful functions. The materials created and mimeographed here have been used, for example, in Syracuse and Buffalo. The office also has done research and briefing for the benefit of New Jersey lawyers. Lawyers have attended demonstrations. Lawyers have negotiated with the Police Department concerning demonstrations. On one occasion, a march up Fifth Avenue was planned under circumstances identical with those which caused the arrest of a large number of people from another group. We were able to persuade the Police Department and the Mayor's office to permit our march. We participated in arrangements for the march of some 20,000 people through Harlem in sympathy with the Selma movement. We made it possible for CORE to have a demonstration at the World's Fair without interference and without a single arrest.

In addition, we have investigated numerous police brutality complaints and have played a part in the changing attitude toward a civilian review board. For example, we have worked closely with a committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York on the problem. Our repeated letters and statements, written for issuance here or for other sources, have also been useful. We spearheaded the attack on the so-called "No-Sock" bill which was killed. This bill would have been highly dangerous, intending as it did to make it illegal to use force to resist a false arrest.

We prepared CORE's report on the Gilligan case (which, incidentally, is not at issue in the libel suit).

We have been consulted by chapters and by the Regional Office on numerous occasions and by the National Office on some occasions.

At the present time, Steve Nagler is carrying the brunt of a negotiation with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York for the revision of its employment policies. This negotiation is based on a series of demands formulated here.

We have also prepared memoranda on local issues such as housing and, recently, a memorandum on the issues of the mayoralty campaign which was the basis for discussions between CORE chapters and Mr. Lindsay.

These activities, well beyond the scope of legal defense, have been a useful indication of what could be accomplished.

Unfortunately, the situation with regard to the chapters in the New York area at the present time suggest that there would be little useful activity, in demonstrations or otherwise, during the foreseeable future. For this office to engage in activities, beyond the scope of defense, without relation to chapter activities, is, to my mind, both futile and possibly harmful. Accordingly, when the present cases are disposed of, there will be no further need for our organization and its job must be regarded as completed. Indeed, the work remaining to be done, does not to my mind justify the continuance of the present arrangements in their present form.

Carl and I have been discussing this problem for some time. We have set up a system here which works and which could be enormously useful. We have consequently been reluctant to disband it while any hope remained that chapter activity would justify its continuance. It now becomes clear that, at the end of about another month, other arrangements should definitely be made.

Several alternatives present themselves, and I pass them on to you for consideration:

1. Steve Nagler can be transferred to the National Office. His services will be required for an indefinite period of time, I should think, to complete cleanup work and to handle the miscellaneous complaints arriving from the New York area which CORE really must have a mechanism for handling. By being in the National Office he could also assist Carl in numerous other matters. I would urge that the present expense allowance made to me should be transferred to the National Office. At the same time, the students now assigned here would be reassigned to the National Office.

2. The organization could be maintained in its present form, but assigned to work outside of New York City. LCDC is effectively handling the work arising from the south. No such facilities exist for the Northeast, or even the North in general. The preparation of memoranda, comparable to those heretofore prepared, relating to New Jersey and Connecticut law, could be most useful. Further, New York area volunteers could be utilized for research, preparation of papers and possibly even court appearances in other places in the North. Given a large enough area, there would be more than enough work to keep the office very busy. Much of this work is now being done by overloaded individuals and sometimes under circumstances not necessarily conducive to the best possible results.

3. The function of the office could be converted to an experimental legal assistance program.

This alternative commends itself to me for a number of reasons. We have developed a method for utilizing volunteers which is somewhat different from any other method known to me. In application to civil rights cases, our system works quite well. From our present list of 85 volunteers, we could probably keep 20 or 25 who would be prepared to undertake cases for indigent defendants in criminal cases. We could prepare for them memoranda of law, handle calendar calls, deal with district attorneys and perform similar functions. The result would be a uniform (and probably higher) quality of work and result. The defendants would be securing able trial counsel who are wholly independent and who would be able to give cases proper time and attention.

In addition, the volunteers, who would presumably be a growing group, would become familiar with the deficiencies of the criminal court system. To familiarize the general Bar with the evils of the criminal court system is a highly necessary step if those evils are ever to be rectified.

If the project were to be carried out under the name of CORE, it would give CORE a solid accomplishment to use for organizational purposes.

The system could also be used to make a well planned attack on both the evils of the welfare system and the New Your Housing Authority. Both require drastic revision. The Housing Authority, with its private police department, has been guilty of numerous abuses. The Welfare Department has been one of the worst offenders in maintaining slumlords and maintaining ghetto housing conditions as well as imposing numerous indignities on its clients.

Above all, if the idea of a central office plus selected volunteers works in the legal assistance field, it can be widely applied in northern metropolitan circumstances. Effectively, our system should be able to handle several times as many cases as a system dependent entirely on paid attorneys in addition to producing, in all probability, better results. I think it would be worth finding out if this is correct.

These three alternative methods for liquidating the present operation strike me as the most practical. I should, in any case, like to plan the conclusion of the present operation by August 1st, unless, contrary to all of our expectations, there is a significant revival of demonstration activity in the New York area. Even then, I would be more inclined to favor adoption of the first alternative to continuance of the present setup. I am very much interested in the legal assistance idea. We can discuss it further at your convenience. If we are to take that direction, I am naturally anxious to begin as soon as possible, while the law students are available. If it proves inconvenient to come to a conclusion during the early part of July, I shall of course be prepared to continue as we are through the summer; but I urge that a decision be made as soon as possible.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

George Schiffer

GS:mac

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Mr. George Wiley

November 16, 1965

Mr. George Schiffer
40 East 49 Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear George:

Enclosed are two checks, one for $900 and one for $225. I trust that we are all squared now, and that there are no further obligations on our part to you.

Sincerely,

Marv Rich

MR:hm
Enclosures

Faith A. Seidenberg
ATTORNEY AT LAW

471-8984

217A. STATE TOWER BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N.Y. 13202

November 23, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
Scholarship Education & Defense Fund
150 Nassau St.
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Marv:

Thank you for the check. We particularly appreciate it now as Home Town News is in the midst of purchasing equipment and is extremely strapped for cash. The next three to six months will be quite critical for the people and so I hope that you will be able to continue payments, as you had stated that you could.

I also realize that the money has by no means gone into your pocket and that you are attempting to handle it as equitably as possible and, therefore, I would not be pushing you except for our own dire needs. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Faith

Faith A. Seidenberg

s:z

December 27, 1966

Mrs. Faith A. Seidenberg
Attorney At Law
217A State Tower Building
Syracuse, New York

Dear Faith:

Could you try to reach Cathy Mitchell for me. We would like to know if she is graduated and what she is doing. I understand that Nannette Sachs has tryed to reach her several times so I am using this round about method.

I managed to spend all the money in our account on Thursday and Friday. I didn't manage to pay all the bills but then that's the way of the world. I hope that this will be a better New Year for you in Syracuse and for all of us.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich,
Executive Director

MR:ha

DATE	INVOICE NUMBER	AMOUNT OF INVOICES
2/16/68	2626	250 00
	TOTAL AMOUNT	250 00

REMARKS

legal

GROSS EARNINGS	F.I.C.A.	WITHHOLDING TAX	STATE W. H. TAX	DIS.	HOSP.	CITY TAX
	DEDUCTIONS					

Sent to Faith Seidenberg

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION & DEFENSE FUND
FOR RATIAL EQUALITY

217 A State Tower Bldg. Syracuse, N.Y.

THIS IS A STATEMENT OF PAYMENT OR
A STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND DEDUCTIONS
PLEASE DETACH BEFORE CASHING

SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION AND
DEFENSE =
FUND FOR
RACIAL EQUALITY inc.
150 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

March 20, 1968

Faith A. Seidenberg
Attorney At Law
1404 State Tower Building
Syracuse, New York 13202

Dear Faith:

I have just returned from several days in Washington and Marvin told me of your great generosity. I just felt overwhelmed. In addition to all the work you have done over these years, to make such a contribution as this is far beyond the call of duty.

Regretfully, nothing has happened recently which has called me to Syracuse, but I am certain that if we put our minds together we ought to be able to develop some litigation in which we could jointly participate.

Give my love to Bob and the girls.

Cordially,

Carl

Carl Rachlin

CR:n

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *leadership development director;* Ronnie M. Moore ■ *legal director;* Carl Rachlin ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Nils R. Douglas, *chairman* ■ Robert Ausnit ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Canon James P. Breeden ■ Robert Curvin ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S. J. ■ John Henry Faulk ■ Michael O. Finkelstein ■ Doris Freedman ■ Dr. Edward L. Gibson ■ James T. Harris ■ Claude Heckscher ■ Norman Hill ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Dr. Archie Lacey ■ Joann List Levinson ■ Leon Modeste ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Richard J. Schwartz ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

122

LAW OFFICES
TOBIAS SIMON
INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA

JAN 16

January 15, 1963

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER 1281-ss

Carl Rachlin
280 Broadway
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

Your information regarding the Kenon suit is true to the extent that the court has dismissed the lawsuit, albeit without prejudice. Judge Carswell informed me personally by long distance telephone call that the reason for his doing it was not the technical reason stated; namely: that an amended complaint was not filed within 20 days from the date of the hearing. Judge Carswell's reasons for dismissing the lawsuit were as follows:

1. The parties are now different, and the name of the suit is different.

2. The complaint should be stripped of all excess verbiage and should be filed as a suit against the officers and police of the City of Tallahassee to end discriminatory and segregation practices in the City of Tallahassee.

I have already begun work to draft a quiet complaint which will accomplish what the Judge wants. The sole extra cost to us will be about $30.00 and it will placate the Court and will put us in an excellent position to receive the results desired.

At the present time, I have advanced approximately $400.00 on behalf of this lawsuit, which has not been reimbursed.

Sincerely,

TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

Legal

February 11, 1963

Tobias Simon, Esq.
Ingraham Building Annex
223 Southeast First Street
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Mr. Simon:

The enclosed check for $200.60 will help to place our financial relationship on a more equitable basis. Let us hope that a completely proper balance will be established within the very near future.

The enclosed statement is as indicated, a copy of the statement of Patricia Due describing the incident. A copy was also forwarded to Robert B. Bourne, Administration of Justice Section, United States Commission on Civil Rights.

The enclosed letter is self-explanatory.

I am very happy to learn that you are considering the same sort of sharp counter-action in this case as that of the Trailways affair. The national office, besides offering its (sometimes miniscule) support, will attempt the even more imposing task of arousing that sleeping dwarf, Tallahassee, to support itself a little. Wish us good luck in our endeavor as we shall you, in in yours.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

January 17, 1963

Mr. Gordon Carey
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Gordon:

You have inquired about the civil suit involving Patricia Stevens' and the others and her concern, as well as that of her associates, of the story that appeared in one of the Florida papers about the alleged default on the part of Florida attorneys.

Right after speaking to you, I called Toby Simon and, at my instructio he has written to me. I enclose a copy of his letter which you may use in any way you deem necessary.

Regards,

CARL RACHLIN

CR:cr
enc.
cc: Mr. James Farmer
Mr. James McCain

COPY

July 26, 1963

Mr. Carl Rachlin
200 Broadway
New York City,
New York

RE: Dresner; Kenon; Due.

Dear Carl:

On recent date, I left in your office copies of my expenditure sheets for the three matters now being handled on behalf of the Congress of Racial Equality by Florida Civil Liberties Union attorneys. In each of these cases, a deficit has been encountered which should be eliminated immediately -- if not sooner.

In detail, these are as follows:

(1)	Dresner (Freedom Rider case)	$ 175.28
(2)	Kenon (Theatre case)	$ 156.43
(3)	Due (Theatre case)	$ 278.16
	The total due and owing to me is:	$ 609.87

Please see to it that these sums are repaid immediately.

I have requested that I be provided with a revolving fund of not less than $500.00. Under these circumstances, I can open a separate account in the name of the Congress of Racial Equality from which all checks will be drawn. I will report to you monthly or quarterly, as the case may be desired, and you can reimburse me periodically. Under these circumstances, I can more effectively work on behalf of the principles we both admire so highly.

As I have previously advised you, I do not care to be paid for the services rendered on behalf of these cases. You could not pay me enough to replace the sense of smug satisfaction I feel every time an opposing cracker lawyer is forced to believe I am really donating my time. On the other hand, the situation has shown itself, time and again, that young lawyers are needed to argue motions in the various cases in Tallahassee, Ocala, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, etc. I feel guilty taking these young men away from their work without compensation -- even of a minor source. I want express authorization to pay these young men $25.00 or $50.00 for out-of-town hearings in such manner as I feel best. Rest well assured that this is not an attempt to separate you from your hard-earned funds.

I would regard it as a matter of the greatest good faith if you will both respond to my questions and set up the funds requdsted as well as to repay me for the funds advanced at your most early convenience -- if not immediately.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

SF-1201 (4-60)

A

370
37
407

147

CA

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1963 SEP 17 PM 10 35

NF887 (19)AA527
A MZA801 LONG NL COLLECT MIAMI FLO 17
CARL RACHLIN
280 BDWY NYK

5028

#4-07

SEP 18 1963
VLADECK & ELIAS

HAVE BEEN ADVISED BY THE COURTS IN TALLAHASSEE OF THREE SEPARATE PENDING ACTION AGAINST CORE MEMBERS THESE REQUIRE COUNSEL ON SEPT 18TH 21ST AND 25TH IN ADDITION HEARINGS ON EXISTING CASES REQUIRE PRESENCE OF COUNSEL IN TALLAHASSEE ON SEPT 27TH AND OCT 3RD. MINIMUM EXPENSES FOR TRAVEL AND GROUND TRANSPORTATION IS NOT LESS THAN $450 MODEST PER DIEM OF $40 IS ADDITIONAL $200 I HAVE ASSUMED YOU HAVE FORWARDED PREVIOUS SUM ADVANCED BY ME IT IS NOW ESSENTIAL THAT ANOTHER $750 BE FORWARDED TO COVER THE FORE-GOING COSTS I STRONGLY URGE THAT WE TAKE DEPOSITIONS ON ALL INTERROGATIVES OF ALL OFFICERS OF THEATRE CHAIN THIS CAN BE DONE ON ONE OF THE DAYS COUNSEL IS PRESENT IN TALLAHASSEE WITHOUT ADDITIONAL TRAVEL EXPENSES OF PERDIEM

HOWEVER COURT REPORTER CHARGES WILL BE IN VICINITY OF $250 PLEASE FORWARD SAME AND AUTHORIZE PROCEDURE
TOBIAS SIMON 223 SOUTH EAST 1 ST MIAMI.

MARVIN RICH
33-43 14 Street
Long Island City 6, New York

Richard
sent an additional
$750 to Tobias Simon
the evening 9-19-63

MR

Haley
Rich

LAW OFFICES

TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627

SEP 25 1963

COPY

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER:

September 24, 1963 1281-AAA

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
280 Broadway
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Carl;

I am pleased to state that I have now received from CORE the sum of $1,000.00. This has been deposited to my trust account--and will have the effect of clearing up all deficits and permit me to reimburse the costs of the most recent hearing. I will render a supplemental financial report in a short while.

The purpose of this letter is to tell you of some rather dastardly happenings in Tallahassee in recent weeks.

As you well know, Patricia Stephens Due is a veritable dynamo of energy, spirit and courage. She arranged for the demonstration against the theatres which took place Saturday night, September 14, 1963. As a consequence, more than 200 persons were arrested and jailed. The following day, the students at Florida A & M began to demonstrate at the jail. Their avowed purpose was defiance -- and they stated they would fill the jails to contest the illegal jailing of their friends the preceding evening. For a number of hours, the demonstrations were peaceable and orderly, and were satisfactory to a number of the local ministers. At one point, however, the Sheriff suggested that the demonstrations had gone on long enough. The ministers regarded the request for a termination as reasonable, and conveyed this to the students. The students refused to leave. The ministers washed their hands of any responsibility and left. Thereafter, the students were arrested.

The following day, Monday, September 23, 1963, another group of students demonstrated and were arrested.

The leaders of the demonstration were all in jail; the sympathetic ministers had left the scene because they felt they were not being listened to. Into this vacuum, the school administration moved, as also a number of other ministers whose leadership qualities are dubious at best. In my opinion, they verged on being charlatans.

Efforts were made to get the students to leave the jail under all kinds of implied threats and promises. Bonds were provided. The students, without any guidance whatsoever, left the jail in droves. An attempt was made to make a deal behind our backs with the Circuit Judge regarding those students who were technically in contempt for being in violation of the injunction against picketing in front of the theatre. No one told us about the proposed hearing. When we found out about it, Howard Dixon was dispatched to Tallahassee and scotched the efforts to exchange the students' freedom for a promise not to demonstrate in the future.

The remaining two groups of students were divided as follows: (1) those who were charged with violation of city ordinances; and (2) those who were charged with violation of a state statute against trespassing. The latter group is to be tried in October in the county court. The first group was kept in jail awaiting trial before the City Judge on Saturday, September 21, 1963.

To attend this trial and represent the students, I left for Tallahassee Friday evening, September 20, 1963. Upon my arrival, I was told that the "administration attorney" had taken the students in a group to the City Judge and had pleaded nolo contendere on their behalf. As a consequence, they were given suspended sentences and put on probation to avoid demonstrations during the balance of their term in the university.

I have never seen such a demoralized group of leaders and students as I encountered upon my arrival in Tallahassee. I have undertaken to reinstill some morale in these kids, and we have promised to represent them fully and completely. They do not want to say they are sorry; they indicated that they are prepared to continue their demonstrations for equality in the town's facilities.

The letter is necessarily brief and if you have any further questions, please call me.

We are planning to have an attorney in Tallahassee for the contempt hearing on Wednesday, September 25, 1963; for depositions on Thursday, September 26, 1963; and for our motion to dismiss in the federal suit on October 3, 1963.

I think that the students had the Town of Tallahassee on the run for a short while. It was only through the cowardice of the administration and persons chosen by them to act in their behalf that theskids were put under the kids and a temporary halt ensued. I am satisfied that this type of situation cannot and certainly must not happen again.

Sincerely,

TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

cc: Marvin Rich,
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

October 8, 1963

Tobias Simon, Esq.
223 Southeast First Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Simon:

Enclosed please find check for $500 to cover travel expense in legal cases in Tallahassee.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Haley,
Associate Director

RH: AS
Enc.

November 5, 1963

Tobias Simon, Esq
223 Southeast First Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Simon:

Enclosed please find two checks in the sum of $800.00 to cover legal expenses and travel expense in Florida Cases.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Associate Director

RH:AS
Enc.

November 21, 1963

Tobias Simon
Attorney at Law
223 Southeast First Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Toby:

Enclosed please find check for $750.00 for ✓ Legal Expenses Bank Account in Florida.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Associate National Director

RH: AS
Enc.

December 6, 1963

Tobias Simon
Attorney at Law
223 Southeast First Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Toby:

After conversation with Patricia Due, I was able to reconstruct the situation that led to the authorization for release of the four people in the Tallahassee fine and cost mess. These four were committed to begin student teaching, presumably, the next day. It is consequently my own reluctant and qualified judgement, that the full amount should be remitted to Lewis. Not having been able to reach you, I am authorizing this payment. However, as a matter of policy in the future, I will consult with you beforehand on all such matters.

The accompanying letter and statement are self-explanatory. I would be interested in your reaction.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Associate National Director

RH: AS
Enc.

December 17, 1963

Tobias Simon
Attorney at Law
223 Southeast First Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Toby:

Enclosed please find check for $1,000 which you requested for the Tobias Simon Trust Account.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Associate National Director

RH: AS
Enc.

File in files

December 17, 1963

Carl Rachlin
Attorney at Law
280 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Carl:

Since July, or thereabouts, we have sent about five or six thousand dollars to Simon in Miami. His reports of expenditures are too sketchy, I fear, to satisfy the auditors. However, it occurs to me that you may have some such reports from Toby that I do not presently have. If so, I would appreciate it if you would send copies of same so our records will be complete. If not, perhaps you and I could discuss this a little before I write Toby about it.

I saw the copy of your letter to Father Drinan. It gives promise. I also saw the ACLU memorandum on the proposed new lawyers' organization. Generally,speaking, I am in favor of a plurality of civil rights groups because each seems to have a special appeal to persons who would not be reached by any of the others. Nevertheless, some of the questions regarding duplication of services and overlapping of solicitation strike me as very pertinent. However, I must compliment the proponents on their idea of a vigorous, agressive frontal attack, even though we do not know how practical this would prove to be in actual situations.

Let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Associate National Director

RH: AS

SHEET NO.

ACCOUNT DEC 4 1963

TERMS /

NAME Drusner

RATING

ADDRESS

CREDIT LIMIT

TRUSSELL NO. G 11 D

DATE 1963		ITEMS	FOL.	✓	DEBITS	✓	CREDITS	DR. OR CR.	BALANCE
4	15	Telegram to N.Y.			176				
4	15	" " N.J. (Peterson)			176				
4	15	Springfield Telegram			176				
4	15	Washington Telegram —			176				
6-	12	Iola L Steeves, typist	8648		3750			-	17523
6	7	Collect telegram from Washington			.55				
6	18	Tallahassee Call to			248				
		Siegendorf —						-	17826
8-	15	Lorraine Lewis					100 -		
	5/15	" "	(J)				100 -	+	2174
9-	5	Iola Steeves type brief	8835		2375				
9	23	Transfer to Close Kenon page (1	8155		15643			-	15844
8-	8	Fla Title - Xerox copies	8791		60				
10-	28	Review Printing - 100 Briefs	9116		5562				
11-	6	" " "	9155		6927			-	28393

28

cc Core

SHEET NO. ____________ DEC 4 1963 ACCOUNT NO. ____________

RATING NAME Lustgarten et al advs. City of Tallahassee

CREDIT LIMIT ADDRESS (Jones) (Hamilton)

TERMS

MADE IN U.S.A.

FORM N2-D

DATE	ITEMS	FOLIO	✓	DEBITS	CREDITS	BALANCE
11-6-63	E A L 11/11 trip Tall	9166		57.61		
7	Tobias Simon per diem	9171		60.00		
8	E Varon	9174		12.00		
"	Xerax copies	9178		1.60		
13	T Simon addl expense	9207		35.00		
10	E Varon	9190		15.00		
15	E Varon - Hamilton	9215		15.28		– 191.49

Patricia Sue

DEC 4 1963

FORM C 6 H

1963		#	Dr	Cr	Balance
10-15	CORE			500 00	
15	"			450 00	-21687
21	Clerk District Court Appeals ~~9085~~	9085	25 00		
23	Xerox copies US Fla A&M	9100	5 00		
24	Jerome Bornstein Trust Acct	9109	250 00		
25	T Simon - Tallahassee trip - Blue	9108	30 00		
28	Sheriff Leon County	9125	15 00		
"	Leslie Pendleton	9128	5 00		
29	EAL	9131	52 61		
	Frances Thigpen - Blue et al	9132	50 00		
31	S. George Allen - Tallahassee trip	9138	40 00		
12	Clerk District Court North Florida	counter ck	15 00		
11-5	Fred N Kent	9150	19 90		
"	F N Kent Jr.	9151	19 90		
"	Sheriff Duval Co	9152	10 00		
6	Herb Heiken	9158	200 00		
"	Frances Thigpen	9162	200 00		
15	Howard Dixon	9216	60 46		-121474
6	CORE			806 66	
12	US Marshall refund			1 00	
18	Sheriff Duval Co			6 00	
"	" Leon Co			10 00	-39774
10 8	XEROX Paper 8934		27 42		

MADE BY MASTER-CRAFT CORP. (DIV. OF SHAW-WALKER) KALAMAZOO, MICH., U.S.A.

LAW OFFICES

TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627

May 15, 1964

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER

MAY 18 REC'D

Mr. Carl Rachlin
165 W. 46th Street
New York City, N.Y.

RE: DUE

Dear Carl:

We have been continuing to run up expenses on our Tallahassee cases, and unfortunately, we have not heard from you in connection with these matters. I hope you haven't abandoned me, Florida, or the movement.

We are still anxious to proceed with the various cases that we discussed. Let me know when the financial problems lighten.

In the meantime, please forward $126.40 to cover my most recent costs per trust account page, a copy of which is enclosed.

I have also received a bill from the Clerk in the sum of $43.30, which is also enclosed.

Sincerely,

Toby

TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

Patricia Sue

FORM C 6 H

1963		#	Dr	Cr	Balance
10-15	CORE			500 00	
25	"			450 00	- 216 87
21	Clerk District Court Appeals ~~9085~~	9085	25 00		
23	Xerox copies US Fla ATM	9100	5 00		
24	Jerome Bornstein Trust Acct	9109	250 00		
25	T Simon - Tallahassee trip - Blue	9108	30 00		
28	Sheriff Leon County	9125	15 00		
"	Leslie Pendleton	9128	5 00		
29	E A L	9131	52 61		
	Frances Thigpen - Blue et al	9132	50 00		
31	S. George Allen - Tallahassee trip	9138	40 00		
12	Clerk District Court North Florida	counter ck	15 00		
11-5	Fred N Kent	9150	19 90		
"	F N Kent Jr.	9151	19 90		
"	Sheriff Duval Co	9152	10 00		
6	Herb Heiken	9158	200 00		
"	Frances Thigpen	9162	200 00		
15	Howard Dixon	9216	60 46		- 1214 74
6	CORE			800 00	
12	US Marshall refund			1 00	
18	Sheriff Duval Co			6 00	
"	" Leon Co			10 00	- 397 74 *
10	XEROX Pg 8734		27 42 *		
12 19	Albion & Granfield				
	L D Calls Sex				
	October, 1963		32 40		
12 4	Sue			475 16	32 40 cr
"	So Bell CORE	9255	5 60		
7	Xerox	9292	80		

MADE BY MASTER-CRAFT CORP. (DIV. OF SHAW-WALKER) KALAMAZOO, MICH., U.S.A.

Patricia Due

			Ck #	Dr	Cr	Balance
12.7-63	Loretta P White - Tall Theatre		9293	1500		
16	Tobias Simon - for deposit CORE		9301	5000		
16	Xerox		9350	80		-10460
12/9 64	Call To Tally - 222-8030			413		
12/21	" " " - 222-8030 @ Fla. A&M			589		
12 12	" " Orlando.			495	10380	- 1577
1-8-64						
2-14	Clerk US District Court	Fla A&M	9533	2500		
"	US Marshall	"	9534	2500		
18	US District Court	"	9553	1500		
27	Telephone 12/13/63.		9586	170		- 8247
3-12	EAL - Albion to Tallahassee		9655	5261		
19	S George Albion		9690	1638		
4-2/13	US District Court	cancelled check	9533	2500		- 12646

SEP 1 REC'D

LAW OFFICES
TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER

August 31, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
165 West 46th St.
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

We have three matters pending -- if the funds are available. Lawyers will work without fees for the cases, save and except for a per diem for time actually spent in court.

The first of these cases is our suit against the officials of Florida A & M whereby we seek to secure the reinstatement of Patty Due and Reuben Kenon. While I am not certain at this point what the subsequent procedures will be, I will need a deposit of $500.00 to cover my costs therein involved.

The second of these cases involves the continuation of the suit against the sheriff and the theatre owners for damages for having arrested Due and others for attempting to enter Tallahassee theatres. As you recall, the matter was dismissed by the Federal Judge, and reinstated by the Court of Appeals. On this, I will need a $500.00 deposit for costs.

In each of the foregoing matters, there will be pre-trial conferences this week, and the funds will be used to pay for the lawyers' transportation and expenses.

My crew of lawyers are willing to undertake a massive series of suits against officials in Gadsden and Madison Counties. We have the information to support the suits, but we will need expenses.

A deposit of $1,000.00 to cover the costs of the litigation will be in order.

Your work in Florida is excellent and we are delighted to aid in the movement. However, we regard it as your obligation to prime the pump with a few drops of water from time to time.

Sincerely,

TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

Air Mail -
Special Delivery

file

September 15, 1964

Tobias Simon, Esq.
Ingraham Building Annex
223 S. E. First Street
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Tobias:

I am happy to send you a check in the amount of $324.72 for money previously owed to you.

I was out of the office all last week and could not attend to having it mailed to you. Please excuse the delay.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Enc./

CR:hdl

10/9

September 29, 1964

Tobias Simon, Esq.
Ingraham Building Annex
223 S. E. First Street
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Toby:

Quite properly Richard Haley is very much concerned about the Tallahassee theater contempt cases and, as I have previously told you, we are obviously in no position to pay any heavy fines or penalties incurred.

You have told me, and I have so passed on your instructions, that as soon as anyone should be picked up under this order, to let you know immediately and a proceeding for Federal _habeus corpus_ would be instituted.

Is there anything new on these matters which we ought to know up here which has come to your attention? We have heard nothing recently.

Very truly yours,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. Henry Schwartzchild

CR:hdl

f Christ's sake ans [illegible]
F u Oct 29
bcc Haley

October 9, 1964

Tobias Simon, Esq.
Ingraham Building Annex
223 S. E. First Street
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Mr. Simon,

This is to answer your question with regard to expenses in the Rutledge case.

We understand you were able to obtain the assistance of Donald Wheeler Jones to represent Dorothy Rutledge at her trial on October 26th. CORE is agreeable to paying all actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred. In this regard, we shall appreciate having a detailed statement of such expenses when presented for payment.

We have not yet received a bill for $175 in this office from Maurice Rosen.

Mistake— Yes we have it!

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Hannie de Leeuw
Secretary to Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Hdl

13 1964

1515 6th Ave
Yuma
Arizona

Dear Mr McCain

I am writing you in desperation! I sent a registed letter to Mr Weldon Rougeau. I have enclosed the card.

Mr John Clark - Chairman of the Housing Commission here said you might be able to get the FBI to investigate who has my mail - It was signed for!

I am selling my House to Mrs Earthlee Johnson and we are being descrimnated against. It is in an all white neighborhood and the ~~Nels~~ Nelson Mortgage Company has stalled this FHA Commitment since Mrs Johnsons Credit report was completed in May. The Nelson Mortgage Company didnt even put it into FHA for 2 months after that. I wrote Mr Rougeau to see if he could help us put some ones' name - on this Com-

Instrument before it runs out so the Nelso
Mortgage will be Forced to process this
for a colored person.

I sent all the correspondence
to Mr Rougeau Papers I needed. We have
been in touch with Mr Robert Weaver.
I think Mrs Johnson has a good case for
a law suit since in 1962 the law passed
that no one could refuse FHA and VA.
Mine is a VA House loan and we are
applying for FHA.

Please could you help Mrs
Johnson and her people. They are so
terrified. They need Housing (DECENT)
in Ft Lauderdale.

She told me when she got
the beaches desegregated the police mounted
Sub machine guns on tops the police cars
and passed by her House all night.

If you have never been
in Florida you would not believe this!
Her people need Help!!!

1515 6th Ave

1964

I have held this House for 8 years to sell it till the bill passed even tho I have not been back in Florida in 6 years.

The Nelson Mortgage Company told me before I left that they would never approve her but they would put it in to FHA so they wouldn't get sued! But they waited 2 months. Could we get any help with a law suit in Mrs Johnson. We have witness and I will testify in her. The Nelson Mortgage Company sent us to an attorney to sell ~~Direct~~ to Mrs Johnson. While we were filling out the papers. The Nelson Mortgage Company secretary came into the Office. told the attorney Mrs Johnson was colored. He tore up the papers and I took Mrs Johnson into his Office so he would tell her what he told me. "I cant do these papers. Mrs Johnson is colored."! Will you search these papers out I Mamie please. Thank you Mamme La Nora

Would you help Mrs Johnson to organize a chapter of CORE in Ft Lauderdale?

I am sure if Mr Rongeau
Had received my mail
He would have tried to Helps us

10|26

October 19, 1964

Tobias Simon, Esq.
Ingraham Building Annex
223 S. E. First Street
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Toby:

For Christ's sake answer my letter of September 29th!

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

bcc: Mr. Richard Haley

LAW OFFICES

TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER

OCT 27 1964

October 22, 1964

Carl Rachlin,
General Counsel
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

I have your two letters of October 19, 1964. I do not know which letter you are referring to when you want me to answer your letter of September 29. Please re-state the proposition and advise.

You now have me at a slight disadvantage in that my accountant has been away for several months and I am unable to provide you with an up-to-date accounting. I will do this immediately upon his return. I do believe, however, that we are fairly close to being even at this juncture. You may expect a reply from me within a month, however, on the accounting situation.

Very truly yours,

TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

file

October 23, 1964

Tobias Simon, Esq.
Ingraham Building Annex
223 S. E. First Street
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Tobias,

(I can't call you "Toby" anymore since I have been elected to the exalted Disloyal Order of Outside Agitators. On the other hand, if I know Tobias Simon, noone was elected, he was just told "you sit here." Incidentally, I just got back from Wahhington, where I was agitating the Supreme Court about some agitators from Baton Rouge; a first case under the demonstrating near a courthouse statute. Another, incidentally, we were there in forma pauperis and naturally there was a mix-up about who was supposed to send out the brief printed by the Supreme Court ((the poor Louisiana lawyer was arguing from the Verifax copy)). I could just see Warren saying "Rachlin, was also in the Dresner Case, the previously most mixed-up case. Now, to the purpose of my letter)

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel & Outside
Agitator

CR:hdl

f/u
See 11/16

11/8

October 27, 1964

Tobias Simon, Esq.
Ingraham Building Annex
223 Southeast First Street
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Toby (Am I allowed to call you this again?),

I wish to know the state of our account with you and anyone whom you have brought in on CORE's behalf. As CORE grows we have got to bring our record-keeping into good shape. My secretary, Hannie de Leeuw, bugs me on this, so I pass the buck to you.

Why don't you invite me south to try a case with you and swim in the warm seas? I am of a mind that, since I can never take a vacation in the summer, I ought to take one some other time--but alas, I just say this and haven't acted on it for these many.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

P.S. Enclosed is a copy of my letter of September 29th to which I have requested your reply.

LAW OFFICES

TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627

October 31, 1964

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER

NOV - 3 REC'D

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
165 West 46th St.
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

My accountant is back from his two and a half month sojourn in the Orient, and I expect my trust records to be brought up to date within the next two weeks. At the end of that time, I will advise you on the status of the various CORE accounts.

The situation in Tallahassee with regard to the Tallahassee theatre contempt cases is status quo. The Court has not taken any action to imprison the Defendants. As I previously informed you, when this does happen--if it does happen--we shall proceed to secure Federal Writs of Habeas Corpus, if at all possible.

You have a standing invitation to come South at any time. I have an interest in an apartment building in Bay Harbor Islands--which is about two minutes from the ocean--which suffers from the disease known as "too many vacancies." So long as these vacancies exist, you are more than welcome to utilize the facilities without any charge.

With kindest personal regards.

Very truly yours,

TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

LAW OFFICES

TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER

November 16, 1964

NOV 17 REC'D

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
165 West 46th St.
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

There remains several outstanding bills for cases which we have been handling for you. I enclose two of them. In addition, Maurice Rosen has previously forwarded to you the sum of $175.00.

I cannot tell you how embarrassed I am that these bills have not been paid. They were incurred on my credit, and upon your promise that there would be prompt reimbursement.

Somehow or other, some degree of responsibility must be met by the organization. One does not want to scuttle one's relationship because of the legitimacy of the principles involved. On the other hand, straining our relationship to the breaking point is no way to act and is not a firm platform upon which to base further relationships.

Please pay these bills; send a check to Maurice Rosen; and advise whether or not you have paid the Review Printers here in Miami.

Sincerely,

Toby

TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

Dear Toby
I love you dearly, and

11/25

November 19, 1964

Tobias Simon, Esq.
Ingraham Building Annex
223 Southeast First Street
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Toby,

I love you dearly, and because of that, I would like to throttle you. For months I have been writing to you trying to get the bills in shape, so at least write me loving letters, not slaps on the rear.

Despite all, you can still come home.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin

CR:hdl

LAW OFFICES

TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER

December 14, 1964

DEC 1 REC'D

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
165 W. 46th Street
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

I think this matter is serious enough to warrant all of the attention that can be given to it.

Will you please advise me if CORE is in a position to pay for the costs of the prospective suit.

I am attempting to secure an attorney for the Gaffney case.

Sincerely,

TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

Enclosure

[enclosed, Simon to Rachlin, 1964, Dec. 14]

LAW OFFICES

TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER

[N.O]

COPY

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Secretary CORE
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Mr. Gordon:

In our conversation the other night, I noticed the difficulty you were having in registering qualified individuals in Liberty County. I am not certain that we can hold the registrars to opening the office on Saturday. We can at least hold her to opening the office on one day a week or more. Possibly we can require that it be opened all week.

I would like to take up this matter with a number of local attorneys, and will advise you further. In the meantime, I would very much appreciate your giving me your full experience with this situation, advising me on a day-to-day basis as to what is happening. As soon as we have all the facts, we will institute the necessary legal action. Unquestionably, the registrar will drag her feet and will reject persons without qualified reasons. When this happens, we will institute action in the proper federal court under the recent Civil Rights Act. I therefore request that you continue to keep me advised so that we can pursue the matter when we feel it should be taken to court.

In the meantime, keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

Carl Rachlin

Dec. 22, 1964

Carl: This refers to difficulties with the voting registrar (s) of Liberty County incurred during attempts to register Negro voters, either:

1) because of the limited number of hours which the registration office is open, or

2) because of the slowness with which the procedure is carried out,

3) or because of biasness in applying voter qualifications,

4) or all of these.

II a suit for injunctive relief might be appropriate, but it is difficult to make any sort of determination of appropriateness on the facts in these letters. A basic requisite to success in such a suit is a showing of a pattern of discrimination

(Over)

LAW OFFICES
TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627
PLEASE REPLY NUMBER:

December 22, 1964

DEC 24 REC'D

Memo to Carl Rachlin:

Dear Carl:

This borders on the miraculous. I think you and CORE deserve a tremendous tribute.

Sincerely,

Toby

TOBIAS SIMON
TS:ev

against Negroes.

Recommend: That it be inquired of Mr. Simon whether data is being collected which would tend to support the contention of discrimination; and that you be supplied ~~you~~ with more detailed information before you make a commitment.

Jim

Civil Rights act title I, p. 17; p. 18
sec h

LAW OFFICES

TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER

December 22, 1964

COPY

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Secretary CORE
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

On Friday, December 18, 1964, the Miami Herald reported that you were able to register a number of people in Liberty County.

This is a tremendous advance for which you and those who are helping you deserve the greatest possible credit.

I would like you to keep me advised of further developments.

Sincerely,

TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

cc: Carl Rachlin, Esq.

N^n Fla VEP

January 12, 1965

Tobias Simon, Esq.
Ingraham Building Annex
223 Southeast First Street
Miami 32, Fla.

Dear Toby,

It was kind of you to send your recent note concerning voting in Liberty County.

Hopefully the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund will hire a lawyer to work in Northern Florida. Obviously, his instructions will be to work close with you as well as with us in New York.

I hope to put this into effect very soon. If you know of any young Negro attorneys admitted in either Florida, Mississippi or Alabama or Georgia who would be interested in working full time, I would appreciate a very prompt response. Perhaps some recent graduate of Florida A & M might be available.

I look forward to seeing you very soon.

With personal regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office

CR:hdl

No Fla VEP

January 12, 1965

Tobias Simon, Esq.
Ingraham Building Annex
223 Southeast First Street
Miami 32, Fla.

Dear Toby,

It was kind of you to send your recent note concerning voting in Liberty County.

Hopefully the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund will hire a lawyer to work in Northern Florida. Obviously, his instructions will be to work close with you as well as with us in New York.

I hope to put this into effect very soon. If you know of any young Negro attorneys admitted in either Florida, Mississippi or Alabama or Georgia who would be interested in working full time, I would appreciate a very prompt response. Perhaps some recent graduate of Florida A & M might be available.

I look forward to seeing you very soon.

With personal regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office

CR:hdl

LAW OFFICES

TOBIAS SIMON

INGRAHAM BUILDING ANNEX
223 SOUTHEAST FIRST STREET
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7-4627

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER

EB Len

FEB 9

February 8, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
165 W. 46th Street
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

I gather from the lack of anything mentioned in the papers that those attending the CORE Legal Conference later this month will have to pay their own way.

I am trying to get to New York sometime this month, and if I can, I will be in attendance.

I wrote to you some time ago about getting printing bills paid on one of the suits that we handled. I have been reading about your financial difficulties and I commiserate--However, the failure to pay this bill is going to be rather embarrassing.

Sincerely,

Toby

TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

SIMON, Tobias

LEGAL EXPENSES

DATE OF LAST BILL	TOTAL BILL ON THAT DATE	PAYMENT SINCE THAT DATE	BAL. DUE
		9/19/63 - $750.00 travel expenses 10/8/63 - $500.00 travel expenses ~~$[illegible]~~ ✓ 10/25/63 - 2000.00 ✓ [illegible] ✓ 11/21/63 - [illegible] ✓ [illegible] 12/17/63 - $1,000 Trust account ✓	

Tobias Simon

May 15		2 2 2 1 126.46
		43.30 ✓
Ap 4	Review	
Jun 1	Printing	154.92
Jun 11	Tallahassee	324.68 Pd
Jul 1		(i.e. 324.72)
Aug 26 –	Maurice Rosen	175.49
Sept 17 –	Hecla – Gordon-Bornstein	98.40
	? Total due	$598.57
	Sept.	324.72
	7th 275 Gordon	$\boxed{273.85}$

Send 98.40 to Bornstein?
Whose note is that?

Simon

1/15/63		~~400.0 req.~~	~~200.00~~		
1/15/63	400.00 (Kenon)	no partic.	~~200~~	2/11	200.00
5/28/63	1450.00 (Dresner)	Sup. Ct. clk. copy of record			
17/26/53	175.28 (Dresner)	no. partic			
	156.43 (Kenon)	no partic			
	278.16 (Due)	no partic			
	500.00	rev. fund			
8/8/63	60.00	Typing Dresner + Robinson briefs			
9/18/63	750.00	Travel per diem $40 trust acct.		9/19	~~500.00~~ 750.00
				9/22	1000.00
	250.00	ct. reporter Tallahassee cases		10/18	500.00
~~10/8/63~~		Tall "		11/5	800.00
	750.00	Recent expenses		11/21	750.00
				12/17	1000.00
12/16/63	1000 Kenon Due	~~500~~ Trust acct.			

The undersigned do hereby retain **HOWARD W. DIXON, RICHARD YALE FEDER, IRMA ROBBINS FEDER** and **TOBIAS SIMON**, to represent us in and about that certain lawsuit against COLEMAN, et al, an action brought under the Civil Rights Act by reason of our arrest during a sit-in demonstration at the Trailways Bus Station.

It is agreed that since the expenses of this matter are to be paid by the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, that we will voluntarily assign any and all proceeds from said action to the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY.

DATED this ________ day of October, 1962.

Rubin R. Kenon

James A. Hamilton

Julius F. Hamilton

Ira T. Simmons

Patricia G. Stephens

JULES D. ZALON
attorney-at-law
77 Washington Pl.
New York, N.Y. 10011

Congress of Racial Equality
Scholarship Education and Defense Fund
1 Union Square
New York, New York

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED:

period of June 5 through June 25, 1964 . . . . .$225.00

Kindly remit:

c/o Schiffer and Cohen, Esqs.
40 East 49th Street
New York, New York 10017

PL28060

JULES D. ZALON
attorney-at-law
77 Washington Pl
New York, N.Y. 10011

Paid 7/22/64
— See withdrawal memo file

Also sent him $225.00 for his fee for the three weeks ending 7/16/64. Total $231.65.
AS.

Congress of Racial Equality
Scholarship Education and Defense Fund
1 Union Square
New York, New York

Miscellaneous expenses:

Telephone calls	$4.65
Photostatic copies	2.00
Due	$6.65

Kindly remit:

c/o Schiffer and Cohen, Esqs.
40 East 49th Street
New York, New York 10017

law offices

JULES D. ZALON
77 Washington Pl
New York, N.Y. 10011

GRamercy 7-7687

September 3, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
1 Union Square
New York, N.Y.

Previous billings for services (June 5 to August 6, 1964) Paid	$675.00

- -

For professional services: (August 7 to September 3, 1964)	$300.00

Kindly remit:

c/o Schiffer and Cohen, Esqs.
40 East 49th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

September 11, 1964

Jules D. Zalon, Esq.
c/o Schiffer & Cohen, Esqs.
40 East 49th Street
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Zalon:

Here is a check for $300.00 in payment of your fee for services to our organization for the period from August 7th to September 3rd, 1964.

I expect to hear from you soon regarding whether you plan to continue working with our organization.

Sincerely yours,

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

October 6, 1964

Mrs. Ann Singer
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
1 Union Square, Room 902
New York 3, N.Y.

Re: Application of Jules Zalon

Dear Mrs. Singer:

It is my pleasure to endorse the application of Mr. Jules Zalon for assistance from the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

Mr. Zalon has been with us since the Spring of 1964. He has performed valuable services in assisting the coordination and appearance in court on a large number of matters, the most complex and difficult of which were the cases involving the World's Fair. This has been a continuing problem over the entire summer in which many persons have been concerned.

It is most important that Mr. Zalon continue in this capacity because, at the present time, there is no central location for the handling of civil rights matters in the New York metropolitan area. New York, of course, has a specific significance in the United States as the second capital. It is important that civil rights matters be handled in an orderly and intelligent manner. For this purpose CORE has set up a Metropolitan Legal Committee in order to serve competently in civil rights matters. Mr. Zalon is essential to this program in order to handle the administration, to work and assist volunteer lawyers who will handle the cases, to appear in court, to make certain that legal memoranda and briefs are prepared in time by the volunteers, and to do the many chores from a legal-administrative point of view. While noone can be certain of the success of this venture, it is important that it be tried and it is further important that we have the services of one who has already performed similar activites in order to be able to do them with some degree of efficiency.

I heartily recommend that the assistance be given to Mr. Zalon for a period of approximately six months in order to see how well this program can be carried out.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. George Schiffer
Mr. Marvin Rich
Mr. Gordon Carey
Mr. Lou Smith

CR:hdl

To: CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Itemized expenses , Nov. 1 through Nov. 17, 1964
Jules D. Zalon

Saturday, November 7:	
Cab to Port Authority	$1.50
Cab from Port Authority	1.00
(relating to the demonstration organized by Regional CORE)	
Tuesday, November 10:	
Cab to pick up papers for Certificate of Reasonable Doubt (Peo. v. Wm. Sprowal)	1.70
Cab to Criminal Court (same)	x.75
Payment of Bail bond to Jack Meyer for release of Wm. Sprowal	25.00
Cost of writing appeal bond	2.00
Thursday, November 12, 1964	
Cab from Criminal Court to office	1.50
	$33.45

November 25, 1964

Mr. Jules D. Zalon
7 East 85th Street
New York, New York 10028

Dear Mr. Zalon:

Enclosed is a check from the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund in payment for your services from November 13 through November 26, 1964 ($250.00) plus $33.45 for miscellaneous expenses. (total $283.45)

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

Itemized expenses, Nov. 23 through Dec. 4, 1964

Nov. 23:	Stenographic service; photostat of contract between landlord and rent-strike tenants	$1.05
	Cab to Civil Court to file answer in above rent-eviction proceeding	1.40
Nov, 24:	Cab from Criminal Court (Queens) to Federal Court (Bkln) to file stipulation and submit order in Peo. v. Paul Jasper	5.75
	Cab from Fed. Ct. (Bkln) to Criminal Court in NYC to file notice of Appeal (Peo. v. Epstein)	.50
Nov. 25:	Cab from office to CBS to view films of arrests outside the 28th Pct (July 18); preparation for trial December 7-	1.00
	Cab to Port Authority; re demonstration against Trailways	.75
Nov. 30:	Cab to Haryou, to interview witnesses of July 18 arrests	1.50
Dec. 1:	Cab from Civil Court (& D.A.) to office	1.75
Dec. 4:	Partial Payment for transcript of trial, Peo. v. Anderson, for preparation of Epstein misdemeanor trial	25.00
		$38.70

Jules D. Zalon

JULES D. ZALON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
7 EAST 85TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028
—
BUTTERFIELD 8-0202

December 8, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
1 Union Square
New York, N.Y.

For professional services rendered:

November 27 through December 10, 1964	$250.00

- -

Miscellaneous expenses (see schedule attached)		38.70
	Total	$288.70

cc: Mr. Shelley Appleton
275 Seventh Avenue
New York City

December 14, 1964

Mr. Jules D. Zalon
7 East 85th Street
New York, New York 10028

Dear Mr. Zalon:

Enclosed is a CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund check to you in the amount of $288.70 in payment of your fee ($250) for the period from November 27 through December 10, 1964 and of miscellaneous expenses during that period ($38.70).

As you probably know, the Board of Directors at its meeting last week voted approval of payment to you of the back pay you requested for the period from August 14 to October 1, 1964. My understanding is that this amounts to $175, and I will send a check to you in that amount in the next day or so.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

Itemized expenses, December 10 through December 18, 1964

Dec. 10:	
Subway and Cab to 26th Pct to investigate and appear for Donald Lorick (police brutality)	1.25
Cab from Precinct re same	1.50
Dec. 14:	
Cab to Harlem to pick up Lorick, for appointment with D.A.	1.40
Dec. 15:	
Purchase of blank forms for Answer & Notice of Appearance (Landlord & Tenant)	1.25
Cab to Appellate Division	1.40
Cab from Appellate Division to office	1.25
Stenographic expenses: photostatic copy of contract in rent eviction suit	4.12
Cab to Dr. Karlson's to interview witnesses of Lorick incident	1.50
Cab from Dr. Karlson's	2.75
Dec. 16:	
Cab from Criminal Court (Queens) to Appellate Division (Brooklyn)	6.00
Cab from Brooklyn to office	2.75
Dec. 18:	
Cab and subway to Rent and Rehabilitation administration to obtain certified registration cards, for trial of rent eviction action	1.75
Ducostats of above cards, certified, at 25 cents per copy	6.00
Cab from Rent and Rehab. office	2.50
Total:	$35.42

Jules D. Zalon

December 21, 1964

Mr. Jules D. Zalon
7 East 85th Street
New York, New York 10028

Dear Mr. Zalon:

Enclosed is a CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund check to you in the amount of $175.00. This represents back salary owed you for the period from August 14 to October 1, 1964 ($25.00 per week for seven weeks).

Please keep us posted on your activities. No long reports are called for, but the Board members would be interested to have a one-page memo from you occasionally summarizing briefly what you are doing.

Hope you are enjoying the holiday season.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

JULES D. ZALON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
7 EAST 85TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028
—
BUTTERFIELD 8-0202

December 21, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
1 Union Square
New York, N.Y.

For professional services rendered: December 11 through December 24, 1964	$250.00

Miscellaneous expenses (see schedule attached)	35.42
Total	$285.42

cc: Mr. Shelley Appleton
275 Seventh Avenue
New York City

December 26, 1964

Mr. Jules D. Zalon
7 East 85th Street
New York, N.Y. 10028

Dear Mr. Zalon:

Enclosed is a CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund check to you in the amount of $285.42. This represents payment of your fee for the period from December 11 through December 24 ($250), and reimbursement of the various miscellaneous expenses itemized with your bill ($35.42).

On behalf of the Board of SEDF and all of us who work with the Fund, let me wish you a very happy 1965!

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

Expenses:

December 31, 1964

Cost of having pictures taken, and enlargements made, in relation to the defense of the 28th Precinct arrestees $6.00

JULES D. ZALON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
7 EAST 85TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028
—
BUTTERFIELD 8-0202

January 4, 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
1 Union Square
New York, N.Y.

For professional services rendered:

December 25, 1964 through January 7, 1965	$250.00

Miscellaneous expenses (see attached schedule)	6.00
Total	$256.00

cc: Mr. Shelley Appleton
275 Seventh Avenue
New York City

JULES D. ZALON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
7 EAST 85TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028

BUTTERFIELD 8-0202

January 20, 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

For Professional Services Rendered: January 8 through 21, 1965	$250.00

Paid –
Sent check
1/25/65
A Singer

cc: Mr. Shelley Appleton
275 Seventh Avenue
New York City

February 10, 1965

Jules D. Zalon, Esq.
7 East 85th Street
New York, New York 10028

Dear Mr. Zalon:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $305.00, representing payment of your fee for the period of January 22 through February 4, 1965 ($250.00), and reimbursement for miscellaneous expenses ($55.00).

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

lu
encl.

[n.d.]

Mrs. Singer:

Enclosed find a statement current to date, including the bill for presently due monies. I included a statement of the bill paid on October 8, as I was not sure whether you had one for that period, and also for the $175.00 retroactive from August 14, which I know you do not have. As I told you on the phone, the Committee will be taking up the subject of making the entire payment retroactive, but John Allison did not think it should be done without the full Committee's approval which he expected would be forthcoming.

Also, I shall shortly make up a detailed list of bills beginning from June, and will submit them to you so we may both have an orderly set of records.

Sincerely,

JS

for Zalon's file

notes from meeting of CORE SEDF's Program-Executive Committee and Legal Defense Committee on October 7, 1964, 3:30 P.M. at 275 Seventh Avenue.

Present: Board members: John Allison
Mrs. Charlotte Devree
Andrew Norman, chairman
William Ellis
Mrs. Elaine Slater
Shelley Appleton

others: Carl Rachlin
Marvin Rich
Mrs. Ann Singer

(Mr. Ellis was the only Board members present who is not a member of Program-Executive Committee -- he and Mr. Allison are on the Legal Defense Committee, but Mr. Allison is also on the other committee.)

Opened with a discussion of current programs. Carl Rachlin then spoke about programs and problems in his legal defense work, for which he would like SEDF to assume responsibility.

1. Jules Zalon

Specifically, Mr. Rachlin asked that the Board hire Jules Zalon as an assistant to him, to coordinate the work of volunteer lawyers in civil rights in the New York Metropolitan area. Mr. Zalon, Mr. Rachlin reports, has been doing an excellent job over the summer and now wants to stay on in this work. He has been paid $75 per week over the summer and up to now. After discussion of this, Mr. Allison made a resolution, seconded by Mrs. Slater.

Resolved: that the Board hire Mr. Zalon for six months at the rate of $125 per week, his salary and expenses not to exceed $5,000 for the six month trial period. His work will be to coordinate and supervise the work of volunteer civil rights lawyers in the New York Metropolitan area only. This will be a pilot project in the sense of trying out one paid lawyer supervising volunteers in an area -- if it works well in this area in the next six months, the Board will consider then whether to extend this program and whether to put similar set-ups in other metropolitan areas.

The Committee voted approval of the above resolution.

Mr. Zalon will be supervised by Mr. Schiffer. It was agreed we would pay any past money due him, since there ~~xxx~~ may be a week or so for which he has not been paid. Mr. Rachlin and Mr. Zalon will report on this project to the Board from time to time.

2. Following further discussion of current programs and current state of the budget, the matter of staff for SEDF was considered. It was agreed that the Personnel Committee should meet and interview prospects, and make a proposal regarding personnel and office space to the Board soon. In the meantime, it was agreed that Mrs. Singer be employed on a three-day per week basis, and the terms of that employment are to be settled by the Personnel Committee. Other prospects to be considered at this time are Mrs. Elaine Grossman (known by Mrs. Slater), and Miss Catherine Clarke (405 East 70th)(RE 4-7215), who was suggested by Andrew Norman. Mr. Allison said he knew of some possible space formerly held by the Civil Liberties Educational Foundation, and Mrs. Singer is to call his secretary for further information.

3. There followed a discussion of some new program proposals for SEDF:

a. Andrew Norman spoke of a National Student Movement proposal of last summer, re the training of leadership people in civil rights groups. The goal would be to give young leaders in xxxxx the movement a grounding in politics and government, and expand their ability to organize and lead their groups. This would involve setting up training institutes, which would perhaps move from area to area, with first a pilot project in the New York City area. The schools would last about 13 weeks, and would be an evening school with homework for each student. The group generally agreed this was a very important, obvious project for SEDF, but that study of what is involved is required before the Board could take it on. Agreed it was necessary to get Ray Brown or someone else with expertise to write up a proposal for presentation to the Board. Mr. Appleton pointed out that Jay Mazur, who has set up many training institutes, could be helpful here, and Bill Strictland's name was also mentioned.

b. There was a discussion also of James Farmer's remedial education proposal. It was agreed that here too a committee should examine this proposal and make a presentation to the Board. Mr. Appleton wondered whether this was not a project which should be taken up by another organization, such as Citizens Committee for Children, and perhaps is not one for our Board.

4. It was agreed to set the three dates for three more Board meetings during the 1964-65 winter and spring months (as discussed by the Board at its last meeting). The following were agreed on:

December 8 -- Tuesday -- 12:15 P.M.

March 10, 1965 -- Wednesday -- 3 P.M.

June 3 -- Thursday -- 12:15 P.M.

Mrs. Singer is to notify all Board members of these dates, so they will plan to attend.

MSS
546

SEDFRE

MCKISSICK, FLOYD B., 1966-1967

Box 10
Folder 1

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Please Retain Original Order

MEMORANDUM

[illegible]

TO: Floyd B. McKissick

FROM: Carl Rachlin January 24, 1965

I have read over Cecil Moore's letter. It is a little difficult toffollow, but I suppose he wants us to join, in some fashion, one or both of the cases he describes; he is not clear.

In the Philadelphia case there appears to be a serious issue affecting the attorney-client relationship, namely the right of prosecution to listen in on conversations between an attorney and client. Please keep in mind however, that the privilege belongs to the client not to the lawyers. If the client wishes to waive his privilege, this is normally his right. The question here, however, concerns whether the means by which it is done denies due process of law since the attorney believes the conversation is a privileged one, and obviously has not been informed that it is not privileged.

It will be difficult to defend the idea that what the attorney says is protected since normally we think the protection governs what the client says to the attorney and can be waived by the client.

I will be pleased to discuss this further with you.

CR/cs

CORE

April 7, 1965

Memorandum

To: George Wiley

From: Ann Singer

Re: 12/7/64 List of CORE Legal Department - Outstanding Bills

(George - My total is $100 off from Hanni's -- I've spent too much time already trying to locate my error but can't. Perhaps hers is wrong. Anyway, since it's this close I'll go ahead and if need be use an adding ~~mahsixxmak~~ machine at the CORE office to get it right later)

From that list --

1. Following bills paid by SEDF as of today:

F. A. Morgan - bond fee - Louisiana	$ 420.00
Rothbard - World's Fair	80.00
Gordon - Tulsa	96.65
Gonzalez - Sprowal appeal	112.00
Weinberg - " "	100.00
B. Brewer - Chaffee case - printing	4.60
Grosby Press - Cox v. La. - printing	58.00
Hecla Press - La. v. Cox	150.80
Howard Squadron - World's Fair (partial payment)	150.00
Murphy Bell - Ronnie Moore services	237.50
Collins, Douglas & Elie - various expenses - balance	701.34
Paul Chevigny - Cox v. La.	21.35
L. H. Rosenthal - Miss. v. Chinn	132.50
Sammie Chess - Fountain v. High Point (N.C.)	150.00
Literature - Federal Rules of Civil Procedure	8.32
Marvin Kappatkin - Tulsa	91.87

and

2. Following bills which can/will be paid by SEDF:

W. R. Smith - bail - Florida	600.00
Durham CORE-Bankers Fire & Casualty (reimbursement)	100.00
Kelley Girls - case in New Orleans	16.50
Hunnicutt - Tulsa	192.00
Edelstein - Serjeant case	121.20
Parden - La. v. Collins	87.60
Tate	16.75
David Bromberg - Wechsler case	164.50
Kunstler - CORE v. Clinton	26.71
Howard Squadron - remainder of bill - World's Fair	203.01
Maurice Rosen - Florida	175.00
- CORE v. Clinton	241.84
Wm. Marsh - N.C. v. Ware, Chapel Hill cases	150.00
Todd - Cox v. La.	11.77
Kunstler	

3. **Bills SEDF could pay legally, but won't pay now for other reasons:**

Retainers

Floyd McKissick - July - December, 1964	1,500.00
Collins, Douglas & Elie - July - December, 1964	2,400.00
	3,900.00

4. **Bills SEDF cannot legally pay:**

John Silverberg	833.34
Kunstler - Lowry case	318.49
Tobias Simon	500.00
Clarence Malone - State v. Fox	1,476.00
Car rental - Louisiana - Ronnie Moore	176.45

5. **Bills from this list already paid or being paid via other sources:**

Jack Meyer - World's Fair - bail bonds (CORE paying at rate of $200 a week)	3,510.00
Bankers Fire & Casualty - Chapel Hill (CORE paying at the rate of $50 per month)	2,500.00
Murphy Bell	349.50
(paid by CORE)	250.00
LCDC (Wechsler case) (paid by NAACP Legal Defense)	85.00
Floyd McKissick Chapel Hill appeals (paid by CORE)	224.25
Voter Education project - John Due work in n. Florida (part paid earlier by SEDF through Lois Chaffee case and part being paid by CORE)	304.45
Civil Rights Handbook - Literature (probably paid by now - Hannie will check)	108.53
American Bar Association membership for Carl Rachlin (paid via SEDF Legal Conference grant money)	36.00

Public Relations

1125 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 28, N. Y.
LEhigh 5-1150

May 20, 1965

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I have the following comments to make concerning CORE's public relations problems:

1. It seems to me that most people do realize that civil rights legislations needs implementation and the chief problem facing prospective supporters of CORE is whether or not they want to make donations to CORE or some other organization.

2. Most persons with whom I have discussed this matter, particularly business leaders, lack information on CORE and have a great deal of misinformation on CORE.

3. Business leaders are concerned about CORE's responsiveness. They do not feel there is any real well thought-out program or long-range planning. Further, they are concerned about the lack of control of the national organization over local chapters.

I recognize that these feelings are known to you and members of CORE and we discussed them at our meeting. However, I feel that in order to draw proper financial support, CORE's program must be directed at overcoming these objections.

I would suggest that CORE form a national planning committee and that its general and specific objectives be announced in the form of a "platform" each year. The specific targets for local chapters should likewise be planned and programmed well in advance and announcements of these programs should be given broad circulation.

There is no reason why CORE's intentions cannot be set forth, in some detail, well in advance. This would, in effect, inform the public and propose actions and approaches and they could then decide whether they wanted to support and assist the CORE program. It would also be possible for CORE to then exercise greater supervision and control over state and local groups.

Many people have the feeling that CORE has not in fact exhausted various approaches to civil rights problems before taking action. The existing program would help to allay such fears. In addition, I would recommend that CORE put out documentations on each proposed project, delineating the various attempts that have been made in the past to rectify the situation, so that everyone would be convinced that CORE has explored all possibilities before seeking the ultimate remedial approach.

These are general comments and the techniques for getting information out are well known to public relations people. I would suggest, however, that CORE give further emphasis to the business community, not only to draw additional support, but also to maintain a closer listening post which will help CORE pick the more pressing spots for its activities.

I hope you will find the above helpful and I look forward to visiting with you again in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Eckhouse

RDE:bt

✓cc: Jack Shor

There is no reason why CORE's intentions cannot be set forth, in some detail, well in advance. This would, in effect, inform the public and propose actions and approaches and they could then decide whether they wanted to support and assist the CORE program. It would also be possible for CORE to then exercise greater supervision and control over state and local groups.

Many people have the feeling that CORE has not in fact exhausted various approaches to civil rights problems before taking action. The existing program would help to allay such fears. In addition, I would recommend that CORE put out documentations on each proposed project, delineating the various attempts that have been made in the past to rectify the situation, so that everyone would be convinced that CORE has explored all possibilities before seeking the ultimate remedial approach.

These are general comments and the techniques for getting information out are well known to public relations people. I would suggest, however, that CORE give further emphasis to the business community, not only to draw additional support, but also to maintain a closer listening post which will help CORE pick the more pressing spots for its activities.

I hope you will find the above helpful and I look forward to visiting with you again in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

RDE:bt

Robert D. Eckhouse

✓cc: Jack Shor

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE
FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

January 5 [1966]

Dear Floyd:

Congratulations on your selection as National Director. I know that you will act with vigor & desisiveness to keep CORE in the forifront of the struggle for civil rights & to give vigorous direction. You must be very busy now but I hope that we can meet soon to discuss on-going programs. As you probably know SEDF is overloaded with committments made during the past year. However, we are anxious to find ways to increase the effectiveness & relevanse of our program. We hope that it will not be too long before we can be of even greater service to CORE.

Sincerely
Mar

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *executive secretary;* Martha Anne Singer ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ John Henry Faulk ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8106
RESIDENCE 682-6576

January 13, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

In the future will you be kind enough to make the retainer check payable to McKissick & Burt rather than to Floyd McKissick as has been made in the past. The amount of the retainer check is payable to the firm rather than to me indirectly as they will continue and the work for CORE.

I will no longer serve as North Carolina counselor for CORE as under our partnership agreement Mr. M. C. Burt, Jr. will serve in that capacity.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

MCKISSICK & BURT

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:jml

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
January 30, 1966

TO: Floyd McKissick
FROM: George Wiley
RE: Thiengs in Process in Need of Follow-Through

1. You will find a file labelled Democratic National Convention, with testimony by me regarding the question of an open Convention in 1968. The Democratic National Committee has requested from us as much additional supporting information as we can provide. This information should be as specific as possible, and presumably could lead to the expulsion of some of the regular Democratic organizations from the Convention in 1968. Memos have gone out to the southern staff but outside of the letter from Spiver Gordon there has been relatively little response. They are particularly interested in discrimination within the Democratic organization in the various states, such as exclusion of Negroes from meetings, failure to circulate information about meetings in Negro communities, racist slogans used within the party, exclusion of Negroes from primaries, etc.

2. A guy named Bob Choat of the Choat Foundation in Phoenix is very eager for us to do a massive national employment campaign against Motorola. You will find a memo from Carl Rachlin attached which relates to this. There is a lengthy memorandum on it around the office somewhere. I believe Gartner should have a copy of it.

3. Attached also you will find some correspondence on the question of the identification of people by race, in for example employment record keeping. This is a fairly important matter since, as you know, a lot of states - like New York State - have taken the position that to prevent discrimination one must prevent recordkeeping by race. This, however, inhibits positive programs to see that Negroes get a fair shake. It encourages the idea of people saying they don't discriminate and therefore have no knowledge of where Negroes stand on their work force. CORE should formulate a position on this matter. A little bit of information is attached. I understand that the Urban League has a paper that might be looked at for a start. Their paper stresses keeping statistical information only. At the White House Conference, people in the Labor Department contended that this was wholly inadequate and one had to go much further. It had been suggested that the civil rights groups come to the White House Conference with some ideas on these matters.

4. Carl Holman of the Civil Rights Commission, who works on the staff of the White House Conference on Civil Rights, had asked us to formulate a position on how the main White House Conference should be structured, what kind of planning committee there should be, who should be invited, and in general what the agenda should be and how the whole thing should be handled. They had wanted this information some time ago, actually around the time of the leak on Farmer's resignation. Farmer and I have had some discussions with them on it and they generally know our views, but a memorandum with some specific suggestions would be helpful. I would suggest that you get in touch with Holman as soon as possible and find out where the thing stands. Last time I talked to him they had not submitted their final report to the President on how the thing should be set up.

5. There are a number of problems with respect to greasing up internal communication within the organization. You will find a little bit of information on this attached. Nancy should be able to find some stuff in the files foryou on some memoranda we had prepared previously. One question is the development of specific procedures on who is authorized to have the various lists run. The other question is setting up an automatic distribution system for information, so that the proper information reaches all parts of the staff. I suggest you get Gartner, Callender, Ralph Rojas and Ben peterson together as soon as possible to discuss this matter.

6. Carl Rachlin was supposed to be following up on the matter of breaking the lease for the Northeast Regional office on 115th Street. I am not sure that the matter is completely settled.

7. The are still a myriad of problems with our bookkeeping and accounting practices. The two most immediate problems are the audit and the bookkeeping machine. For a number of reasons we must get the audit done as soon as possible. I suggest you see where this is with Jan and Lula as soon as possible. On the bookkeeping machine, the operation would be much more efficient if we could get the whole thing converted to the machine. Lula has suggested that we hire somebody professional to come in and put fiscal 1966 entirely on the machine and then let the girls start up-todate. This is an extremely desirable suggestion, in that the current situation of having our books being continuously six to nine months behind our operation is completely intolerable, as far as ever being able to keep accurate track of finances.

8. In connection with the communications, I felt we ought to have some kind of a staff directory of phone numbers for field, project, etc., that is available to other members of the staff for cross contact. It is always a nuisance trying to locate someone in the field when the national office is closed, and even then the records have not always been complete. Perhaps this is something Herb and Fran could work on.

9. We were involved with the "gypsy cab" situation in Brooklyn around Christmas time. We were instrumental, through testimony and other pressures, in getting Mayor Wagner to veto the legislation that would have made it very difficult for several thousand Negroes to work in this livery industry in Brooklyn. Though there is a lull, the battle is not over, since Broderick (Police Commissioner) will probably be reintroducing some kind of legislation regulating the industry. It is important to get Brooklyn CORE or somebody actively involved with the cab drivers in formulating a position on this legislation that is satisfactory to them, and then for CORE to actively fight for its enactment. If we don't do this, once again we'll be on the defensive with Broderick coming up with some unsatisfactory bill and with us being in the position of simply fighting for a veto.

10. Again on internal communications, we have had the field staff and projects included on the chapter chairmen list· however, the field staff is very much out of date.on that list. You should have Herb and Fran check that immediately so that it is gotten up to date. The list should also be weeded of dead chapters because we are wasting an awful lot of mail. The contact list, which contains presumably three to five leaders from each chapter, is way out of date and needs to be compeletely revamped. We have not been using it very much in the past year, since we felt that mailing to a smaller list would save on postage, paper, labor, etc. It is certainly more efficient and effective to send mailings to three to five people in a chapter, however, and some consideration should be given to getting that list in shape and using it for important contact.

11. I have already submitted a report and a detailed memorandum on the status of Norman Hall , and a copy of an old memo from Norman is enclosed. This is something that should be straightened out as soon as possible.

12. I don't believe that our meeting with the Fund Raising Department was adequate toward moving to beef up fund raising programs. I would suggest that you and Farmer meet with the entire Fund Raising Department as soon as possible to try to formulate a plan that will produce a net income of at least $57,000 per month in the next several months. You will recall that the projections only lead to a net income of $48,000 per month in the months of January through April. If you don't have at least $57,000 per month after fund raising front costs are paid, you will be slipping further into debt in that period.

13. As you know, there are a number of problems with respect todebts in the Legal Department. One problem is that we have not been able to define clearly enough which of the old bills are going to be CORE's responsibility and which SEDF's. SEDF has decided definitely, however, that they will not handle those legal retainers between June and December 1964. There is also the problem that many of the old bills should probably no longer be considered as debt unless they are demanded again by the people involved. So they should all be gone over in detail and classified as to whether it looks imminent that we will have to pay them, or whether they should be put into some kind of a suspense file that may come due if demanded. All of the bills that are still regarded as live and payable by CORE should be transferred to the Bookkeeping Department for entry on their bills payable ledger. There has been the problem that many of the bills in the Legal Department, in fact most of them, are not entered on the books in Bookkeeping. There now will be the added complication for current bills, that some bills go directly to SEDF, some bills are for CORE, and probably only the CORE bills should be entered on our books. The procedure probably should be that Rachlin will get the bill, determine whether it goes to SEDF or to CORE, and then should see that the ones for CORE are immediately entered on the CORE books. At any rate, the state of the Legal Department debt needs going over, probably with you and Rachlin and Marvin Rich.

14. There is the matter of the Freedom Rider bond situation. I am preparing a report and a letter to be sent to the NAACP Inc. Fund, which should clarify that matter.

15. There is the problem of the need for additional legal services in South Carolina. You can get from Nancy my report on my South Carolina trip, where that problem was spoken to, and I am attaching a memo from Carl Rachlin on that subject.

16. I am attaching a memo from Rachlin on the Lawyers' Conference. I don't know if his problem for assistance on that has been worked out.

17. There is an old matter of a very messy situation with Chet Duncan, involving misuse of CORE funds when he was a field secretary on the West Coast. He agreed to repay the money, although everybody knew at the time there would be a serious problem in ever collecting it. Rachlin has sent him a series of notes to be signed and returned to us obligating him to pay an agreed upon amount - the specific amount I don't exactly recall. He has not returned the notes and Rachlin is supposed to be following up on the matter. My latest exchange with Rachlin on this matter is attached.

18. Some correspondence is attached with respect to some medical bills amounting to about $2,000 that we owe to St. Joseph's Hospital in Meridian, Mississippi. This bill should get a very high priority for payment, because it has been hanging around for a long time, and the non-payment is causing hardship on the Negro community there. I had hoped that it could have been paid with the Fain money, but this was not possible.

19. You will probably want to replace me on the SEDF Training Committee. There is a need to get a meeting of the NAC Training Committee to make some basic decisions on where we want SEDF to hold training conferences. Herb Callender is familiar with the problem, and I believe can provide the follow-through.

20. There is a need to work out some arrangement for CORE representation in Washington. At a minimum, CORE should be represented at meetings of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which often meets weekly and frequently more often when things are hot in the Congress. We have used some volunteer representation down there, which has not been entirely satisfactory since there has been a problem with continuity at the meetings. I have written to the Leadership Conference, essentially withdrawing the names of previous CORE representatives and suggesting that you would probably want to designate who the CORE representatives would be at Leadership Conference meetings. The Leadership Conference has a relatively conservative flavor, being dominated by the NAACP, the AFL-CIO and other moderate to conservative civil rights related organizations. Nonetheless, until we have permanent staff in Washington to represent independent CORE positions, it is at least important to keep in touch with what is going on legislatively, by having CORE representatives at the Leadership Conference meetings to pass reports. Though they don't take very militant positions on things, the Leadership Conference does do effective lobbying at the lowest common denominator level on civil rights legislation.

21. One important area of income deficiency is income from chapters. I have maintained that if you are going to talk about ghetto fund-raising it has got to be through your organizations in the ghetto, which presumably are our chapters. There is a comprehensive report which, if I cannot find to attach, should be available in Bookkeeping, giving income from each chapter over the past year or year and a half. If the report is not up to date I think you should have Brenda update it, because you will find it interesting to see the number of chapters that did not even pay the $10 affiliation fee. Something must be done to increase income from this source. There are a few chapters that have paid the $100 affiliation and there needs to be set up a procedure for handling this money. You will recall that the convention specified that $50 is to be refunded to the region in some way. The regional vice-chairmen have interpreted this to mean that the money should go to them for support of regional meetings and various regional activities. I do not know if this was the constitutional intent, or if the money could go for such things as field secretaries' expenses in that region. Some determination needs to be made on these matters and a procedure set up within Bookkeeping for handling the disbursement of these monies when they come in. There also needs to be established some criteria as to when the new affiliation fees are due. I believe the arrangement is supposed to be that they are due any time between the convention and the next convention, and they should be paid 30 days prior to the next convention. There is a letter from Clyde Cleveland indicating that they paid half of their $100 affiliation fee directly to Ralph Rosenfeld, which is, I believe, an incorrect procedure. Cleveland CORE sent us $100 and asked us to send $50 to Ralph Rosenfeld, which we did. There may have been one other that came in, but I can't recall the disposition off hand.

A little bit of preliminary work has been done on the Convention for next year. 22. I believe that Alan Gartner wrote to Charlie Oldham about trying to get a site for a pre-convention staff meeting and NAC meeting. You may check with him on that.

23. In the file marked National Organization, which is attached, you will find some job descriptions which should be helpful to you. The Administrative Director, you will recall, is the position which actually became Associate National Director, and that description fairly accurately describes the job. You will find descriptions for Public Relations and Fund Raising Director, the former of which should be particularly helpful in your search for a new PR man. The position of Associate Director of Organization is no longer relevant since the appointment of Herb Callender makes it unnecessary to have an Associate Director to run the Department. I am turning over to you my personnel file, which for obvious reasons should be kept confidential, but which contains reports which should be helpful in evaluating performances in the office.

24. Nancy can supply you with the applications file of the applications we received while looking for a Public Relations Director, field people, etc. This may be a helpful starting point in your search for additional personnel.

25. You will find a big fat file on the Chicago project. That situation was a big mess surrounding Eugene Tournour's poor administration of the project. The project ended up in considerable debt which the Chicago chapters very graciously have taken over. We have no written record of their agreement to take this over. Bob Lucas told me on the phone, however, around Christmas that they were working on paying off the debt. I asked him for a memorandum to this effect, but to date it has not been received. In the file there is a report in a green cover dated April 23, 1965, which is the latest thing submitted by Chicago CORE on the state of the debt at that time.

26. Information is attached on the state of the Chapel Hill bonds and payments. There has been ambiguity up here as to whether or not this was a national project, but nevertheless we have been paying a lot of the bond bills. I am not aware of the current state of payments with Bankers Fire and Insurance Company.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Messrs. Farmer, McKissick, Callender, Gartner
FROM: Carl Rachlin

February 9, 1966

I think the appropriate way to handle the Maslow resignation is to put it in its proper proportion and turn it against Maslow and hopefully separate him from his constituency. I therefore suggest the approach we take is along the following lines:

We regret Mr. Maslow's ill-considered resignation from our national advisory board. Unhappily, Mr. Maslow in some fashion is making a generalization about the attitude of CORE or the attitude of Negroes, or the attitude of CORE supporters. Because of the dreadful statement by one CORE local officer in Mt. Vernon, for the director of an important Jewish organization to generalize in this fashion is to strange considering the fact that next to Negroes Jews have been the most discriminated against in this country, and the American Jewish Congress has consistently fought against generalizations made about Jews because of the improper conduct at any time by one of them. Mr. Maslow knows well that Brown's statement does not represent the thinking of CORE on any level and he would be upset if we in CORE were to draw generalized thoughts about Jews from the fact that one of the persons who provoked Brown into his improper statement was a Jew. Brown's statements were inexcusable but Mr. Maslow's resignation was also inexcusable.

At the time Mr. Farmer made his remark about investigating the incident, after criticizing the remarks, Mr. Maslow should have known or could easily have found out that up to that moment Mr. Farmer did not know anything about the incident and therefore could not reasonably be expected to do anything other than condem the statements and agree to investigate it.

We know that Mr. Maslow's sentiments can not be those of the Jewish community in general and we trust that Mr. Maslow will reconsider his ill-advised resignation and on our part, will be pleased to welcome him back to our advisory board.

MEMORANDUM

TO: MESSRS. FARMER, McKISSICK, GARTNER,
CALLENDER, SMITH

FROM: Carl Rachlin February 21, 1966

SUBJECT: Report on Trip to West Coast

I visited the following Chapters during the past week: Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, and Denver. In addition, I spent considerable time in Los Angeles at Operation Bootstrap and at the Office of Economic Opportunity program in San Francisco of which Will Ussery is in charge, called Western Addition. In addition to this, I had a talk with Jim Williams of Phoenix.

While there are common threads of problems for each Chapter, it is also equally true that each has its own special problems and needs leadership and guidance. It is objective to say that at the present time they are getting neither from us. I do not mean this to be a reflection on Lou Smith, since the territory is so vast and he does spend time with some of the Chapters particularly in the southern part of his territory, that is, Southern California and Arizona. The Chapters in the northern half of the territory seem to be particularly neglected. For example, I spent a couple of days in Berkeley at an important conference entitled "The Law and the Poor", and was asked by people in the area who were attending the conference, whether the San Francisco Chapter was still in existence. Will Ussery is spending all his time these days at his job at the Western Addition. The Chapter office is only a short walk away and I spent some time there. Seeing no evidence of life in the Chapter office I tried to reach Bill Bradley and left messages both at the Chapter office and at Western Addition for him but I guess he was too busy and was not able to get in touch with me, although I was in his area from Wednesday afternoon through early Saturday.

When I went to San Diego, it is clear that this Chapter is directly begging for assistance and guidance. They

Cont'd...

made a big fuss over me, not because of anything special I did or said, though I did try to give them some help, but because this was the first time they had contact with the National Office, since the memory of man runneth. This was similarly true in Denver also.

It is very clear that while CORE still has a residue of good will on the West Coast, it is fast losing it, (a) because we are not giving them the kind of leadership and program to which they are entitled and (b) because we are not maintaining the frequent contact to which they are also entitled.

Obviously, this has fund raising aspects to it but since (a) we do not give them leadership (b) no contact and (c) no program to speak of, we can not raise money out there in an area where with careful development of program and leadership, we could raise funds. I think this is true of most Chapters on the West Coast. This involves careful reanalysis of what man power we have to see what, if any, can be loaned there. But, if we do not give them the help I feel reasonably sure there will be utter collapse, in the not too distant future, of the Chapters on the Coast.

The unhappiness of the problems in Mt. Vernon have reached the West Coast and quite a few people have asked me about them.

In my meetings with the various Chapters, I discussed our new approaches to school problems. There is no question that schools are very much on their minds in every Chapter I had any contact with. In fact, my trip to Denver was especially because the people had school problems. The approaches that we suggested have real meaning to them because they all had been in a forlorn state of mind knowing that the so-called "de facto" approach has not been successful. As a result, I examined the problems of each Chapter as best as possible and as a result of these numerous conversations have refined my own thinking considerably on how to approach the school problems. Oddly enough, part of this refinement was due to a rereading of the McComb Report. Superficial as it was, however, it did set forth three areas in Los Angeles

Cont'd...

in which the Negro schools were inferior to the white schools. While everyone in Los Angeles was aware of this, the significance had passed them by. What is more, there are more than three areas in which the Negro schools are inferior. It is, therefore, reasonably clear that we can bring a sharp school attack in Los Angeles based upon these various inequalities all of which seem to be reasonably susceptible of proof, unlike a *de facto* situation where each side has five sociologists, all contradicting each other. Thus, we bring the school system fairly closely under the aegis of *Brown v. Board of Education*, and therefore the relief we would seek in such a case is twofold:

1) temporary relief by demanding equalization

2) perhaps more important, the permanent relief of asking a court to direct the school board to come in with a broad plan because as we know, separate but equal is inherently unequal and even a superficial equality would die away in a short time again.

Interestingly, in Los Angeles most of the ghetto schools do not have libraries for the children, where the white schools do, another constitutional question arises besides inequality, under the Fourteenth Amendment, namely that Negro tax money is being used to support white schools and this constitutes in a sense, the taking of property without due process of law. The Chapter people are running down the facts in Los Angeles, Denver, San Diego and hopefully in San Francisco, though I am not altogether certain as to the last named. I have talked or met with attorneys in Denver and Los Angeles and hope to hear very shortly, from attorneys in San Diego. In San Francisco, Will Ussery said he thinks he will try to make this case a part of the legal services program under his poverty program. In this last situation, however, there will be a loss of public relations value to CORE and CORE Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund, unless we can set it up in some way that it is known how the suit got started.

In Los Angeles I also came to the realization, based upon conversations with people in the Watts section, that there was a significance we were missing in the fact that Los Angeles has the worst transportation system. The transportation

Cont'd...

system is not only bad in and of itself, but makes it hard for people to get around, particularly in the Watts section where people do not have so many alternate means of transportation, the poor transportation system is a means of keeping people in the ghetto. People can not get employment easily because they were confined by the transportation system of the ghetto. I want to work up, and have already discussed with the Chapter a legal action that would be directed against the public transportation authorities, both City and State, in Los Angeles, to correct this system, which is a method of maintaining the ghetto. Chapter people were very enthusiastic about this and I hope we can follow up with it.

The conference I attended, "Law and the Poor", at the University of California, was interesting and useful. I have many criticisms of it technically, but there is no question that it was important for me to be there. I think further useful relationships were developed which could be helpful in the future.

CR/cs

Rachlin

MAR 28 1966

529 Gramont Avenue
Dayton, Ohio

25 March 1966

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick;

I received your letter from Mrs. Charles Tate. I have not attempted to contact Mr. McIntosh as yet to deliver your message. He is not, and has never been, associated in any way with the Dayton Alliance for Racial Equality. His address is 1500 Oakridge Drive.

I don't know how well informed you are about the details of this case. Mr. Bush Mitchell has been in telephone contact with Mr. Rachlin. At the time the bond money was posted, Mr. McIntosh informed the group that part of the money had been posted in his own name, and part in the name of his son, Waters (Jay) McIntosh. He claimed that he split the money ($1,725) because of a law which required that any person not a bondsman who posted more than $1,000 in bonds in any one year was required to pay a $100 fee (bondsman's license). We learned later that there is no such law. The attorney, Mr. Bush Mitchell, also discovered that Mr. McIntosh had lied in more ways than that. He had actually placed all of the bond money in his son's name. It appears that, even then, he had some fancy ideas about that money.

The bond money posted in my name ($800) was so posted only because I brought in the cash for it, and, according to Mr. McIntosh's lie, this amount would have pushed both of them over the $1,000 mark. I do not know what effect having the money in Jay's name will have upon the success of Mr. Mitchell's action to sequester the money to insure its use for the proper purposes. If the action fails, we can be certain that the $1,725 will be spent for private purposes and Mr. McIntosh will be laughing at all of us. This deliberate deception could not have been concocted for any good purposes.

If the action fails, the $800 in my name will be spent for fines and costs as far as it will go. If the action succeeds, the total amount will be used properly. A hearing was held on Friday, 25 March, at 3:25 P. M. Trial will be held on 25 April 1966.

Sincerely,

George W. Ducker
George W. Ducker

MEMORANDUM

TO: Floyd McKissick, Lincoln Lynch and
Herb Callender

FROM: Carl Rachlin

DATE: April 1, 1966 RE: Rockland County

A few days ago I was consulted by Mr. Peoples and Mr. Scott of the CORE Chapter concerning the discrimination in the volunteer Fire Departments in Rockland County. During the course of the conversation it developed that Nyack was about to offer for sale a bond to support this development. I then recommended to them, and they accepted the idea, that we immediately begin a law suit to restrain the issuance and distribution of the bond. I have worked with local CORE and the complaint will be filed on Monday. S.E.D.F. has agreed to pay all expenses. This will be a novel, and hopefully, an important action in an area that has developed a lot of talk in the last few months. I think we have an excellent chance to be successful rapidly.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Don Smith, Director of Public Relations
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)
38 Park Row, New York, New York 10038
(212) 267-6270 April 6, 1966

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) today charged Nyack Village in Rockland County with racial discrimination with respect to membership in the volunteer fire department of that enclave.

Application for a $40,000 bond to purchase equipment for the fire department was enjoined by CORE on the grounds that the bond was to be used to provide material that would serve to perpetuate racial discrimination.

Despite numerous protests by CORE and other civil rights groups, the volunteer fire departments of many villages and towns in New York State select members on the basis of their social acceptance rather than their fire fighting proclivities. It is reported that a black-ball method of selection is used in many instances.

CORE is demanding that county boards of supervisors stop providing funds to volunteer fire departments that practice racial discrimination. Law suits will follow if immediate cessation of the discriminatory practices is not forthcoming. It is estimated that there are 3,000 volunteer firemen in New York State, almost the entire contingent being white

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL DEPARTMENT HEADS

FROM: Floyd B. McKissick April 7, 1966

With immediate effect, the following procedures are to be instituted:

1. All hiring of staff must receive the approval of the National Director or the Associate National Director.

2. No person may commit the National organization to any debt in excess of $50, without the express approval of the National Director.

3. By a copy of this memorandum, the Legal Department is instructed to institute, as soon as possible, procedures for the bonding of all employees dealing with or having access to the organization's funds.

4. Confidential information regarding staff is to be communicated to only the National Director or the Associate National Director, and to no outside person without their approval.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods.

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Floyd B. McKissick
national director

OFFICERS

Wilfred Ussery
chairman
Lincoln Lynch
2nd vice-chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Bill Bradley
treasurer

STAFF

Carl Rachlin
general counsel
Don Smith
public relations director
Herbert Callender
director of organization
Richard Haley
director of southern region
James T. McCain
voter education-political education dept.
Norman Hall
fundraising director
Clora Coleman
Comptroller

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shutlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

448

REC
APR 14 1966
CORE SEDF

April 11, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
CORE Scholarship, Education
& Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

RE: McKissick & Burt Retainer
for March and April, 1966

Dear Marvin:

This letter is to confirm our telephone conversation regarding the above retainer. Mr. M. C. Burt, Jr., is now solely responsible for my former law office. Under our agreement as of March 1, 1966 all accounts belong to M. C. Burt exclusively and I do not in any way share in the office proceeds. I am no longer engaged in the practice of law as of March 1, 1966 and cases formerly handled by me as a CORE attorney have been assigned to Mr. Burt who is now handling them.

In the event the courts demand my appearance in any case, then I am under obligation to appear, otherwise, all cases, retainers or other assets and liabilities are solely and exclusively Mr. Burt's. These were the agreements made between us and submitted to the National Action Council of CORE.

I would therefore appreciate you sending to Mr. Burt the amount of $500 due on the retainer for March and April.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

FLOYD B. McKISSICK
National Director

FBMCK/cs

CIVIL RIGHTS AND POVERTY DOCKET
May 13, 1966

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF DURHAM vs. JOYCE THORPE. An action by the Housing Authority of the City of Durham, a federally assisted housing project, to evict a tenant without stating the reason, and without an administrative hearing. Eviction proceedings were brought in the Justice of the Peace Court. Judgment of eviction stayed pending appeal to the Durham County Superior Court. Judgment against defendant appealed to the North Carolina Supreme Court. Argument on Appeal on May 10, 1966. Decision awaited.

EDWARD D. EVANS v. MELVIN JONES, ISAAC E. JACOBS, et als. Civil Suit in the Federal District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina against two sheriff's deputies, the sheriff and the County of Durham for false imprisonment, assault and deprivation of constitutional rights under color of state law (USCA 1983). An all white jury returned a verdict of "no" to all issues. Case on appeal to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

MARION FRANK CRAWFORD vs. K. B. BAILEY, et als. Federal Writ of Habeas Corpus sought in Eastern District Court by petitioner who had been indicted by the Forsyth County Superior Court of murder and rape of a 10 year old child. Petitioner was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. Original application for habeas corpus was granted on condition that petitioner exhaust his state remedies. Petitioner exhausted state remedies without obtaining relief and relief was denied by District Court upon its consideration of the Amended Application after exhaustion of State remedies. On appeal of District Court's decision to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, matter was remanded to the District Court, allowing petitioner to file supplemental petition and to incorporate by reference all previously filed petitions. Petitioner bases his claim on numerous denials of due process, among them inadequate counsel. Petitioner also alleges that the death penalty as applied in the State of North Carolina constitutes cruel and unusual punishment.

WALTER O. DAYE, President of LOCAL 208, TWIU, AFL-CIO, CLC AND LOCAL 208 v. TOBACCO WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL-CIO, CLC and JOHN O'HARA, PRESIDENT OF TOBACCO WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL-CIO, CLC, and GEORGE BENJAMIN, VICE-PRESIDENT OF TOBACCO WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL-CIO, CLC, INDIVIDUALLY AND IN THEIR CAPACITIES AS OFFICERS OF TWIU, AFL-CIO, CLC. Application for permanent injunction, and special damages sustained by the plaintiffs due to the infringement of their rights as a labor organization by the defendants, and further, due to the acts of the defendants which constitute a deprivation of their rights and privileges as citizens of the United States. Plaintiffs seek to enjoin the defendants from imposing a trusteeship upon them, and their acts discriminating against the plaintiffs as a result of what plaintiffs claim to be an illegal merger of white and Negro locals, and a racially discriminatory seniority practice. The hearing officer conducting hearings under the auspices of the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance has rendered a decision barring further discrimination, particularly discriminatory seniority practices. The decision, which is advisory only, will be forwarded to the Public Contract Compliance Division of the Labor Department, for appropriate action.

BEST STEWART et als. v. THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF WILSON. Proposed Civil matter to enjoin the removal of Negro residents from the area of the city of Wilson which, under the Urban Renewal Plan, will be developed for high income residents.

CITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES LOCAL NO._______vs. DURHAM CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION. School Employees sought to demand higher wages for non-acedemic employees of the city school system. The Board has agreed to request of the Durham County Commissioner funds with which to increase salaries during the 1966-67 school year. Raises for all school employees were obtained during the 1965-66 school year.

DUKE UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES LOCAL NO._______vs. DUKE UNIVERSITY. The employees of Duke University and of the Duke University Medical Center have obtained wage increases, hours reduction and working condition improvements; are presently negotiating with Duke for Union recognition.

MAE SCOTT vs. DURHAM COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT. Action by welfare recipient resulted in re-instatement of welfare benefits. Negotiations continue with local Welfare Board and with State Department of Welfare to increase and make more realistic welfare allotments.

CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATIONS CASES arising in Pitt County removed to the U. S. Court for the Middle District of North Carolina. Cases are still pending in said court.

MRS. LYNNA MAE KEY. Welfare recipient wants to take advantage of MDTA courses, but lacks basic education. Recipient is now working and cannot take advantage of basic education courses. Effort being made to compensate recipient while taking basic education course. Negotiations currently underway with Industrial Education Center and local Department of Public Welfare.

their acts discriminating against the plaintiffs as a result of what plaintiffs claim to be an illegal merger of white and Negro locals, and a racially discriminatory seniority practice. The hearing officer conducting hearings under the auspices of the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance has rendered a decision barring further discrimination, particularly discriminatory seniority practices. The decision, which is advisory only, will be forwarded to the Public Contract Compliance Division of the Labor Department, for appropriate action.

BEST STEWART et als. v. THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF WILSON. Proposed Civil matter to enjoin the removal of Negro residents from the area of the city of Wilson which, under the Urban Renewal Plan, will be developed for high income residents.

CITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES LOCAL NO.______vs. DURHAM CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION. School Employees sought to demand higher wages for non-acedemic employees of the city school system. The Board has agreed to request of the Durham County Commissioner funds with which to increase salaries during the 1966-67 school year. Raises for all school employees were obtained during the 1965-66 school year.

DUKE UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES LOCAL NO.______vs. DUKE UNIVERSITY. The employees of Duke University and of the Duke University Medical Center have obtained wage increases, hours reduction and working condition improvements; are presently negotiating with Duke for Union recognition.

MAE SCOTT vs. DURHAM COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT. Action by welfare recipient resulted in re-instatement of welfare benefits. Negotiations continue with local Welfare Board and with State Department of Welfare to increase and make more realistic welfare allotments.

CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATIONS CASES arising in Pitt County removed to the U. S. Court for the Middle District of North Carolina. Cases are still pending in said court.

MRS. LYNNA MAE KEY. Welfare recipient wants to take advantage of MDTA courses, but lacks basic education. Recipient is now working and cannot take advantage of basic education courses. Effort being made to compensate recipient while taking basic education course. Negotiations currently underway with Industrial Education Center and local Department of Public Welfare.

MRS. CLARA L. MOORE. Client is disturbed by housing problem in the city of Durham caused by Urban Renewal. Currently no real estate agencies have available private rental property for Negroes. Local Relocation Office unable to remedy this situation. Court action being considered.

MRS. ANNIE RUTH TILLEY. This welfare applicant must wait at least six weeks after the date of her application before she receives her first welfare check. Efforts now being made with local Welfare Department and State Welfare Department to speed up the first check.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA vs. SARAH SMALL et als. Petition for Removal of demonstration cases from Plymouth, North Carolina to the United States Court for the Middle District of North Carolina. Petition filed in Dec. 1965, still pending.

This office is currently engaged in efforts to ban the death penalty in North Carolina, outlaw dual seniority lists established on a racial basis in industries holding government contracts, secure hearing for government agency housing tenants before eviction, increase allotments for welfare recipients, speed up the receipt of the first welfare check, organize the indigent population in North Carolina for their own economic and political growth, secure minimum wage coverage for a larger number of workers in North Carolina, and void the statutory prohibition against the recognition of unions by North Carolina governmental agencies.

LAW OFFICES OF
McKISSICK & BURT
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8106

F. B. McKISSICK
M. C. BURT, JR.

May 16, 1966

MAY 17 1966

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a Civil Rights and Poverty Docket which I submitted to Marvin Rich on May 14, 1966.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours truly,

MCKISSICK & BURT

M. C. Burt, Jr.

M. C. Burt, Jr.

MCB:cab

Enclosure

May 31, 1966

M. C. Burt, Jr. Esq.
McKissick & Burt
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Burt:

I was so pleased that you, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Malone were able to come to the Law Conference. I sincerely hope that we will be able to work out a lawyers meeting in North Carolina as you discussed with me when you were here. Just to confirm our oral conversation in which you, in order to perform the services in the field of civil rights,in North Carolina, will receive $250.00 a month for your services from S.E.D.F. In addition, of course, you will be repaid for any out-of-pocket disbursement that you will incur in the handling of such matters.

Please advise me in advance when you undertake a matter that may involve us in any major expenses by way of court records and the like, so that you and I can make a decision on whether we ought to spend money for such a purpose and evaluate it before we undertake it. I wish it were possible to be able to say we will undertake everything and anything. But as you know, the funds are limited and we have to spend it as wisely as possible.

As I mentioned to you, it is important that you give us a monthly report of the things you have been doing in civil rights.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

Warmest personal regards,

CR/tp

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

McKissick

June 29, 1966

M. C. Burt, Jr. Esq.
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Moses:

I was wondering how you were making out with the arrangements of a meeting of lawyers in North Carolina. I would like to be able to arrange my schedule and I am anxious to meet with you and the other lawyers and discuss some of the things we talked about at the Legal Conference and, also, other programmatic matters which may be of interest to you and your fellow lawyers in North Carolina.

As we both know, there are many things to do and I hope we can develop some coordinated legal activity in welfare and other matters as well as the normal civil rights legal problems.

Please let me hear from you as soon as possible. Best regards.

Sincerely,

CR/tp

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8106
RESIDENCE 682-6576

July 14, 1966

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
For Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Carl:

The month of October, 1966 would probably be the best time for the scheduling of a legal conference for attorneys cooperating with CORE in North Carolina. If you will supply me with dates, preferably Saturday and Sunday, I will proceed to make arrangements for a conference on the dates you indicate.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours truly,

MCKISSICK & BURT

M. C. Burt, Jr.

M. C. Burt, Jr.

MCBJr:plk

Dear Moses
As of this date any
weekend in October is fine. Let
me know and I will try
to get Kaner, Rothwax and
the others to come.
Best wishes
CR

November 29, 1966

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National Director,
CORE
200 West 135 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Floyd:

Thanks so much for your note of November 22. I am going to be out of town a good part of this week and the beginning of next week. However, I will call you upon my return.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich,
Executive Director

MR:ha

December 16, 1966

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National Director
CORE
200 West 135 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Floyd:

Thanks so much for your recent letter concerning a meeting to discuss the need for a lawyer at your office. Such a meeting does not appear to be fruitful at this time. Providing additional staff is completely outside of our capabilities.

SEDF's existing legal responsibilities which were assumed by us by-in-large at the request of CORE and, were, by-in-large directly beneficial to CORE involve continuing commitments that cannot be dropped in all good conscience. These existing commitments substantially exceed our resources as you can see from the enclosed financial report.

I know that you will understand our situation.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich /ha

Marvin Rich,
Executive Director

MR:ha

Enc.

cc. Andrew Norman
Bill Ellis

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PA XXXXX 200 W. 135th St.
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Dr. George A. Wiley
associate national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shutlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jefry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick, Esq.
chairman
Wilfred Ussery
1st vice-chairman
Lincoln Lynch
2nd vice-chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Bill Bradley
treasurer

STAFF
James McCain
director of organization
Richard Haley
southern regional director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
Alan Gartner
fund raising director
James Peck
CORElator editor

We would be
happy to meet
& you did not
mean to imply otherwise
simply not able to make
additional financial commitments
[illegible] your letter
have maintained close
& productive
relationship
throughout the country

December 19, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

We have your letter of December 15 in which you advise that you feel that a meeting would not be fruitful at this time.

We feel that it is imperative to discuss not only legal matters but many other problems which exist between CORE and SEDF, if we are to maintain a friendly and cooperative relationship. Such a meeting would be important enough to deserve priority on both our calendars.

If you still do not wish to meet, we must assume that you no longer want to work with us in any cooperative manner.

You will recall that we wrote to you on September 26, regarding agreements reached between CORE and SEDF at an August 22 conference attended by Carl Rachlin, Marvin Rich, Don Smith, Clora Coleman, Lincoln Lynch and me. We would like to know the status of these agreements.

Your immediate reply would be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

F B McKissick

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh
CC: Members, National Action Council

72

December 29, 1966

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National Director
CORE
200 West 135 Street
New York, New York

Dear Floyd:

Thanks so much for your recent note. We would be happy to meet with you to discuss our mutual relationship and to develop a sounder, more effective relationship. In my redent letter I did not mean to imply otherwise; it was simply that we were not able to make additional financial commitments in light of our own serious financial situation.

May I suggest that we meet at 5:00 p.m. Tuesday, January 2nd at Andy Norman's office. His office is on the third floor at 275 Madison Avenue. If this is convenient please let me or my secretary, Miss Abernathy, know. If not we will arrange another date at a mutually convenient time.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich,
Executive Director

MR:ha

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

working to create a society in which all men are equal

200 WEST 135th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10030
281-9650

Floyd B. McKissick
national director
Lincoln O. Lynch
associate director

OFFICERS
Wilfred Ussery
chairman
Arthur Evans, Jr.
first vice-chairman
Solomon Herbert
second vice-chairman
Bonnie Barrow
secretary
Cecil Brown, Jr.
treasurer

STAFF
George Schiffer
assistant general counsel
Don Smith
public relations director
Clora Coleman
comptroller

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
James Farmer
chairman
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
Jim Brown
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Irving J. Fain
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
Charles P. Howard
William R. Hudgins
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
John O. Killens
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
David Mc Call
A. J. Muste
Benjamin F. Payton
Sidney Poitier
A. Philip Randolph
Ira deA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Nathan Schwerner
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
C. K. Steele
John S. Stewart
Gardner Taylor
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

February 8, 1967

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Scholarship, Education and Defense
  Fund for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Carl:

We received your letter of November 30, 1966, in which you resigned as General Counsel of CORE. We regret that we have not replied earlier but many considerations required we seek legal and other advice prior to answering your letter.

As you know, Marvin Rich, while in his capacity as Community Relations Director of CORE, helped to create and establish SEDF to receive tax deductible contributions for the purpose of supporting CORE's tax exempt programs. Now, he has become Director of SEDF, and SEDF certainly has not carried out the purpose for which SEDF was created.

For example, under the agreement between CORE and SEDF, as reflected from the minutes of the NAC, CORE retained the right to hire and dismiss Legal Counsel, but SEDF would pay for the Legal Counsel of CORE as well as an Associate Legal Counsel and a legal secretary.

Thus, before we can accept your resignation, we must have firm assurances that SEDF will honor its agreement to defray the costs of CORE's legal defense program.

If we do not receive such firm assurances, we must be concerned with the ethics of a situation in which you resign as General Counsel of CORE and accept a position with SEDF while litigation which you commenced and other litigation for which you are responsible as General Counsel of CORE are now pending in courts throughout the country.

Assuming we can resolve these issues, CORE has no records of the cases which you have handled or are handling. Before we can accept your resignation, we need full and complete records of these cases. Also, all files regarding CORE which you now possess to be returned to our office.

There are also other issues outstanding between CORE and SEDF. One is to what extent funds received by SEDF actually belong to CORE. Another is SEDF's violation of its agreement with CORE by sending out a general mailing. Another issue is SEDF's apparent intention to carry on CORE's Art Show. Another issue is SEDF's violation of its agreement with CORE to pay the rent for CORE at 38 Park Row.

It is impossible to settle any single issue involving CORE and SEDF, as these matters are interwoven. A solution would require complete agreement and settlement in every area of disagreement between the two organizations.

I think it is necessary for us immediately to discuss these matters. It is also imperative that we be honest with one another and be as frank as possible in our dealings. This is most important if we are serious in our attempts to bring power to black people in this country, who so desperately need it and who have been so long deprived.

Sincerely,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh
CC: William Josephson, Esq.
Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank
120 Broadway
New York, New York

Friedman & Tandler
112-10 Farmers Boulevard
St. Albans, New York 11412

George Schiffer, Esq.
157 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION AND
DEFENSE =
FUND FOR
RACIAL EQUALITY inc.
150 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

February 23, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135 Street
New York, N. Y. 10030

Dear Floyd:

As President of SEDF since its organization, and therefore both technically and morally responsible for its policies and its choice of personnel and program, I feel it is my duty, rather than Carl Rachlin's, to respond to your letter to Carl dated February 8, 1967, in which you raised a series of "issues" between SEDF and CORE that you termed so interwoven that they could not be settled singly.

When SEDF was incorporated, CORE was a rapidly expanding, broad-based interracial organization committed to and actively practicing direct, non-violent action for civil rights and racial equality. CORE had applied unsuccessfully for "tax-exempt status" (that is, income tax deductibility for contributors under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue code). At the urging of CORE leaders and with their aid, we organized a corporation which would clearly be eligible to seek funds from foundations and other donors to whom tax deductibility was significant. While neither our charter nor any written or unwritten agreement so limited SEDF, it was taken for granted that our main emphasis would be:

1) programs that might have been undertaken by CORE if it could have afforded them, and
2) programs that CORE might already be engaged in that were legally proper for a 501 (c) (3) organization. It was also understood that while SEDF would obviously be oriented toward CORE, as its name stated, it would generally seek to foster cooperation among the various civil rights organizations devoted to the same basic aims. We have not departed from these purposes, as a brief review of our activities will show.

The first program undertaken by SEDF was the Eleanor Roosevelt

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *leadership development director;* Ronnie M. Moore ■ *legal director;* Carl Rachlin ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Nils R. Douglas, *chairman* ■ John P. Allison ■ Robert Ausnit ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Canon James P. Breeden ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Robert Curvin ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S. J. ■ John Henry Faulk ■ Michael O. Finkelstein ■ Doris Freedman ■ Dr. Edward L. Gibson ■ James T. Harris ■ Claude Heckscher ■ Norman Hill ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Dr. Archie Lacey ■ Joann List Levinson ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Richard J. Schwartz ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

490

Scholarships, a program already largely developed in outline by CORE leaders but one which CORE did not have sufficient funds to include in its own priorities.

As from the beginning, the largest single source of applicants and recipients continues to be CORE and local groups closely and loosely affiliated with CORE. This is a program in which CORE has a right to take pride and from which it will reap lasting benefits, both directly as an organization in need of an educated leadership cadre and indirectly in terms of its social objectives.

Another early program of SEDF was the monthly magazine FREE AND EQUAL, also originally developed and urged upon SEDF by the leadership of CORE. As you know, despite the full cooperation of the leadership of CORE and several other civil rights groups, SEDF was unable to secure the financial support necessary to commence publication.

A third program of SEDF was the Community Development Fellowship program of 1965, which enabled students in relevant fields to gain first-hand experience while serving as valuable participants in the field activities of CORE and allied organizations. With excellent assistance from CORE, both in fund-raising and administration, this program was a one-year success which changes in the nature of the field operations made it impossible to continue.

During all this period, SEDF was being urged by CORE -- both leadership and rank-and-file -- to develop a comprehensive, long-range Leadership Development program. While simultaneously working on program design, fund-seeking, and the search for a qualified director for such a program, SEDF did what it could in the way of ad hoc, piecemeal sponsorship of training workshops and conferences with the cooperation of CORE field staff. Finally, a little over a year ago, when Ronnie Moore had exhausted himself as a field operative and was leaving CORE altogether, we engaged him to develop and direct a Leadership Training program. Again, with excellent and continuous assistance from CORE, both nationally and locally, from coast to coast and North to South, this program has been a major success and is currently being both deepened and extended.

Meanwhile, with David Dennis and others, SEDF had placed a trained specialist in agricultural and rural development programs in the field in Mississippi, where he worked in close cooperation with COFO and the National Sharecroppers Fund. (After approximately one year, NSF assumed full financial and administrative responsibility for this operation). Other programs and activities of SEDF, all conducted in full cooperation with CORE, have included the voter education program in Plaquemine in 1964, shipping of educational and relief materials from the New York area to the South, substantial and varied activities in northern Florida, the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Community Center plan for Meridian, Mississippi, and of course extensive but, until two years ago, piecemeal financial support for selected legal cases -- about which more below.

In all of these programs, both before and after Marvin Rich became executive director of SEDF, it was apparent to the leaderships of both CORE and SEDF that SEDF could accomplish most, and sustain programs most effectively, by taking full responsibility for its own fund-raising, policy and operations. While a number of desirable ad hoc activities would have been impossible without maximum flexibility and willingness to apportion responsibilities in the light of complex practicalities, the importance of clear responsibility has been positively illustrated in the Scholarship and Leadership Training programs and negatively illustrated in the case of the Citizenship Education Program in South Carolina.

Our willingness to compromise the principle of responsibility in the case of CEP was based on what seemed at the time fully justifying circumstances. We were offered a sizable special grant for the program, it was already in existence under experienced CORE staff leadership, and SEDF did not have at hand an economical means of administering the program directly. SEDF, therefore, accepted financial responsibility for the South Carolina CEP with CORE acting as administrative agent. As you know, special contributions for the program soon fell below its continuing cost and then ceased altogether, leaving SEDF with a major addition to the drain on our general fund-raising effort. Furthermore, it became apparent last year that some funds SEDF had actually provided for the program through the agency of CORE had not reached the program at all. We all know that the financial situation of CORE was desperately difficult and that it was impossible for CORE to meet all its commitments as they came due. (I personally committed myself further, and I think remain further committed, than any other individual in the effort to help CORE weather this crises). It remains true, however, that SEDF was obliged to pay a certain amount in salaries and expenses twice over, and that SEDF has had to assume full and sole responsibility for continuing this vital and effective program and to intensify our fund-raising effort to support it. This all relates to several of the points you raised--SEDF's carrying out its original purpose, whether SEDF received funds which "actually belong to CORE", and the necessity for SEDF to expand its base of financial support by means including direct-mail solicitation.

The most serious issues you raised, however, seem to be those relating to the SEDF legal program. From the beginning, SEDF had cooperated with CORE by undertaking financial responsibility, within the limits of our means, for cases eligible for tax-exempt support. Because of the competition in this area (NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.,LCDC, LSCRC, Lawyer's Committee, NAACP Special Fund, etc.), we were unable to raise a significant amount of money from foundations, except in those few cases where SEDF board members, including me, had strong personal connections.

In all of these programs, both before and after Marvin Rich became executive director of SEDF, it was apparent to the leaderships of both CORE and SEDF that SEDF could accomplish most, and sustain programs most effectively, by taking full responsibility for its own fund-raising, policy and operations. While a number of desirable ad hoc activities would have been impossible without maximum flexibility and willingness to apportion responsibilities in the light of complex practicalities, the importance of clear responsibility has been positively illustrated in the Scholarship and Leadership Training programs and negatively illustrated in the case of the Citizenship Education Program in South Carolina.

Our willingness to compromise the principle of responsibility in the case of CEP was based on what seemed at the time fully justifying circumstances. We were offered a sizable special grant for the program, it was already in existence under experienced CORE staff leadership, and SEDF did not have at hand an economical means of administering the program directly. SEDF, therefore, accepted financial responsibility for the South Carolina CEP with CORE acting as administrative agent. As you know, special contributions for the program soon fell below its continuing cost and then ceased altogether, leaving SEDF with a major addition to the drain on our general fund-raising effort. Furthermore, it became apparent last year that some funds SEDF had actually provided for the program through the agency of CORE had not reached the program at all. We all know that the financial situation of CORE was desperately difficult and that it was impossible for CORE to meet all its commitments as they came due. (I personally committed myself further, and I think remain further committed, than any other individual in the effort to help CORE weather this crises). It remains true, however, that SEDF was obliged to pay a certain amount in salaries and expenses twice over, and that SEDF has had to assume full and sole responsibility for continuing this vital and effective program and to intensify our fund-raising effort to support it. This all relates to several of the points you raised-- SEDF's carrying out its original purpose, whether SEDF received funds which "actually belong to CORE", and the necessity for SEDF to expand its base of financial support by means including direct-mail solicitation.

The most serious issues you raised, however, seem to be those relating to the SEDF legal program. From the beginning, SEDF had cooperated with CORE by undertaking financial responsibility, within the limits of our means, for cases eligible for tax-exempt support. Because of the competition in this area (NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.,LCDC, LSCRC, Lawyer's Committee, NAACP Special Fund, etc.), we were unable to raise a significant amount of money from foundations, except in those few cases where SEDF board members, including me, had strong personal connections.

About three years ago, however, CORE pointed out to us that the bulk of its legal department's work was suitable for SEDF support, and argued persuasively that CORE was financially unable to maintain this effort, let alone expand it to meet the growing demand. When SEDF reported back, after resurveying the prospects of foundation support, that we were almost equally unable to provide the requisite financing, CORE proposed that SEDF take over the annual Art Show along with as much of the legal effort as the Art Show and other earmarked funds we might secure would support.

At first, SEDF undertook only clearly separable programs--such as the retainer arrangements for civil rights cases with Collins, Douglas and Elie in New Orleans, with you in North Carolina, and so on; the New York area operation in George Schiffer's office; and an increased quantity of the individual cases and appeals handled and coordinated by Carl Rachlin. CORE then argued, in mid 1965, that Carl was really working for us 90 percent or more of the time, and that we should therefore pay 90 percent of his salary and overhead. I resisted this proposition for some time, on the grounds that it would make Carl SEDF's employee and responsibility rather than CORE's, while he would remain CORE's general counsel; I suggested that this would be an inherently unstable setup that would flounder if either CORE or SEDF should become dissatisfied with Carl or vice versa. My resistance was overridden on two grounds: first, that the relationship would not be fundamentally different from the common setup where an attorney employed by a law firm or a corporation functions part time, on a reimbursed basis, as general counsel to another client; and second, that the receipts from the Art Show had so increased as a result of its becoming a tax-exempt operation that SEDF both could and should undertake the added financial responsibility.

While it is true that the net receipts from the Art Show have increased, they have never caught up with the financial commitments that we assumed in exchange for it. And you now question whether Carl has the same right to resign as general counsel of CORE while continuing his work with SEDF, as any other lawyer would have to resign as general counsel of an organization while continuing to work for his primary employer.

Whether SEDF made its bed eagerly or reluctantly, make it we did and lie in it we must. Regardless of how Carl became our man, he is our man, and he has performed with skill and dedication beyond price. By the same token, our commitment with and to Collins, Douglas and Elie, with Murphy Bell, Ernest Finney and John Due are too urgent and too productive to be discontinued. The Art Show was transferred to SEDF to support this crucial work, and we must continue to dedicate it to that purpose.

So far as I am aware, there are no problems whatsoever regarding current, pending--or future--litigation of a class which SEDF is entitled to bear the expenses for, under our IRS ruling. Carl has not asked to be relieved of such litigation, nor have any of the persons he is representing requested him to be relieved. If such cases should arise, they will be dealt with on an individual basis according to normal professional practices.

As for the minutes of the NAC to which you refer, I hope that you have not misinterpreted their import. It is true that "CORE retained the right to hire and dismiss Legal Counsel" (and true also that no one could have deprived CORE of that right). It is further true that SEDF had decided to hire the persons who were at that time Legal Counsel and an assistant to the Legal Counsel of CORE, as well as a legal secretary then employed by CORE. But it was never agreed, and could not legally have been agreed, that SEDF would pay for whoever might become Legal Counsel, Associate Legal Counsel, and/or a legal secretary of CORE. The functions of these persons as legal staff of CORE were not eligible for SEDF support and could not have been paid for by SEDF even if we had mistakenly agreed to pay for them. We did not so agree, in any case. We quite clearly did agree that 90-10 was a fair tentative ratio between their work on civil rights cases for individuals, and their work for CORE as an organization. (Incidentally, in retrospect this apportionment seems to have been fair and accurate). And SEDF has in fact paid their salaries to the agreed amount and the agreed proportionate share of all overhead payments, including rent, at least to the extent that such payments were actually made to our knowledge.

In response to your statement that "Another issue is SEDF's violation of its agreement with CORE to pay the rent for CORE at 38 Park Row," SEDF neither agreed, nor could legally have agreed to do so. SEDF did agree to contribute toward the rent at 38 Park Row in an amount agreed as fairly proportionate to the occupation and use of that space by SEDF's legal staff. When CORE negotiated a termination of the lease last summer, it was our understanding that SEDF had fully paid up to its agreed share of the total rent that would actually be paid. If this was not the case, we would be pleased to go over the figures with CORE and the landlord's representative, and offset any outstanding balance against the Citizenship Education Program account.

To recapitulate, point by point in the order you raised them:

1) It is our belief that SEDF has carried out "the purpose for which it was created." With the outstanding and continuing cooperation of CORE, the Scholarship, Leadership Training, and Legal programs are increasingly meaningful and successful. The magazine was an honorable failure. The Fellowship program was a modest success which was impossible to continue. The Citizenship Education Program has been a success, although there is a serious outstanding problem regarding finances.

2) SEDF fully intends to continue its Legal program, including cases involving CORE members, affiliates, and chapters, but never did and cannot now pay for CORE's legal counsel as such.

3) To our knowledge SEDF does not now possess and never did possess or receive funds which "actually belong to CORE", but in the case of CEP as noted above, it appears that the opposite is true.

4) SEDF must continue to engage in direct-mail solicitation of funds. There was an agreement not to do so when our name was CORE, SEDF, because

of the competitive use of the CORE name. In 1965, CORE, SEDF sent out one mailing to a selected list of potential contributors which, after discussion with CORE, we agreed was large enough to be classified as a "general mailing" and therefore contrary to the spirit of the agreement. Apologies were offered and accepted, and CORE SEDF did not thereafter do any mailings which any person at CORE suggested were competitive. As we explained to you last year, the absolute necessity of seeking wider public support for our expensive and expanding program was one of the compelling reasons for changing the name of our corporation from CORE SEDF to SEDFRE, thus eliminating the factor of competitive use of the CORE name.

5) SEDF's intention to carry on the Art Show is not only apparent but real. The commitment we undertook in the area of legal services absolutely obligates us to continue it. The persons who have put it on and the artists who have contributed to it are enthusiastically continuing it. As the largest indirect beneficiary of the program financed by the Art Show, CORE continues to have a vital interest in its increasing success, though, of course, it no longer carries the CORE name, and is not presented to the public as a way of contributing directly or indirectly to CORE.

6) SEDF has not knowingly violated its agreement concerning the rent at 38 Park Row. If lack of detailed information (which we have sought) has left us in error, upon receipt of such information we will gladly correct any such error.

Your letter called for honesty and frankness. It would be less than frank to pretend that relations between SEDF and CORE are as close and free as they were at the beginning. But times have changed, CORE has changed, and SEDF is a mature organization with heavy program responsibilities of its own, and with a more confining legal status than CORE's. To the best of our ability we have cooperated with CORE at every level and remain fully committed to continuing to do so. If SEDF cannot do everything you would wish us to and if, on occasion, we do things that you wish we would not, please keep in mind that there have been things that you have said and done that we wished you had handled otherwise. But even the closest allies disagree at times, without forgetting that they are nonetheless allies and not enemies.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew E. Norman
President

AEN:SK

Dup

March 3, 1967

Floyd B. McKissick, Esq.
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Floyd:

I have your letter of the eighth instant. The tone of it upsets me greatly. I have always considered you a personal friend, but there are references in your letter that are no less insulting and appear to go beyond the question of relations between two organizations to reflect on me personally.

Why you took two and one half months to answer my letter is not understandable, and presumably is your business. To suggest that I have denied CORE the right to its files, is not only absurd but clearly unfair. All this time I have been waiting for advice from you on this very question and you chose not to answer all this time.

As to who broke any agreement, please remember although CORE undertook to pay me 10% of my salary, CORE has paid me nothing since January 1966, and has not offered either to pay, to apologize or even to explain.

As to litigation that may be in existence, obviously you are entitled to any information you desire but here again it is your delay in deciding whether or not to accept my resignation that is the direct of your not having any information. Nor do I understand your sending a letter that is personally directed to me to other lawyers, George Schiffer, Morty Friedman and Moe Tandler are close friends of mine, with whom I expect to be associated in the future in civil rights matters. Sending them a letter of this kind is both inappropriate and unprofessional.

Furthermore you fail to mention that at no time since last summer have you advised me of NAC or other similiar meetings before or since I offered my resignation. In addition, it was only through the newspaper that I learned of your meeting with creditors, although this was peculiarly a legal problem.

No one could reasonably reach any conclusion other than that you were in effect asking for my resignation. I gave it to you.

Why you raise with me questions of the relations of CORE with SEDF is beyond comprehension. These are organizational problems and should be discussed at that level. I have given a copy of your letter to Andy Norman and I believe he is preparing a response To raise them in a letter to me, copies of which go to other attorneys is to suggest that I am the cause of these disputes and have played a role in them and as you well know that is the opposite of the truth. For months I tried to prevent any further deterioration in relations. As you know it was I who set up the meeting in your office and who tried to keep in close touch with you, for which I received no serious encouragement

I have given a substantial part of my life voluntarily to CORE at a time when lawyers in civil rights were few and far between. For a long time I accepted no fees at all despite the substantial amount of time I gave. To suggest, as you have that I have been disloyal to CORE is not worthy of the present director of an organization that has played an honorable role in American history, a role in which I am thankful I played a part

Now if you will advise whether you want old files in storage, or sent to you or sent to some other counsel who may suceed me, I shall be pleased to oblige.

Very truly yours,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:N
CC:to Will Ussery
William Josephson, Esq.
Friedman & Tandler, Esqs.
George Schiffer, Esq.

March 15, 1967

Mr. William Josephson
Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried and Frank
120 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Josephson:

I am enclosing a photo copy of a letter from Andrew Norman to Mr. McKissick in reply to Mr. McKissick's note of February 28. I understand that you received a copy of the original note and I think it appropriate that you receive a copy of the reply.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR/lp
Enclosure

File

STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED & FRANK
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10005
WORTH 4-6500-AREA CODE 212
CABLE "STERIC, NEW YORK"
TELEX 620223

March 16, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

I very much appreciate your courtesy in sending me a copy of Mr. Andrew E. Norman's February 23, 1967 letter to Mr. Floyd B. McKissick.

Sincerely yours,

William Josephson

WJ/enb

RECEIVED
MAR 17 196
SEDF

November 30, 1967

Floyd B. McKissick, Esq.,
National Director
Congress Of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10037

Dear Floyd:

I am happy to report to you, that Ernest Finney and I, were able to settle the case of THOMPSON, et.al. v. SHERMAN HENRY and CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, all within the authorization that you gave us yesterday when I telephoned you twice.

For a while it looked as if this case would go to trial because it was clear Plaintiffs appeared to be much more interested in notoriety than resolving the case. As you will recall, in December 1965, Sherman Henry came from Florida, where he had been working on business for CORE, to South Carolina. I was shown statements that the Maryland Casualty Company who insured the owner of the automobile, had, indicating that Sherman Henry borrowed this automobile for the purpose of going about CORE's business. As you can see, this required some very difficult negotiations in order to prevent this case from going to trial. On the one hand we had to appear tough and firm and on the other hand we knew we had to give something to prevent a verdict which at the minimum would come to several hundred thousand dollars.

I can say that the Judge, Frank Epps, and the attorney for the Maryland Casualty Company both played very honorable roles. As a result we did not feel any undue pressures beyond the measures of the case. In fact, the insurance company felt that had CORE remained as one of the defendants, a monstrous verdict would have been brought in by the jury.

In any event, after a lot of bargaining back and forth with Finney and I, remaining cool, the attorneys for the Plaintiffs agreed to accept a paper judgement of $2500 (twenty-five hundred dollars). I made it clear to everyone that the possibility of this judgement ever being collected was less than remote. No one can have any doubts abot that.

By the way, Ernest Finney has laid out approximately ninety odd dollars in order to bring Sherman Henry by bus from Louisiana where he is attending Grambling, to Sumter, South Carolina. I hope you can arrange to reimburse him; the legal expenses are taken care of by SEDF.

Naturally I was pleased to be of service to CORE and trust that I will continue to help CORE. With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin

CR:n
CC:to
Mr. Finney

[1967]

Susan Jordan
38 Livingston
Bklyn 875-4867 | Wed, Fri - pm

Peter Madison TUES P.M.
3509 Glenwood Rd.
B'klyn N.Y. 11210
UL 9-5752

KEN BURROWS TUES PM
55 EAST END AVE
NY

KAREN BURSTEIN TUES P.M.
62 CAUSEWAY ~~Wed. P.M. after 3~~
LAWRENCE, N.Y. — 26 E 63rd St. -7E

Raymond V. Schrag 874-6561 Thurs. p.m.
60 W 87th St.

NSE REPORT **NAME** M. C. BURT, JR. **PERIOD ENDING** May 15, 1966

CITY AND STATE	LODGING	TRANSPORTATION AIR, RAIL, ETC.	TRANSPORTATION LIMOUSINE, CAR RENTAL, ETC.	AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES ITEMIZE BELOW	MEALS (ITEMIZE BUSINESS MEALS BELOW) BREAKFAST	LUNCH	DINNER	LOCAL TAXI, CARFARE, TOLLS, ETC.	ENTERTAINMENT ITEMIZE BELOW	MISC. EXPENSES ITEMIZE BELOW	DAILY TOTAL
.Y.C. to Dur. 5/15/66	To Dur./A.P.		2 50		1 63	2 25	2 00	4 00	to Airport		12 38
to N.Y.C. 5/13/66	- Ticket	65 73	2 50	D-R Airp.			3 50	4 00	To N.Y.C.		75 73
w York City 5/14/66					2 23	3 50	2 23				7 96
TOTALS		65 73	5 00		3 86	5 75	7 73	8 00			

WEEK'S EXPENSES * 96 07

KXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

: * I hereby acknowledge receipt of $35.00 in partial reimbursement by CORE of expenses set out herein on May 14, 1966.

Total Amount of Expenses	96 07
Less partial reimbursement	- 35 00
Balance Due	61 07

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME 2 1/2

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME ON PERSONAL AFFAIRS 0

% OF TOTAL DAYS AWAY FROM HOME SPENT ON PERSONAL AFFAIRS ____

NATURE OR PURPOSE OF TRAVEL CORE LEGAL CONFERENCE

ITEMIZE ALL REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES IN APPROPRIATE BLANKS.

ITEMIZE ON REVERSE SIDE THOSE EXPENSES NOT REIMBURSED

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

ITEMS	AMOUNT

AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES

DATE	MILEAGE—GAS, PARKING, REPAIRS, ETC.	AMOUNT

Ck # 419
5/20/66

☐ DEDUCT FROM MY ADVANCE

☒ MAIL TO

M. C. Burt, Jr.
213 1/2 West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

SIGNATURE M. C. Burt, Jr.

APPROVED

COMPLYING WITH THE U.S. REVENUE ACT OF 1962, P.L. 87-834.

XPENSE REPORT

NAME C. C. MALONE, JR. PERIOD ENDING May 15 1966

DAY	CITY AND STATE	LODGING	TRANSPORTATION AIR, RAIL, ETC.	TRANSPORTATION LIMOUSINE, CAR RENTAL, ETC.	AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES ITEMIZE BELOW	MEALS (ITEMIZE BUSINESS MEALS BELOW) BREAKFAST	LUNCH	DINNER	LOCAL TAXI, CARFARE, TOLLS, ETC.	ENTERTAINMENT ITEMIZE BELOW	MISC. EXPENSES ITEMIZE BELOW	DAILY TOTAL
SUN	N.Y.C. to Dur. 5/15/66	To Dur./A.P.		2 50		1 63	2 25	2 00	4 00	to Airport		12 3
MON												
TUE												
WED												
THU												
FRI	D. to N.Y.C. 5/13/66	- Ticket	72 ~~0~~4 6	2 50	D-R Airp.			3 50	4 00	to N.Y.C.		82 0
SAT	New York City 5/14/66					2 23	3 50	2 23				7 9
	TOTALS		72 ~~0~~4 6	5 00		3 86	5 75	7 73	8 00			8

WEEK'S EXPENSES *102 ~~4~~8

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

~~DATE~~	~~NAME OF PERSON(S) ENTERTAINED — COMPANY-TITLE~~	~~TIME AND PLACE~~	~~NATURE AND PURPOSE OF ENTERTAINMENT~~	~~AMOUNT~~	~~% OR $ BUSINESS~~
NOTE:	* I hereby acknowledge receipt of $35.00 in currency on May 14, 1966, from M. C. Burt, Jr. as partial reimbursement by CORE of expenses set out herein.				
	Total Amount of Expenses			102 ~~4~~8 0	
	Less partial reimbursement			- 35 00	
	Balance Due			67 ~~4~~8 0	

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME 2 1/2

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME ON PERSONAL AFFAIRS 0

% OF TOTAL DAYS AWAY FROM HOME SPENT ON PERSONAL AFFAIRS

NATURE OR PURPOSE OF TRAVEL CORE LEGAL CONFERENCE

ITEMIZE ALL REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES IN APPROPRIATE BLANKS.

ITEMIZE ON REVERSE SIDE THOSE EXPENSES NOT REIMBURSED

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

DATE	ITEMS	AMOUNT

Ck #418 5/24/66

AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES

DATE	MILEAGE—GAS, PARKING, REPAIRS, ETC.	AMOUNT

RECEIVED
MAY 21 1966
CORE SEDF

☐ DEDUCT FROM MY ADVANCE

☒ MAIL TO

C. C. Malone, Jr.
336 1/2 East Pettigrew St.
Durham, North Carolina

SIGNATURE C. C. Malone Jr.

APPROVED

COMPLYING WITH THE U.S. REVENUE ACT OF 1962, P.L.87-83

SEDFRE

MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON + TUCKER, ATTYS
AT LAW, NY, 1965-1970

Box 10
Folder 2

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Please Retain Original Order

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
ROBERT L. YOUNG
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
DAVID BERNHEIM
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815-15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

January 28, 1965

Mrs. Ann Singer
Core Scholarship Education & Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ann:

I am forwarding to you herewith for signature by Andy Norman and Shelley Appleton signature cards for the Bowery Savings Bank and The Chase Manhattan Bank. Would you kindly have both of them sign all copies of the enclosed cards and return the same to me.

For your information, the remaining $13,000. in Treasury bills was deposited this day at the Bowery Savings Bank and will accordingly draw interest at the rate of 4-1/4% per annum from date of deposit.

I think it makes sense to open a savings account with Chase as well because we may want to withdraw a part of these funds at the end of the quarter and deposit them in a bank (Chase) which pays interest to date of withdrawal. As you know, a savings bank will pay interest to the end of the quarter if the money remains intact.

I am also forwarding to you herewith tax forms which have been in our file. Presumably they may be turned over to our new accountant.

I have discussed with Jack Allison the proposal of Mr. Wechsler for a community center in Louisiana, and Mr. Allison will contact Andy Norman directly.

Cordially,

Ezra

Ezra G. Levin

EGL:JSO
Enc.

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
ROBERT L. YOUNG
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
DAVID BERNHEIM
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815-15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

February 23, 1965

Mrs. Ann Singer
Core Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Incorporated
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ann:

I am forwarding to you herewith ribbon and one copy of certificate to corporate banking resolutions, setting forth the proposed new signatories in the matter we had discussed, i.e. requiring one signatory from each of two distinct groups.

The certificate should be signed by each of Andy Norman, Shelley Appleton, Charlotte Devree, Marvin Rich and Nannette Sachs, where indicated opposite their signatures. In addition, Andy Norman should sign as President where indicated by his initials at the very bottom of page 2 of the certificate. The certificate should then be returned to me prior to return to the bank.

Should you have any questions with respect to the enclosed, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

Ezra

Ezra G. Levin

EGL:lc
encls.

Date

From:
S. H. COWELL, Assistant Manager
39th Street (Br. 22) - LA 4 - 8500

To:

Re Core Scholarship

We need one resolution
keep one for your
records - We need
both signature cards

SHCowell

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
ROBERT L. YOUNG
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
DAVID BERNHEIM
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815-15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

March 16, 1965

Mrs. Ann Singer
Core Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Ann:

I am forwarding to you herewith two signature cards for Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, together with ribbon copy of Certificate to Banking Resolutions, both of which may be submitted directly to the bank.

Would you be good enough to return the corporation's Minute Book to me after it has been reviewed by our auditor. Incidentally, I assume that the Annual Reported to be submitted to the New York State Department of Social Welfare is in preparation and will also be forwarded to me for transmittal when it is available.

Cordially,

Ezra

Ezra G. Levin

EGL:jz
Encs.

March 25, 1965

Mr. Vincent A. Geraci
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company - Branch 22
530 Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10018

Dear Mr. Geraci:

Enclosed are the signature cards and banking resolution I spoke to you about this morning. As I explained, we now feel it is important to have two authorized signatures on all our checks.

We note that it is now time to order a new check book, and will of course want checks with two signature lines.

As I mentioned too, we would very much appreciate it if some simple means could be worked out so that we could occasionally cash checks at the branch here. About once every two or three weeks we need more petty cash (less than $50.00), or money is required for a big mailing (which can be as much as $600.00 -- and the post office won't take checks), or some other crisis arises where cash is needed. Every time something like this comes up, we run into problems and we all spend a lot of unnecessary time running to our own banks or otherwise figuring out what to do.

Thank you so much for your help and cooperation--we do appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

lu
encl.

MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER

MEMORANDUM

Date: April 23, 1965

To: CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.

From: Michael S. Barron

This memorandum is in response to your request for guidelines to be followed by lawyers representng SEDF so that they will know what activities are permissible within your corporate charter and within the rules which must be observed if SEDF is to retain its tax-exempt status.

The income tax regulations permit SEDF to "defend human and civil rights secured by law". Although the charter limits this to costs "wherein questions and issues pertaining to civil rights and civil liberties arise," it is difficult to envision any situation wherein it would be improper for an SEDF lawyer to assist or represent a person accused of crime, since the right to a fair trial and the right to counsel are human and civil rights secured by law. In addition, SEDF is permitted to assist in the defense of any person accused of crime if the defense will involve raising substantial issues of civil rights or civil liberties.

In addition to representation at trial SEDF lawyers may, in cases described above, represent or aid persons in any and all ways in which it is customary for a lawyer to aid a criminally accused. This would include representation beginning at the time of arrest and would also include help in securing bail.

The question of whether SEDF assets may be used as bail is a far more difficult question. It is my feeling that this should not be done except in rare and unusual cases where it can be forcefully argued that the amount of bail set, or other circumstances involving the bail, have, in light of the actual circumstances of the accused, effectively deprived him of his civil rights or civil liberties.

In the area of civil litigation the sphere of permissible activity is also quite broad where the litigation seeks specific relief, as opposed to money damages. Thus, it is permissible for SEDF to sponsor and subsidize litigation aimed at enforcing civil rights now provided by law.

When a private litigant seeks money damages for the infringement of his civil rights or civil liberties, it is questionable whether SEDF may use its own funds in a law suit aimed at securing a private monetary benefit for an individual. It is my feeling that this should not be done, unless the plaintiff assigns to SEDF all rights to the money recovered, except $1. I have excepted the nominal amount of $1 so that the plaintiff would remain a party at interest in the controversy, and retain his standing to sue.

Aside from the legal fees involved in the types of proceedings described above, the foregoing statements would cover all other expenses incident to the litigation including filing fees, stenographic fees, necessary travel and meal expenses for attorneys.

Under many circumstances, it is customary to compensate a witness for loss of wages while he is away from his job to testify. Such payments should be avoided by SEDF if possible, but such payments are likely to be so small as not to jeopardize SEDF's exempt status.

MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER

MEMORANDUM

DATE June 20, 1966

TO: Ezra Levin

FROM: Joel J. Karp

SUBJECT: Citizenship Education Workshop Project of the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.

You have asked to be advised whether the status of the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc. ("SEDF") as an exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as amended would be affected by reason of its undertaking the Citizenship Education Workshop Project, described below.

Based on the facts submitted and the regulations and on my conversation with Mr. Chapper of the National Office in Washington, it would appear that undertaking the project will not endanger the exempt status of SEDF as long as the following is the case:

1. The lectures and programs will throughout be conducted on a general and dispassionate plane without advocacy of or advice with respect to the conduct of specific campaigns in specific areas or the election of specific persons to specific offices.

2. The speakers will not be candidates for public office.

3. The participating group will not be composed of a disproportionately large number of candidates for public office or campaign managers.

Facts. The Citizenship Education Workshop will be a week-long program to educate registered Southern Negro voters with regard to the functioning of domestic political organization at the local, state and national levels. Presumably this program will be directed toward encouraging these voters to participate in the political process as candidates for public office, campaign managers and/or campaign workers. As part of the program, participants will hear lectures regarding the mobilization of political power in the United States, with specific regard to the workings of a political campaign on the grassroots level.

The participants will be chosen primarily from the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina. If space permits, participants from the states of Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas and Texas will be invited. Participants will be selected on the basis of involvement in political affairs, leadership potential, and community work experience. Local community groups and civil rights organizations will be consulted regarding the recruitment of participants, curriculum, and selection of speakers.

It is currently anticipated that the program will take place during the week of July 17, 1966. At that time the primaries in almost all of the states involved will be over.

We are advised by Mr. Marvin Rich that no more than four percent of the net revenues of SEDF will be devoted to defraying the expenditures relating to this project. In addition, one out of the eleven staff workers of SEDF will devote six weeks of his time to the project, and during that time will have the benefit of the general clerical facilities of SEDF.

Discussion. SEDF was formed for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, and therefore an organization exempt from Federal income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(2) of the Regulations thereunder provides that the term "charity" includes:

> ". . ., promotion of social welfare by organizations designed to . . . (i) to lessen neighborhood tensions; (ii) to eliminate prejudice and discrimination; (iii) to defend human and civil rights secured by law; or (iv) to combat community deterioration and juvenile delinquency."

The regulation further provides:

> "The fact that an organization, in carrying out its primary purpose, advocates social or civic changes or presents opinion on controversial issues with the intention of moulding public opinion or creating public sentiment to an acceptance of its views does not preclude such organization from qualifying under Section 501(c)(3) so long as it is not an 'action' organization of any one of the types described in paragraph (c)(3) of this Section."

The "action" organizations described in Section 1.501(c)(3) of the Income Tax Regulations relate to organizations a substantial part of the activities of which are devoted to attempting to influence legislation by propaganda or otherwise or which participate or intervene directly or indirectly in any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office.

Therefore, in order that the undertaking of the Citizenship Education Workshop Project not reflect adversely on the exempt status of SEDF, it must be deemed consistent with the charitable purposes outlined above and must not be the type of project which would be deemed an activity of an "action" organization.

In a conversation with Mr. Chapper of the National Office, he indicated that as a general matter the project would seem to be consistent with the overall charitable purposes of SEDF (whose name was not disclosed). He noted, however, that everything would depend upon how the project were operated. If, for instance, all of the participants in the program were either candidates for public office or campaign managers, the project would be deemed an "action" activity. In addition, if the speakers devoted themselves to giving advice with respect to specific campaigns or endeavoring to secure the election of specific persons to specific offices, the project would be deemed an "action" project. However, if only a small number of participants were candidates or campaign managers and the programs were conducted on a very general level, the project would not be deemed an "action" project.

Mr. Chapper said that in view of the essentially factual nature of the problem which I had presented, he did not believe that the Service could rule on the status of the project. He adhered to this position even when I asked whether the Service would rule if we could submit succinct facts as to the status of the participants and the speakers and specific information with regard to the content of each speaker's lectures.

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
BENET POLIKOFF, JR
ROBERT H. FALK
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

File

RECEIVED
JUL 6 1966
SEDF

July 5, 1966

Marvin Rich, Esq.
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Re: Citizenship Education Workshop

Dear Mr. Rich:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the memorandum regarding the Citizenship Education Workshop which I have prepared for Mr. Levin.

If you have any further questions with respect to this matter, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Very truly yours,

Joel J. Karp

Joel J. Karp

Encl.
JJK:tw

NATHAN HOFHEIMER FOUNDATION, INC.
41 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

July 27, 1966

Mr. John P. Allison
Marshall, Bratter, Greene,
Allison & Tucker
430 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Allison:

Your letter of June 16th, addressed to Mr. Walter Hirshon, was passed on to the foundation office.

In your letter, you state that a contribution was made to the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc. last year. Upon checking our records, we find that Core Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc. of 150 Nassau Street, New York City, applied for a grant on April 30th, 1965. However, the foundation was unable to make a grant to its program.

The foundation is unable to include SEDF in its budget this year.

Sincerely yours,

Margorie Frank Jr

Mrs. Harry Frank, Jr.
President

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ROBERT H. FALK
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

Rec'd 9/2/66

September 1, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

Thank you for sending me the brief in the case supporting the City Clerk in his action in refusing to place on the ballot proposed Charter amendment to knock out the Police Review Board.

I found the brief interesting, although I thought it might have been made stronger on the point relating to the use of the referendum to over-rule administrative procedures.

Kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

JM:lk

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ROBERT H. FALK
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG

September 9, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

Godfrey Cambridge was in our office yesterday and I told him of the continuing interest of the Scholarship Fund in obtaining candidates for its Board of Directors. Godfrey immediately identified you as being associated with the organization and indicated a fairly enthusiastic interest in serving as a director. I told Godfrey that we would furnish him with some literature about the fund and wonder if you can send me the appropriate material for transmission to him. I wonder, too, if his name may be placed in nomination at our next Board meeting.

Incidentally, one of the less well known facts about Mr. Cambridge is that he has pursued graduate studies at Hofstra University.

Sincerely,

Ezra

Ezra G. Levin

EGL:ewm

CC: Mrs. Elaine Slater

September 12, 1966

Mr. Ezra G. Levin
Marshall, Bratter, Greene,
Allison & Tucker
430 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Ezra:

Thanks so much for talking to Godfrey Cambridge. He is a really sound guy. I am enclosing a copy of my Executive Directors' Report of the April 1st meeting. I enclose it only because it is the only philosophical material we have,and am also including two articles by Carl Rachlin and a report by Jim McCain. I will have a more comprehensive report on the leadership training program to send shortly.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:p
Encls.

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ROBERT H. FALK
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

September 13, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education, and
Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Marvin:

I am pleased to forward to you herewith two copies of minutes of meeting of the Board of Directors of the Scholarship Fund held on June 9, 1966, revised in accordance with my conversation with Nanette Sachs.

Incidentally, I have asked Mr. William Madison, who was formerly employed by this firm and is scheduled to work for the Poverty Program in the Brooklyn area next month, to contact you and/or Ronnie Moore so as to get a picture of the SEDF program. I think that Bill might some day be a valuable asset to SEDF, and hope that one of you might spare a few moments to talk with him.

Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

Ezra G. Levin

EGL/rs
encl.

October 4, 1966

William E. Ready, Esq.
P. O. Box 927
Meridian, Miss. 39301

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of September 16, 1966 and the various enclosures. I have forwarded your statement to the Scholarship Fund office but have a number of questions with respect to the other enclosures.

I note that the Title insurance is in the amount of $11,000. rather than the full amount of the purchase price referred to in the contract, $11,550. I was particularly concerned, however, by the exception from the Title policy of item 5 in Schedule B therein, to wit, rights of possible creditors of Estate of Annie Young Smith, which you indicate is included because of requirement of state law. Can you refer me to the particular provision involved and indicate the period of time during which these rights will remain enforceable against the premises which were purchased. Frankly, what concerns me is the possibility that the Scholarship Fund may want to transfer the property to another entity or, of course, sell it in future years.

I note that the descriptions contained in the Title policy conform with those set forth in the deeds. However, the contract of sale contains a representation that all four tracts are contiguous, and in one of my letters to Alvin Bronstein, we haderequested that the contiguity of parcels be referred to and insured in the title policy. Is there any reason why no reference was made to the contiguity of parcels in the Title policy, and can we obtain a rider thereto to such effect?

Finally, I note receipt of the recorded warranty deed from Velma E. Young, Trustee, dated August 9, 1966. You had previously forwarded to us an apparently identical deed dated June 29, 1966 which was recorded on July 5, 1966. Is there any particular significance in this dual recording?

Incidentally, do you know whether there are still any people living on the property?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially,

Ezra G. Levin

EGL:at

Airmail

LAW OFFICES
OF
WILLIAM E. READY
227 Lamar Building
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

P. O. Box 927

Phone:
Area C

October 6, 1966

Hon. Ezra Levin
430 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Ezra:

In regard to your letter of October 4th, I shall try to cover the points as you brought them up.

The $550.00 variation between the contract and title insurance was because of the fact that the $550.00 was for realtor fees, had to be reported to the title insurance company. As a result, they took the position that the sales price was only $11,000.00. However, I judge, as apparently you do, that this is of minimal importance.

Regarding possible rights of creditors of the estate of Mrs. Smith, I assure you that this estate will be closed within a very few weeks and that then all possibility of creditors claims will be terminated.

Since the time for probating claims has passed and the Smith estate has substantially more than sufficient liquid assets to pay all claims and expenses, there is no risk to your clients. There is now and shall be no limitation on the transferability of the property concerned. Besides, if this is in error, the Warranty Deed from the Smith heirs is ample guarantee of title, since none of the said heirs is judgement proof.

Regarding the fact that the parcels are contiguous and the failure of the title policy to so state, I must say that that apparently is my fault because I understood from you during a telephone conversation subsequent to your letter to Al Bronstein that a statement from me about the tax assessment and from the engineer about soil makeup and contiguous position of the lots would be sufficient for your needs. I think you will find that both my statement and Mr. Gene Damon's statement are in your files as well as a plat of the property showing that the parcels are contiguous.

Finally, in regard to the dual recordation of apparently identical deeds from Velma E. Young, Trustee, I call your attention to my explanatory letter which led to your return to me of the deed dated June 29, 1966. In the letter I explained that due to error the acknowledgement on the first deed did not include the 'magic words': "and delivered". This is not a big thing but I felt, for the investment involved, I should see to this correction, which I did at my own expense.

Mrs. Velma Young has just advised me that one very old lady moved yesterday, or will today, and that then the property will be completely uninhabited. She also informed me that all but the old lady's house and half of one other house have been removed from the property, and that removal will continue speedily now that the lady is gone.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

WER/mar

William E. Ready

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ROBERT H. FALK
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

October 10, 1966

file

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality Inc.
150 Nassau St.
New York, N. Y.

Meridian Community Center

Dear Marvin:

I am forwarding to you herewith letter dated October 6, 1966 from Bill Ready to me with respect to certain questions which I had raised in my letter to him dated October 4, 1966, copy of which is also enclosed. I call your particular attention to the last paragraph of Bill Ready's letter indicating that the premises are now vacant.

Incidentally, if some question remains with respect to whether Bill Ready's client was the Scholarship Fund or Charles Young, it may be appropriate for you to take the matter up directly with Charles Young, rather than Ready.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Ezra

Ezra G. Levin

EGL:at
encl.

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
BENET POLIKOFF, JR
ROBERT H. FALK
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

October 11, 1966

Mr. Andrew E. Norman
President
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Andy:

I have your letter of October 10. I shall be delighted to serve on The Legal Committee.

Sincerely,

John P. Allison

JPA:jac

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ROBERT H. FALK
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

October 24, 1966

Schlorship Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Att: Mr. Marvin Rich.

Dear Marvin:

I am enclosing the lease covering Rooms 1020-1035 1/2 for the premises in your present building for execution. Please execute all three copies of the lease on the lines marked with your initials and initial all pages of the rider which is annexed to the lease.

This lease calls for a security of $360.00 to be paid by you upon execution. Before paying the security to Mr. Plush, please check all your prior leases for possible credits due to you for security now held by the landlord.

One original and one copy of the enclosed lease should be given to the landlord and the remaining copy to be retained by you for your files.

Very truly yours,

Ben

Benjamin F. Needell

BFN:mw
Encl.

BY HAND

January 4, 1967

Mr. Ezra G. Levin
430 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. ~~Levin~~ Mann:

Would you make out security certificates for four shares of Olin Mattieson stock, a gift of Mr. Sam Wiener, Jr. and for five shares of Crown Zellerbach Corp. a gift of Mr. Stephen Goodyear.. These certificates should be sent to Robert Trentlyon, Hornblower and Weeks. Thanks so much.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich,
Executive Director

MR:ha

January 6, 1967

Mr. Ezra G. Levin
430 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Zra:

Just about a year ago I talked to you about our possibility of securing status as a publicly supported organization contributions to which are deductable up to 30%. Since then we have completed our fourth year. I believe we are eligible under the mechanical test.

How do we go about securing validation of this from Internal Revenue?

Thanks once again.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich,
Executive Director

MR:ha

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ROBERT H. FALK
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

January 19, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Rachial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

As requested, I am returning to you herewith completed resolutions authorizing the transfer of Securities, certified by myself as Secretary. You or some other Officer will have to sign the Stock Powers referred to on the enclosed material from Hornblower & Weeks, and I am taking the liberty of forwarding to you herewith what I believe the necessary forms will be. As an authorized signatory, you may sign the Stock Power and forward it to the Legal Transfer Department of Hornblower & Weeks.

Best Regards,

Cordially,

Ezra

Ezra G. Levin

EGL:co
encs.

Ezra Levy

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
DONALD H. SISKIND
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ALLEN C. KAPLAN
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT H. FALK
GARY C. COHAN
ROBERT M. JAFFE
GILBERT SANDLER

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

March 2, 1967

RECEIVED
MAR 6 1967
SEDF

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Marvin:

In light of the successful luncheon presentation and conference last Tuesday, do you think a campaign to enroll "supporters of SEDF" would be appropriate? I recall that this suggestion was rejected several years ago by reason of our affiliation with Core. The time may now be ripe to reconsider this possibility, however, which could serve as a continual source of support for SEDF and as a means of identification for the supporters.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Ezra

Ezra G. Levin

EGL:aw

cc: Mr. Andrew Norman, President
Mrs. Nannette Sachs

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER
MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
DONALD H. SISKIND
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ALLEN C. KAPLAN
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT H. FALK
GARY C. COHAN
ROBERT M. JAFFE
GILBERT SANDLER

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

March 16, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Marvin:

I am pleased to advise you that the Certificate increasing the directors of SEDF from 30 to 35 was filed with the New York Department of State on March 9, 1967.

For your records, there is enclosed herewith copy of proposed minutes of a joint meeting of Directors and Members held on February 28, 1967. These minutes reflect Nannette's comments.

Sincerely,

Ezra

Ezra G. Levin

tg
Enclosures

RECEIVED
MAR 17 196
SEDF

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
DONALD H. SISKIND
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ALLEN C. KAPLAN
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT H. FALK
GARY C. COHAN
ROBERT M. JAFFE
GILBERT SANDLER

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

March 31, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Marvin:

I return to you herewith Certificate with respect to banking resolutions for the Thrift Shop account at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company. May I call to your attention the fact that Nannette Sachs has inadvertently not signed one copy of the Certificate? Please be sure to obtain her signature before sending out these copies to the Bank.

Also, I would like to point out that the information with respect to paragraph 2 has not been completed. My recollection is that any two of Andy, Nannette and Shelley are authorized as signatories, in which event the insertion should be: "Any 2 officers other than the Secretary". In the event you are also to be authorized as a co-signatory, the insertion should be: "Any 2 of the following: the officers of the Corporation (other than the Secretary) and Marvin Rich."

Please be sure to forward to me a photocopy of the Certificate when the information has been inserted, so that I may place the same in the Corporation's minute book.

Cordially,

Ezra

Ezra G. Levin

Enclosures

EGL:CC

April 5, 1967

Mr. Ezra Levin
Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker
430 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Ezra:

I have completed the analysis of our income for the four fiscal years ending August 31st, 1966. It is my belief that we qualify under the mechanical test as a publicly-supported philanthropy.

These are the figures which support this conclusion:

Investment Income	$ 1,652.00
Donations from Public	533,931.00
Total Income	$535,583.00
1/3 of total support	$178,527.00

Take 1% of total support and then reduce each donation that exceeds total support to 1% of total support

1% of $535,583.00 is $5,355.83

Of the $533,931 donated, therefore, donations of $5,355.83 or less aggregate $287,072. However, the remaining $246,859 consists of fifteen contributions exceeding $5,355.83 Therefore, the amount of these donations is reduced to $70,337.00

Total donation for purpose of mechanical test now (70,337 + 287,072)	$357,409.00

COPY

This amount exceeds 1/3 of total support by $178,527. Therefore, we are eligible under the mechanical test.

These are the figures; the question is now, how do we go about getting a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service.

Thanks loads.

Cordially,

Marv

MR/lp

COPY

April 19, 1967

Mr. Arthur L. Kimmelfield
Marshall, Bratter, Greene & Tucker
430 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Arthur:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter sent to patrons and of the invitations to the preview. You will note that the patron letter says, "Because of Mr. Rauschenberg's deep interest in CORE, he has made possible this unique, signed, limited edition of two hundred to the first patrons of our Art Show." I hope this helps, however, you should know that we ordered two hundred and twenty-five prints at least. This is the amount for which we were billed. I will check to see if we actually received this amount.

Sincerely,

Marv Rich
Executive Director

MR/lp
Enclosure:
c.c. Mr. Perleson

May 12, 1967

Mr. Ezra G. Levin
430 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ezra:

I am very pleased to pass on a request from the SEDFRE Board of Directors that you join us as a member of the Board.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR/lp

May 12, 1967

Mr. Godfrey Cambridge
La Salle Street
Morningside Gardens
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Cambridge:

I am very pleased to pass on a request from the SEDFRE Board of Directors that you join us as a member of the Board.

The Board sets the basic policy for SEDFRE and supervises the work of the staff. It meets four or five times a year and also functions through a system of program committees. It is a working Board and each member contributes according to his own schedule and interest.

We feel that you could play an important part in our future development and service to the community.

Would you please indicate your acceptance.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR/lp

Sent – c/o Marshall, Bratter, Greene & Tucker
430 Park Avenue
N.Y., N.Y. 10022

May 15, 1967

Mr. Joel Karp
Marshall, Bratter, Greene & Tucker
430 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Joel:

The following information will be helpful to you in filing for the 30% exemption under the Mechanical Test:

For the year ending 31/8/63 our income was	$ 9,000.00
" " " " 31/8/64 " " "	92,000.00
" " " " 31/8/65 " " "	191,300.00
" " " " 31/8/66 " " "	256,900.00
Total	$549,200.00

I am also enclosing a list of contributors whose cumulative gifts during the four-year period exceeded $5,000. For your information, the Council for United Civil Rights Leadership was a coordinating group representing the leadership of the civil rights movement. They received large gifts from a number of individuals, foundations, and businesses. They then distributed their funds to six or seven civil rights organizations. I have included them on the list though I am not at all sure that their contribution should properly be considered.

Sincerely yours,

Marv Rich
Executive Director

MR/lp
Enclosure:

Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, For Racial Equality, Inc
150 Nassau Street, Room 1030
New York, N. Y. 10038

Contributor's List*
(Over $5,000)

Mrs. Katrina McCormick Barnes, Jr.	**$ 8,295.76**
Council for United Civil Rights Leadership	**9,000.00**
Field Foundation, Inc.	**15,000.00**
Anonymous	**25,000.00**
Albert List Foundation	**55,000.00**
Charles N. Mason, Jr.	**6,500.00**
Charles E. Merrill	**9,700.00**
Aaron E. Norman Fund	**26,000.00**
Andrew Norman	**11,226.27**
New Hope Foundation	**9,500.00**
Mr. John J. Powers	**6,417.41**
Shanti Foundation	**15,000.00**
Stern Family Fund	**23,000.00**
Weschsler-Brody-Slater Foundation	**10,220.00**
Audrey S. and Thomas B. Hess Foundation	**17,000.00**
	$ 246,859.44

***Cumulative contributions through 8-31-66**

May 26, 1967

Mr. Joel Karp
Marshall, Bratter, Greene & Tucker
430 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Joe:

As of April 1st, 1967, we had 2,476 contributors of less than $100, 329 whose contributions ranged from $100 to $999 and 52 over $1,000, all for a total of 2,857 contributors. Our list is now significantly higher but we do not have an analysis.

Sincerely,

Marv Rich
Executive Director

MR/lp

JEROME L. GREENE
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER
MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
ROBERT D. BENTLEY
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
DONALD H. SISKIND
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ALLEN C. KAPLAN
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT H. FALK
GARY J. COHAN
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG
GERALD F. LERMAN
BENJAMIN F. NEEDELL

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)
JOHN P. ALLISON (1956-1967)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

June 23, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship Education and
Defense Fund for Racial
Equality, Inc.
Executive Director
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Marvin:

Godfrey Cambridge has asked this office to communicate to you his grateful thanks for the request of the SEDFRE Directors to join the SEDFRE Board.

Unfortunately, Godfrey is currently engaged in fulfilling heavy movie commitments which will require him to remain in California for several months. For this reason, he feels unable at this time to accept the responsibilities which Board membership would entail. Godfrey's commitments may be eased somewhat in the Fall; if he returns to New York at that time, perhaps the SEDFRE invitation may then be renewed.

Cordially,

Ezra

Ezra G. Levin

EGL:rg

original cc: Artists for SEDFRE - 1967

MEMORANDUM

July 6, 1967

TO: Sue Ginsberg

FROM: Marvin Rich

SUBJECT: Mel Abrams

Mel Abrams has suggested that we accept the check which he gave us for the purchase of the Reginald Pollock, and that we dispose of the proceedings in the following manner:

1. We use $100 as a patron contribution from Lillian Abrams 33-43 14th St., Long Island City 6, N.Y., for the 1968 Art Show and,

2. That the balance be considered a general contribution to SEDFRE during the current year.

I indicated that this would be acceptable

cc: Ezra Levin
Berthe Sturm

July 12, 1967

Ezra G. Levin
430 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Ezra:

The Executive Committee voted to authorize our joining the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights as a cooperating organization, subject to your approval. The Leadership Conference does represent the civil rights movement on the Hill. However, as the attached list of cooperating organizations indicates, most are tax exempt though many are religious or trade union. However, a number are civil rights organizations of roughly the same character as SEDFRE. These include such organizations as the A. Philip Randolph Foundation, the National Sharecroppers Fund and the National Urban League.

I believe cooperating organizations do not pay a fee, nor are they necessarily bound by the decisions of the Leadership Conference.

If you have any questions, please call me. Thanks once again.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich

Enclosures as stated

M E M O R A N D U M

September 7, 1967

TO: Louis Winokur

FROM: Marvin Rich MR

SUBJECT: Information for Internal Revenue - 1965

The Internal Revenue wants information listing all payments to attorneys during calendar year 1965. Could you do this for us as quickly as possible? I would like to know the date, the check number, the amount and the purpose indicated on the check. The attorneys are Collins, Douglas & Elie, Murphy Bell, Floyd McKissick and John Due. There maybe one or two other attorneys listed for whom we made payments as well.

9/13/

JEROME L. GREENE
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
ROBERT D. BENTLEY
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
DONALD H. SISKIND
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ALLEN C. KAPLAN
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT H. FALK
GARY J. COHAN
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG
GERALD F. LERMAN
BENJAMIN F. NEEDELL

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)
JOHN P. ALLISON (1956-1967)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

RECEIVED

SEP 19 1967

SEDF

September 18, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Re: Mr. Balcomb Greene

Dear Mr. Rich:

Enclosed you will find the proposed draft of letter to Mr. Balcomb Greene, which, according to Mr. Spitzer, his accountant, should meet his needs. You may, of course, feel free to change the style of the letter to coincide with your own, and also, please check again to make sure that the substance of the letter is factually correct. When the letter is completed would you please forward it to Mr. Spitzer at 200 West 57th Street, New York, New York rather than to Mr. Greene.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of the recent Revenue Ruling regarding charitable contributions. Also, I have contacted the Internal Revenue Service Cumulative List of Exempt Charities and am advised that the corrected name should appear in the next supplement to the list.

If you have any questions with respect to the above, please call me.

Sincerely,

Joel J. Karp

Joel J. Karp

JJK:rn
Encl.

PART I

RULINGS AND DECISIONS UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954, EXCEPT THOSE PERTAINING TO ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS TAXES

SECTION 170—CHARITABLE, ETC., CONTRIBUTIONS AND GIFTS

26 CFR 1.170-1: Charitable, etc., contributions and gifts; allowance of deduction. **Rev. Rul. 67-246**

Deductibility, as charitable contributions under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, of payments made by taxpayers in connection with admission to or other participation in fund-raising activities for charity such as charity balls, bazaars, banquets, shows, and athletic events.

Advice has been requested concerning certain fund-raising practices which are frequently employed by or on behalf of charitable organizations and which involve the deductibility, as charitable contributions under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, of payments in connection with admission to or other participation in fund-raising activities for charity such as charity balls, bazaars, banquets, shows, and athletic events.

Affairs of the type in question are commonly employed to raise funds for charity in two ways. One is from profit derived from sale of admissions or other privileges or benefits connected with the event at such prices as their value warrants. Another is through the use of the affair as an occasion for solicitation of gifts in combination with the sale of the admissions or other privileges or benefits involved. In cases of the latter type the sale of the privilege or benefit is combined with solicitation of a gift or donation of some amount in addition to the sale value of the admission or privilege.

The need for guidelines on the subject is indicated by the frequency of misunderstanding of the requirements for deductibility of such payments and increasing incidence of their erroneous treatment for income tax purposes.

In particular, an increasing number of instances are being reported in which the public has been erroneously advised in advertisements or solicitations by sponsors that the entire amounts paid for tickets or other privileges in connection with fund-raising affairs for charity are deductible. Audits of returns are revealing other instances of erroneous advice and misunderstanding as to what, if any, portion of such payments is deductible in various circumstances. There is evidence also of instances in which taxpayers are being misled by questionable solicitation practices which make it appear from the

wording of the solicitation that taxpayer's payment is a "contribution," whereas the payment solicited is simply the purchase price of an item offered for sale by the organization.

Section 170 of the Code provides for allowance of deductions for charitable contributions, subject to certain requirements and limitations. To the extent here relevant a charitable contribution is defined by that section as "a contribution or gift to or for the use of" certain specified types of organizations.

To be deductible as a charitable contribution for Federal income tax purposes under section 170 of the Code, a payment to or for the use of a qualified charitable organization must be a gift. To be a gift for such purposes in the present context there must be, among other requirements, a payment of money or transfer of property without adequate consideration.

As a general rule, where a transaction involving a payment is in the form of a purchase of an item of value, the presumption arises that no gift has been made for charitable contribution purposes, the presumption being that the payment in such case is the purchase price.

Thus, where consideration in the form of admissions or other privileges or benefits is received in connection with payments by patrons of fund-raising affairs of the type in question, the presumption is that the payments are not gifts. In such case, therefore, if a charitable contribution deduction is claimed with respect to the payment, the burden is on the taxpayer to establish that the amount paid is not the purchase price of the privileges or benefits and that part of the payment, in fact, does qualify as a gift.

In showing that a gift has been made, an essential element is proof that the portion of the payment claimed as a gift represents the excess of the total amount paid over the value of the consideration received therefor. This may be established by evidence that the payment exceeds the fair market value of the privileges or other benefits received by the amount claimed to have been paid as a gift.

Another element which is important in establishing that a gift was made in such circumstances, is evidence that the payment in excess of the value received was made with the intention of making a gift. While proof of such intention may not be an essential requirement under all circumstances and may sometimes be inferred from surrounding circumstances, the intention to make a gift is, nevertheless, highly relevant in overcoming doubt in those cases in which there is a question whether an amount was in fact paid as a purchase price or as a gift.

Regardless of the intention of the parties, however, a payment of the type in question can in any event qualify as a deductible gift only to the extent that it is shown to exceed the fair market value of any consideration received in the form of privileges or other benefits.

In those cases in which a fund-raising activity is designed to solicit payments which are intended to be in part a gift and in part the purchase price of admission to or other participation in an event of the type in question, the organization conducting the activity should employ procedures which make clear not only that a gift is being solicited in connection with the sale of the admissions or other privileges related to the fund-raising event, but also, the amount of the gift being solicited. To do this, the amount properly attributable to the purchase of admissions or other privileges and the amount solicited as a gift should be determined in advance of solicitation. The respective amounts should be stated in making the solicitation and clearly indicated on any ticket, receipt, or other evidence issued in connection with the payment.

In making such a determination, the full fair market value of the admission and other benefits or privileges must be taken into account. Where the affair is reasonably comparable to events for which there are established charges for admission, such as theatrical or athletic performances, the established charges should be treated as fixing the fair market value of the admission or privilege. Where the amount paid is the same as the standard admission charge there is, of course, no deductible contribution, regardless of the intention of the parties. Where the event has no such counterpart, only that portion of the payment which exceeds a reasonable estimate of the fair market value of the admission or other privileges may be designated as a charitable contribution.

The fact that the full amount or a portion of the payment made by the taxpayer is used by the organization exclusively for charitable purposes has no bearing upon the determination to be made as to the value of the admission or other privileges and the amount qualifying as a contribution.

Also, the mere fact that tickets or other privileges are not utilized does not entitle the patron to any greater charitable contribution deduction than would otherwise be allowable. The test of deductibility is not whether the right to admission or privileges is exercised but whether the right was accepted or rejected by the taxpayer. If a patron desires to support an affair, but does not intend to use the tickets or exercise the other privileges being offered with the event, he can make an outright gift of the amount he wishes to contribute, in which event he would not accept or keep any ticket or other evidence of any of the privileges related to the event connected with the solicitation.

The foregoing summary is not intended to be all inclusive of the legal requirements relating to deductibility of payments as charitable contributions for Federal income tax purposes. Neither does it attempt to deal with many of the refinements and distinctions which sometimes arise in connection with questions of whether a gift for such purposes has been made in particular circumstances.

The principles stated are intended instead to summarize with as little complexity as possible, those basic rules which govern deductibility of payments in the majority of the circumstances involved. They have their basis in section 170 of the Code, the regulations thereunder, and in court decisions. The observance of these provisions will provide greater assurance to taxpayer contributors that their claimed deductions in such cases are allowable.

Where it is disclosed that the public or the patrons of a fund-raising affair for charity have been erroneously informed concerning the extent of the deductibility of their payments in connection with the affair, it necessarily follows that all charitable contribution deductions claimed with respect to payments made in connection with the particular event or affair will be subject to special scrutiny and may be questioned in audit of returns.

In the following examples application of the principles discussed above is illustrated in connection with various types of fund-raising activities for charity. Again, the examples are drawn to illustrate the general rules involved without attempting to deal with distinctions that sometimes arise in special situations. In each instance, the charitable organization involved is assumed to be an organization previously determined to be qualified to receive deductible charitable contributions under section 170 of the Code, and the references to deductibility are to deductibility as charitable contributions for Federal income tax purposes.

Example 1:

The *M* Charity sponsors a symphony concert for the purpose of raising funds for *M*'s charitable programs. *M* agrees to pay a fee which is calculated to reimburse the symphony for hall rental, musicians' salaries, advertising costs, and printing of tickets. Under the agreement, *M* is entitled to all receipts from ticket sales. *M* sells tickets to the concert charging $5 for balcony seats and $10 for orchestra circle seats. These prices approximate the established admission charges for concert performances by the symphony orchestra. The tickets to the concert and the advertising material promoting ticket sales emphasize that the concert is sponsored by, and is for the benefit of *M* Charity.

Notwithstanding the fact that taxpayers who acquire tickets to the concert may think they are making a charitable contribution to or for the benefit of *M* Charity, no part of the payments made is deductible as a charitable contribution for Federal income tax purposes. Since the payments approximate the established admission charge for similar events, there is no gift. The result would be the same even if the advertising materials promoting ticket sales stated that amounts paid for tickets are "tax deductible" and tickets to the concert were purchased in reliance upon such statements. Acquisition of tickets or other privileges by a taxpayer in reliance upon statements made by a charitable organization that the amounts paid are deductible does not convert an otherwise nondeductible payment into a deductible charitable contribution.

Example 2:

The facts are the same as in *Example 1*, except that the *M* Charity desires to use the concert as an occasion for the solicitation of gifts. It indicates that fact in its advertising material promoting the event, and fixes the payments solicited in connection with each class of admission at $30 for orchestra circle seats and $15 for balcony seats. The advertising and the tickets clearly reflect the fact that the established admission charges for comparable performances by the symphony orchestra are $10 for orchestra circle seats and $5 for balcony seats, and that only the excess of the solicited amounts paid in connection with admission to the concert over the established prices is a contribution to *M*.

Under these circumstances a taxpayer who makes a payment of $60 and receives two orchestra circle seat tickets can show that his payment exceeds the established admission charge for similar tickets to comparable performances of the symphony orchestra by $40. The circumstances also confirm that that amount of the payment was solicited as, and intended to be, a gift to *M* Charity. The $40, therefore, is deductible as a charitable contribution.

Example 3:

A taxpayer pays $5 for a balcony ticket to the concert described in *Example 1.* This taxpayer had no intention of using the ticket when he acquired it and he did not, in fact, attend the concert.

No part of the taxpayer's $5 payment to the *M* Charity is deductible as a charitable contribution. The mere fact that the ticket to the concert was not used does not entitle the taxpayer to any greater right to a deduction than if he did use it. The same result would follow if the taxpayer had made a gift of the ticket to another individual. If the taxpayer desired to support *M*, but did not intend to use the ticket to the concert, he could have made a qualifying charitable contribution by making a $5 payment to *M* and refusing to accept the ticket to the concert.

Example 4:

A receives a brochure soliciting contributions for the support of the *M* Charity. The brochure states: "As a grateful token of appreciation for your help, the *M* Charity will send to you your choice of one of the several articles listed below, depending upon the amount of your donation." The remainder of the brochure is devoted to a catalog-type listing of articles of merchandise with the suggested amount of donation necessary to receive each particular article. There is no evidence of any significant difference between the suggested donation and the fair market value of any such article. The brochure contains the further notation that all donations to *M* Charity are tax deductible.

Payments of the suggested amounts solicited by *M* Charity are not deductible as a charitable contribution. Under the circumstances, the amounts solicited as "donations" are simply the purchase prices of the articles listed in the brochure.

Example 5:

A taxpayer paid $5 for a ticket which entitled him to a chance to win a new automobile. The raffle was conducted to raise funds for the *X* Charity. Although the payment for the ticket was solicited as a "contribution" to the *X* Charity and designated as such on the face of the ticket, no part of the payment is deductible as a charitable contribution. Amounts paid for chances to participate in raffles, lotteries, or similar drawings or to participate in puzzle or other contests for valuable prizes are not gifts in such circumstances, and therefore, do not qualify as deductible charitable contributions.

Example 6:

A women's club, which serves principally as an auxiliary of the *X* Charity, holds monthly membership luncheon meetings. Following the luncheon and any entertainment that may have been arranged, the members transact any membership business which may be required.

Attendance of the luncheon meetings is promoted through the advance sale of tickets. Typical of the form of the tickets is the following:

NO. 99

Suburban Women's Club of X County

LUNCHEON—ENTERTAINMENT

Benefit of

The Handicapped Childrens Fund

of

X Charity

Readings by GASTON

Noted Lecturer and Author

THE Z COUNTRY CLUB

Tuesday, October 31, 1967

12:00 Noon $5.50 Donation

NO. 99

While the ticket does not specifically state that the amount is tax deductible, the characterization of the $5.50 price of the ticket as a "donation" is highly misleading in that it is done in a context which suggests that the price of the ticket is a charitable contribution and, therefore, tax deductible. On the facts recited, no part of the payment is deductible, since there is no showing that any part of the price of the ticket is in fact a gift of an amount in excess of the fair market value of the luncheon and entertainment.

Example 7:

In support of its summer festival program of 10 free public concerts, the *M* Symphony, a charitable organization, mails out brochures soliciting contributions from its patrons. The brochure recites the purposes and activities of the organization, and as an inducement to contributors states that:

> "A contribution of $20 entitles the donor to festival membership for the season and free admission to the premiere showing of the motion picture * * * starring * * * and * * *.
>
> Cocktails—7:00 P.M. Curtain—8:15 P.M.
>
> This special premiere performance is not open to the public.
>
> * * * * *
>
> **"Your contribution will benefit an important community function; it also entitles you to choice reserved seats for all summer festival concerts and events."**

The envelope furnished for mailing in payments contains the following:

> "Enclosed is my tax-deductible membership contribution to the *M* Symphony summer concert program in the amount of $____.
>
> "☐ Send me ____ tickets to the May 1 premiere performance.
>
> "☐ I do not desire to attend the special premiere performance for festival members, but I am enclosing my contribution."

A taxpayer mails in a payment of $20, indicating on the envelope form that he desires a ticket to the premiere showing of the film.

No part of the payment is deductible as a charitable contribution. Payment of the $20 entitles an individual not only to the privilege of attending the cocktail party and the premiere showing of the film, but also the privilege of choice reserved seats for the summer festival concerts. Under the circumstances, no part of the payment qualifies as a gift, since there is no showing that the payment exceeds the fair market value of the privileges involved. Even if a "contributor" indicates he does not desire to attend the cocktail party and premiere showing of the film, it would still be incorrect for the organization to characterize the $20 payment as a deductible charitable contribution, since under these circumstances the fair market value of the privilege of having choice reserved seats for attending the concerts would, in all likelihood, exceed the amount of the payment. However, if the taxpayer wishes to support the *M* Symphony, and advises the organization that he does not desire the ticket to the premiere and does not want seats reserved for him, the amount contributed to *M* is deductible as a charitable contribution.

Example 8:

In order to raise funds, *W* Charity plans a theater party consisting of admission to a premiere showing of a motion picture and an after-theater buffet. The advertising material and tickets to the theater party designate $5 as an admission charge and $10 as a gift to *W* Charity. The established admission charge for premiere showings of motion pictures in the locality is $5.

Notwithstanding *W*'s representations respecting the amount designated as a gift, the specified $10 does not qualify as a deductible charitable contribution because *W*'s allocation fails to take into account the value of admission to the buffet dinner.

Example 9:

The *X* Charity sponsors a fund-raising bazaar, the articles offered for sale at the bazaar having been contributed to *X* by persons desiring to support *X*'s charitable programs. The prices for the articles sold at the bazaar are set by a committee of *X* with a view to charging the full fair market value of the articles.

A taxpayer who purchases articles at the bazaar is not entitled to a charitable contribution deduction for any portion of the amount paid to *X* for such articles. This is true even though the articles sold at the bazaar are acquired and sold without cost to *X* and the total proceeds of the sale of the articles are used by *X* exclusively for charitable

Example 10:

The members of the *M* Charity undertake a program of selling Christmas cards to raise funds for the organization's activities. The cards are purchased at wholesale prices and are resold at prices comparable to the prices at which similar cards are sold by regular retail outlets. On the receipts furnished to its customers, the difference between the amount received from the customer and the wholesale cost of the cards to the organization is designated by the organization as a tax-deductible charitable contribution.

The organization is in error in designating this difference as a tax-deductible charitable contribution. The amount paid by customers in excess of the wholesale cost of the cards to the organization is not a gift to the organization, but instead is part of the purchase price or the fair market value of the cards at the retail level.

Example 11:

In support of the annual fund-raising drive of the *X* Charity, a local department store agrees to award a transistor radio to each person who contributes $50 or more to the charity. The retail value of the radio is $15. *B* receives one of the transistor radios as a result of his contribution of $100 to *X*. Only $85 of *B*'s payment to *X* qualifies as a deductible charitable contribution. In determining the portion of the payment to a charitable organization which is deductible as a charitable contribution in these circumstances, the fair market value of any consideration received for the payment from any source must be subtracted from the total payment.

Example 12:

To assist the *Y* Charity in the promotion of a Halloween Ball to raise funds for *Y*'s activities, several individuals in the community agree to pay the entire costs of the event, including the costs of the orchestra, publicity, rental of the ballroom, refreshments, and any other necessary expenses. Various civic organizations and clubs agree to undertake the sale of tickets for the dance. The publicity and solicitations for the sale of the tickets emphasize the fact that the entire cost of the ball is being borne by anonymous patrons of *Y* and by the other community groups, and that the entire gross receipts from the sale of the tickets, therefore, will go to *Y* Charity. The price of the tickets, however, is set at the fair market value of admission to the event.

No part of the amount paid for admission to the dance is a gift. Therefore, no part is deductible as a charitable contribution. The fact that the event is conducted entirely without cost to *Y* Charity and that the full amount of the admission charge goes directly to *Y* for its uses has no bearing on the deductibility of the amounts paid for admission, but does have a bearing on the deductibility of the amounts paid by the anonymous patrons of the event. The test is not the cost of the event to *Y*, but the fair market value of the consideration received by the purchaser of the ticket or other privileges for his payment.

September 26, 1967

Joel J. Karp. Esq.
Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison
and Tucker
430 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Joel:

Here is the schedule of legal fees and expenses for the calendar year 1965. I hope this is what Mr. Yule requires. The addresses for Carl Rachlin and Floyd McKissick are current addresses, but I guess that's okay. The $5000 paid John Due during the fiscal year is salary, and was reported to the Internal Revenue Service on the W-2 form.

Thanks load.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure as stated

LEGAL FEES AND EXPENSES - CALENDAR YEAR 1965

	FEES	EXPENSES	TOTAL
Collins, Douglas & Elie 2211 Dryades Street New Orleans, Louisiana 70113	$10,895.00	$5,333.75	$16, 228.76
Murphy Bell, Esq. 214 East Boulevard Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802	$ 2,525.00	$ 585.74	$ 3,110.74
Floyd McKissick 200 West 135 Street New York, N.Y.C.	$ 3,000.00	$ 224.25	$ 3,224.25
John Due, Esq. 540½ West Brevard Street Tallahassee, Florida	$ 5,000.00	$ 3,902.67	$ 8,902.67
Ernest A. Finney, Jr., Esq. Finney and Gray 16½ West Liberty Street Sumter, South Carolina 29151	$ 1,200.00	$ 276.06	$ 1,476.06
George Schiffer, Esq. 157 West 57th Street New York, N.Y.C.		$ 4,275.00	$ 4,275.00
Carl. Rachlin, Esq. Scholarship, Education Defense Fund for Racial Equality 150 Nassau St. - Rm 1030 New York, N.Y. 10038	$ 2,700.00	$ 706.25	$ 3,406.25

Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y.

-to-

MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

October 13, 1966

Disbursements incurred from April 1, 1966 to October 12, 1966

Filing Fees - Certificate of Incorporation	$ 30.00
Charges incidental to overtime	6.52
Telephone charges	16.06
Messenger service	3.20
Photostats	4.00
Charges incurred in connection with change of name	46.00
Title Insurance	41.25

$ 147.03

1045
11-21-66

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ROBERT H. FALK
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

October 13, 1966

Samuel S. Perelson, C.P.A.
270 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Re: Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.

Dear Mr. Perelson:

Reference is made to Marvin Rich's letter of September 1 requesting information to be used in connection with your current examination of the foundation.

We have no knowledge of any litigation or law suits pending against the organization or of any liabilities. We do have outstanding an item of $147.03 which we expended on behalf of the foundation and for which we are billing. We do not intend to render any bill for legal services.

Very truly yours,

J P Allison

John P. Allison

JPA:jac
cc: Marvin Rich

JEROME L. GREENE
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
ROBERT D. BENTLEY
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
DONALD H. SISKIND
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ALLEN C. KAPLAN
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT H. FALK
GARY J. COHAN
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG
GERALD F. LERMAN
BENJAMIN F. NEEDELL

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)
JOHN P. ALLISON (1956-1967)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

RECEIVED
OCT 26 1967
SEDF

October 25, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

I am forwarding to you herewith proposed letter for you to send to the publisher of ESQUIRE demanding that the letter annexed thereto be printed in the December issue, together with a retraction and an apology for the misstatement in William Worthy's article. I have made only minor editorial suggestions in your draft, and you should feel free to revise and polish further. I will be out of the office Thursday and Friday, but have given copies of the enclosed to Arthur Kimmelfield, whom you can feel free to contact, should there be any question.

The SEDFRE listing in the IRS Code will be checked out once again by Joel Karp.

Finally, I have reviewed the Welfare Rights Program proposal and, apart from a number of minor changes, I think it is O.K. I have asked Arthur to give it a brief review and would hope to have our final comments to you by the end of this week.

Cordially,

Ezra G. Levin

EGL:ik
Enclosures

cc: Arthur L. Kimmelfield, Esq.
Joel J. Karp, Esq.

Draft
EGL:lk
10/25/67

(Letterhead of)

SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION AND
DEFENSE=
FUND FOR
RACIAL EQUALITY, Inc.

150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y. 10038

, 1967

To the Editor of "ESQUIRE":

[insert title line]

William Worthy's article on "Peace Makers for the Establishment" in the November 1967 issue of Esquire Magazine contains a damaging and inaccurate assertion that the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality Inc. is CIA-backed. We have not received funds from the CIA directly or indirectly. Our programs are conceived and carried out by our own staff, and our policies are made by our Board of Directors alone. In short, we are a completely independent organization receiving support from a wide range of individuals and foundations.

Mr. Worthy is certainly entitled to his opinion as to whether or not we are "Peace Makers for the Establishment." Through our Leadership Training Program we train citizen-leaders in local communities. We train those who ask for our assistance on the basis of their ability and accomplishment. We have worked with a wide spectrum of local groups ranging from black nationalists to conservatives. We have been non-ideological in our approach, but committed to provide service and skill. Thirty-two recipients of SEDFRE Eleanor Roosevelt Scholarships are taking roles of community responsibility in voter registration programs, in consumer education and legal defense organizations. I think these facts speak for themselves.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director,
Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund for Racial
Equality, Inc.

Draft
EGL:lk
10/25/67

(Letterhead of)

SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION AND
DEFENSE=
FUND FOR
RACIAL EQUALITY, Inc.

150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y. 10038

, 1967

Arnold Gingrich, Publisher
Esquire Magazine
488 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Gingrich:

Mr. Worthy's assertion, in your November issue, is damaging and borders on the defamatory in its assertion that the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc., is "CIA-backed." We demand that you print the annexed letter in your December issue, together with the retraction of and apology for this misinformation.

Very truly yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure

October 26, 1967

Arthur Kimmelfield, Esq.
Marshall, Bratter, Greene,
Allison and Tucker
430 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Arthur:

Here is a revised copy of the letter to Esquire. I will call you on Friday to see if it is okay. If it is, we will send it out.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure as stated

HERBERT J. FARBER ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSEL
122 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK
MUrray Hill 5-6335

RECEIVED
OCT 26 1967
SEDF

October 25, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
Scholarship, Education &
Defense Fund for Racial
Equality Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Marv:

As you suggested, I have reviewed your draft letter to Esquire magazine and have, as you will see, made a few suggestions. Please let me know if there is anything else I can do on this matter.

With best wishes.

Cordially,

Herbert

Herbert J. Farber

HJF/lh
encl.

DRAFT October 25, 1967

The Editor
Esquire Magazine
488 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Sirs:

"The Black Power Establishment" by William Worthy in the November, 1967 Esquire magazine contains the assertion that the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality Inc. is "CIA-backed". This damaging assertion is totally false.

To our knowledge, SEDFRE has not received funds from the Central Intelligence Agency directly or indirectly. Our programs are carried out by our own staff and our policies are made by our board of directors. In short, we are a completely independent organization receiving support from a wide range of individuals and foundations -- and the CIA, I repeat, is not among them.

Further, Mr. Worthy is entitled to his opinion as to whether or not we are what he calls "Peacemakers for the Establishment". However, that is not a label we would apply to ourselves.

What we actually do through our Leadership Training Program is to train in local communities citizen-leaders who ask for our assistance. These local leaders select their own goals -- from street

(more)

lights to voter rights -- and we provide the training that enables them to function more effectively in pursuit of their aims.

Significantly, SEDFRE has worked with local groups running the civil rights gamut from black nationalist to conservative. Non-ideological in ~~our~~ approach, SEDFRE is ~~we are~~ committed to provide service and to teach skills to th~~e~~se ~~politically and economically deprived~~ who ask for assistance & who demonstrated leadership & commitment. Other SEDFRE activities include granting scholarships to civil rights activists without necessary funds for college, conducting legal assistance and defense activities and working with welfare client organizations, ~~recipients to help them achieve their rights~~.

Finally, I find it shocking that neither Mr. Worthy nor Esquire magazine ever bothered to contact SEDFRE before making the baseless, injurious charge about CIA support. Hopefully, the omission was caused by carelessness rather than ill-intent.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

DRAFT

October 25, 1967

The Editor
Esquire Magazine
488 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Sirs:

"The Black Power Establishment" by William Worthy in the November, 1967 Esquire magazine contains the assertion that the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality Inc. is "CIA-backed". This damaging assertion is totally false.

To our knowledge, SEDFRE has not received funds from the Central Intelligence Agency directly or indirectly. Our programs are carried out by our own staff and our policies are made by our board of directors. In short, we are a completely independent organization receiving support from a wide range of individuals and foundations -- and the CIA, I repeat, is not among them.

Further, Mr. Worthy is entitled to his opinion as to whether or not we are what he calls "Peacemakers for the Establishment". However, that is not a label we would apply to ourselves.

What we actually do through our Leadership Training Program is to train in local communities citizen-leaders who ask for our assistance. These local leaders select their own goals -- from street

(more)

lights to voter rights -- and we provide the training that enables them to function more effectively in pursuit of their aims.

Significantly, SEDFRE has worked with local groups running the civil rights gamut from black nationalist to conservative. Non-ideological in our approach, we are committed to provide service and to teach skills to the politically and economically deprived. Other SEDFRE activities include granting scholarships to civil rights activists without necessary funds for college, conducting legal assistance and defense activities and working with welfare recipients to help them achieve their rights.

Finally, I find it shocking that neither Mr. Worthy nor Esquire magazine ever bothered to contact SEDFRE before making the baseless, injurious charge about CIA support. Hopefully, the omission was caused by carelessness rather than ill-intent.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

November 1, 1967

The Editor
Esquire Magazine
488 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Sirs:

"The Black Power Establishment" by William Worthy in the November, 1967 Esquire magazine contains the assertion that the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality Inc. is "CIA-backed." This damaging assertion is totally false.

To our knowledge, SEDFRE has not received funds from the Central Intelligence Agency directly or indirectly. Our programs are carried out by our own staff and our policies are made by our Board of Directors. In short, we are a completely independent organization receiving support from a wide range of individuals and foundations--and the CIA, I repeat, is not among them.

Further, Mr. Worthy is entitled to his opinion as to whether or now we are what he calls "Peacemakers for the Establishment." However, that is not a label we would apply to ourselves.

What we actually do through our Leadership Training Program is to train in local communities citizen-leaders who ask for our assistance. These local leaders select their own goals--from street lights to voter rights--and we provide the training that enables them to function more effectively in pursuit of their aims.

Significantly, SEDFRE has worked with local groups running the civil rights gamut from black nationalist to conservative. Non-ideological in approach, SEDFRE is committed to provide service and to teach skills to those who ask for assistance and who demonstrated leadership and committment. Other SEDFRE activities include granting scholarships to civil rights activists without necessary funds for college, conducting legal assistance and defense activities and working with welfare-client organizations.

Finally, I find it shocking that neither Mr. Worthy nor Esquire magazine ever bothered to contact SEDFRE before making the baseless, injurious charge about CIA support. Hopefully, the omission was caused by carelessness rather than ill-intent.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

November 2, 1967

Arnold Gingrich, Publisher
Esquire Magazine
488 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Gingrich:

Mr. Worthy's assertion, in your November issue, is damaging and borders on the defamatory in its assertion that the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, INC., is "CIA-backed." We demand that you print the annexed letter in your December issue, together with the retraction of and apology for this misinformation.

Very truly yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure as stated

November 7, 1967

Ezra Levin, Esq.
Marshall, Batter, Greene, Allison & Tucker
430 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Levin:

Enclosed, please find our check in the amount of $39.48 as per your statement rendered 9/21/67.

Sincerely yours,

Jacqueline Turner
Executive Secretary

Enclosure: (1)
check #2275

Esquire
THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN
488 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
(212) 759-3232

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1967
SEDF

Nov. 14, 1967

Marvin Rich
Executive Director,
Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

As you request in your letter of November 2, 1967, Esquire will be glad to publish in its February, 1968 issue your letter to us (dated Nov. 1, 1967) exactly as it stands together with an acknowledgment of our error in asserting that SEDFRE is CIA-backed.

Our December and January issues were both on press by the time the November issue, which contained the assertion, appeared on the newsstands. The February issue is thus the earliest opportunity we have to accede to your request, and it will, in addition to other letters on the William Worthy Black Power Establishment article, contain an Aftermath by Mr. Worthy himself on the various reactions and subsequent developments resulting from the publication of his chart.

Very truly yours,

Don Erickson

Don Erickson
Managing Editor

JEROME L. GREENE
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
ROBERT D. BENTLEY
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
DONALD H. SISKIND
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ALLEN C. KAPLAN
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT H. FALK
GARY J. COHAN
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG
GERALD F. LERMAN
BENJAMIN F. NEEDELL

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)
JOHN P. ALLISON (1956-1967)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

RECEIVED
DEC 1[illegible]
SEDF

December 15, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

Mirabile dictu!

Enclosed is an extract from the most recent supplement to the Treasury list of tax-exempt organizations.

Sincerely,

Arthur L. Kimmelfield

ALK:rn
Encl.
cc: Joel J. Karp

Schoenfeld Foundation, The John S.R. and Florence H., Washington, D.C.
Schola Cantorum of Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Tex.
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc. (formerly CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.), New York, N.Y.
Scholarship Foundation of Rockford, Inc., Rockford, Ill.
Scholarship Fund of the Union League of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Scholastic Achievement Foundation, Albany, Oreg.
Scholastic Funds, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Scholefield-Hood Foundation, The, Minneapolis, Minn.
Scholl Foundation, Crowley, La.
Scholze Foundation, Virginia and George Jr., Chattanooga, Tenn.
School for Northern Kentucky Retarded Children, Covington, Ky.
School Resource and Career Guidance Volunteers, Inc., Atherton, Calif.
Schott Foundation, Charles J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Schott Foundation, Inc., The Lewis and Marcia, New York, N.Y.
Schroon Lake Protestant Cemetery Corp., Schroon Lake, N.Y.
Schuchman Foundation, Frederick Ernest, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Schuette Family Foundation, Inc., Green Bay, Wis.
Schulenberg Little League Baseball Association, Inc., Schulenberg, Tex.
Schuler Foundation, Inc., Marshall, Mich.
Schulman Foundation, Inc., Samuel and Bertha, New York, N.Y.
Schultz Memorial School, Inc., Jeanine, Skokie, Ill.
Schumacher Company Foundation, F. E., Canton, Ohio.
Schumacher Lumber Company Foundation, Canton, Ohio.
Schumann Foundation, Caroline and Ford, Montclair, N.J.
Schuylkill County Mental Health Center, Pottsville, Pa.
Schuylkill County Society for Disabled Children and Adults, The, Pottsville, Pa.
Schwaben Society Charity Fund, Chicago, Ill.
Schwartz Charitable Foundation, William & Lillian, Newton, Mass.
Schwartz Charitable Trust, Nan and Stephen L., New York, N.Y.
Schwarz, Family Foundation, The J. Donald, Teaneck, N.J.
Schwerner Memorial Fund, Inc., The Michael, New York, N.Y.
Scotch Plains-Fanwood Little League, Inc., Scotch Plains, N.J.
Scott County Council for Handicapped Inc., Davenport, Iowa.
Scott County Economic Opportunity Council, Davenport, Iowa.
Scott-Scircleville Cemetery, Inc., The, Frankfort, Ind.
Scottish American Heritage, Inc., New York, N.Y.
Scottsdale National Indian Arts Council, Inc., Scottsdale, Ariz.
Sculptors of Florida, Miami Beach, Fla.
Sea Pines Academy Inc., Hilton Head Island, S.C.
Seagle Memorial Foundation, Inc., Gainesville, Fla.
Seal Cove Auto Museum, Mt. Desert, Maine.
Seamen's Center of the Port of Coos Bay, Coos Bay, Oreg.
Sears Memorial Methodist Center, Inc., Abilene, Tex.
Seattle Community Assembly, The, Seattle, Wash.
Seattle Country Day School, Inc., Seattle, Wash.
Seattle Housing Authority, Seattle, Wash. (Deductible only when made for exclusively public purposes.)
Seattle Jazz Society, Inc., Seattle, Wash.
Seattle Psychoanalytic Institute (formerly Seattle Psychoanalytic Training Center), Seattle, Wash.
Seattle Zoological Society, The Seattle, Wash.
Seaward Foundation, The, Kittery, Maine.
Sebastopol Christian Church, Sebastopol, Calif.
Secaucus Child Guidance Foundation, Secaucus, N.J.
Second National Bank of New Haven, Trustee u/a with Beaverdale Memorial Park, Inc., The, New Haven, Conn.
Second Tolland Cooperative Kindergarten, Tolland, Conn.
Seder Fund, Seymour and Frances, Chicago, Ill.
Sedge Garden Chapel, Kernersville, N. C.
Seeburg Foundation, The, Chicago, Ill.
Seery Foundation, Inc., The William N. and Virginia C., West Hartford, Conn.
Segal Charitable Foundation, Louis & Herbert, Boston, Mass.
Seiden and De Cuevas Foundation, Inc., New York, N.Y.
Seiffert Foundation, The, Bronx, N.Y.
Self Development Group, Inc., Boston, Mass.
Self-Help Housing, Inc., West Chester, Pa. (formerly Kennett Square, Pa.)
Self Help, Inc., Asbury Park, N.J.
Self Memorial Fund, Joan Hallett, Marks, Miss.
Seminole County Public Health Nursing Advisory Council, Inc., Sanford, Fla.
Semo Evangelistic Crusade, Poplar Bluff, Mo. (Deductible beginning May 5, 1967, through October 30, 1967.)
Seneca County Association for Mental Health, Waterloo, N.Y.
Seneca County Children's Committee, Inc., Waterloo, N. Y.
Senior Centers, Inc., Seattle, Wash.
Senior Citizens Center of Summit County, Inc., Akron, Ohio.
Senior Citizens Council of Rome, New York, Inc., Rome, N.Y.
Senior Citizens Fund of America, New York, N.Y.
Senior Citizens Housing, Inc., Esmond, N. Dak.
Senior Citizens of Grimes County, Roans Prairie, Tex.
Senior Citizens Service, Spartanburg, S.C.
Senior Citizens Services of North Texas, Inc., Wichita Falls, Tex.
Senior Consultants, Inc., New York, N.Y.
Senior Crafts Gift House, Inc., Eugene, Oreg.
Senior Haven, Canby, Minn.
Senior Housing Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Sephardic Scholarship Foundation, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sequoyah Council, Boy Scouts of America Trust Fund, Johnson City, Tenn.
Sequoyah County Development Foundation, Inc., Sallisaw, Okla.
Sertoma Foundation, Inc., Sioux City, Iowa.
Servetus Unitarian Society, Michael, Minneapolis, Minn.
Service League of Richardson's Community Trust, Richardson, Tex.
Servicemen for Christ, Inc., Newport News, Va.
Services for Extended Employment & Development, St. Louis, Mo.
Seward Alaska-Purchase Centennial Corp., Auburn, N.Y.
Sexton Foundation, Inc., The Nathaniel G., Baltimore, Md.
Shaker Lakes Regional Nature Center, Cleveland, Ohio.
Shaker Trail, Inc., The, Bowling Green, Ky.
Shakespeare in the Streets Company, Minneapolis, Minn.
Shakespeare Society Alumnae Association, Wellesley, Mass.
Shalom Trust, I., New York, N.Y.
Shaniko Historical Society, Portland, Oreg.
Shapiro Charitable Trust, The J.B. and Maurice C., Washington, D.C.
Shapiro Charitable Trust, Robert H. and Muriel A., New York, N.Y.
Share Foundation, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Share Memorial Corp., Alva, Okla.
Sharp Rest Home, Inc., Sidney, Ark.
Sharp Trust, Robert G., Green Bay, Wis.
Shaw Island Library and Historical Society, Inc., The, Shaw Island, Wash.
Shawl-Anderson Modern Dance Center, Inc., Berkeley, Calif.
Shawnee Community Mental Health Corp., Inc., Topeka, Kans.
Shawnee Summer Theatre of Greene County, Inc., The, Bloomfield, Ind.
Shearton, Hammill Foundation, New York, N.Y.
Sheet Metal Apprentice and Journeyman Training Fund, Oakland, Calif.
Sheib Foundation, The Simon and Stella, New York, N.Y.
Shelburne Industries Foundation, Inc., Burlington, Vt.
Shelby Arts and Humanities Foundation, Shelbyville, Ind.
Shelby County Christian Assembly, Clarence, Mo.
Shelby Day Care Center, Shelby, N.C.
Sheldon Foundation, Inc., The Max, New York, N.Y.
Shelter for the World, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.
Sheltered Workshop for the Handicapped, Inc., The Lexington, N.C.
Sheltered Workshop of the Permian Basin, Odessa, Tex.
Shenandoah Natural History Association, Inc., Luray, Va.
Shepard Foundation, Euclid, Ohio.
Shepard Scholarship Fund Foundation, Inc., Leon and Josephine Wade, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Shepherd Foundation, Inc., The Herman R. and Carol Ruth, Forest Hills, N. Y.
Sheridan Players of Cudahy, Inc., Cudahy, Wis.
Sherman Higher Education Fund, Inc., Sherman, Conn.
Sherman Park Church Foundation, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
Sherman St. Mission, Akron, Ohio.
Sherr Family Foundation, I. William and Harriet, Oak Park, Mich.
Sherry Foundation, Inc., Avery & Betty, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sherry Memorial Fund, Paul, San Antonio, Tex.
Sherwood Hall, Inc., Grantville, Pa.
Shields Charitable Fund, Elizabeth Bayne, New York, N.Y.
Shields Foundation, Rosa, Austin, Tex.
Shiloh Temple, Inc. (formerly Shiloh Temple), Oakland, Calif.
Shire School, The, San Francisco, Calif.
Shloss Foundation, Sam M. and Gertrude B., Des Moines, Iowa.
Shmikler Foundation, The Samuel, Chicago, Ill.
Shobolm Charitable Trust, C.E., Rapid City, S. Dak.
Shoe Center Fund, Chicago, Ill.
Shop Pond Gang, St. Paul, Minn.
Shore Foundation, Newton, Mass.
Shorts' Schools, Ltd., The, Wilmington, Del.
Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children of Pennsylvania (formerly Zem Zem Hospital for Crippled Children), Erie, Pa.
Shulman Foundation, The Joseph L., Hartford, Conn.
Shulman Foundation, The Sandra Stolzberg, Winthrop, Mass.
Shuman Foundation, The Stanley S., New York, N.Y.
Sickle Cell Disease Research Foundation, Los Angeles, Calif.
Sierra Christian Services, Inc., Paradise, Calif.
Sierra Indian Center, Fresno, Calif.
Sievers Foundation Trust, Everett, Wash.
Sigma Iota Epsilon, Boulder, Colo. (formerly Austin, Tex.)
Sigma Nu Alumni Scholarship Fund, Santa Monica, Calif.
Sigma Phi Alpha Dental Hygiene Honor Society and its subordinate chapters.
Silbert Foundation, Inc., The, Great Neck, N.Y.
Silver Benevolent Association of Esquire Lodge, Inc., Morris, Yonkers, N. Y.
Silver Charitable Foundation, The, Springfield, Mass.
Silverman Fund, Inc., The Jerome, New York, N.Y.
Silvermine Community Scholarship Trust, The, Norwalk, Conn.
Silverstein Family Foundation, The, Washington, D.C.
Silverstein Family Foundation, The Samuel, Augusta, Ga.
Simeone Scholarship Fund, B. A., Stoughton, Mass.
Simmonds Foundation, The, New York, N.Y.
Simms District Welfare Association, Simms, Tex.
Simon Foundation, Inc., The William E., New York, N.Y.
Simpson Foundation, Salina, Kans.
Simpson Foundation Fund, John W., Jr., Jasper, Tenn.
Sims Personal Evangelism Association, The Coy, East Detroit, Mich.
Simsboro Cemetery Association, Inc., Simsboro, La.
Sinfonietta Pro Musica, Redwood City, Calif.
Sing Out Georgia, Inc., Columbus, Ga.
Sing Out Santa Barbara, Inc., Santa Barbara, Calif.
Sing Out South, Nashville, Tenn.
Singing Boys of Rockford, The, Rockford, Ill.
Singing River Education Association, Inc., Lucedale, Miss.
Sinnissippi Mental Health Center, Dixon, Ill.
Sinton Public Library, Inc., Sinton, Tex.
Sioux Falls School of Culinary Sciences, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Sioux Falls Symphony, The, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Siouxland Community Blood Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.
Sister City Foundation, The, Dayton, Ohio.
Sister Mary Constance Memorial Scholarship Fund, Rockville Centre, N.Y.
Sisters Educational Planning Committee, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sisters of St. Saviour Memorial Foundation, San Francisco, Calif.
Skagit Migrant Facilities Committee, Inc., Mount Vernon, Wash.
Skeen Foundation, The, Dallas, Tex.
Skelton Outstanding Junior Sigma Chi Trust, Ike, Sr., Lexington, Mo.
Skill Advancement, Inc., New York, N.Y.
Skillings Productions, Otis, San Diego, Calif.

See footnotes at end of list.

JEROME L. GREENE
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
ROBERT D. BENTLEY
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
DONALD H. SISKIND
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ALLEN C. KAPLAN
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT H. FALK
GARY J. COHAN
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG
GERALD F. LERMAN
BENJAMIN F. NEEDELL

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)
JOHN P. ALLISON (1956-1967)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

June 19, 1968

RECEIVED
JUN 20 1968
SEDF

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality, Inc.
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Re: Illinois Registration

Dear Marvin:

Enclosed you will find the original and three copies of the Registration Statement which is required to be filed with the Illinois authorities. There are certain items for which I lack complete information. Such information should either be entered on the form or attached as a separate statement.

Done
Done

Item 17 on page 2 of the form requires that a list of the names and mailing addresses of officers and directors of the Fund be attached. Item 20 calls for the attaching of copies of the income statement and balance sheet of the Fund for the fiscal period ended August 31, 1967. It also requires the completion of a schedule of securities. However, since no such schedule has been supplied, we can disregard it for the time being. Item 21 calls for the approximate amount of contributions solicited from persons located in the State of Illinois during the fiscal period ended August 31, 1967. Any reasonable approximation on your part may be filled in with respect to that item.

less than $10,000

You will note at the bottom of page 2 that the form must be executed by the President and Treasurer of the Fund.

When you have reviewed the form and ascertained that the material set forth therein is correct and have appropriately completed and executed the form with the required statements attached, would you please forward the original and one copy to

Office of the Attorney General
State of Illinois
160 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Attention: Walter Smoluch, Esq.

Would you also forward one copy to me for my files.

At this stage your early attention to this matter would be desirable.

If you have any questions concerning the above please call me.

Very truly yours,

Joel J. Karp

Joel J. Karp

JJK/pl
Enclosures

BY HAND

M CO-1
Aug. 66

WILLIAM G. CLARK
Attorney General, State of Illinois

REGISTRATION STATEMENT — CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION

GENERAL INSTRUCTION **PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT IN INK**

This registration statement is required by the Illinois Charitable Trust Act and "An Act to Regulate Solicitation and Collection of Funds for Charitable Purposes."

Please answer all items which are applicable to your organization. If you are unable to answer any question fully in the space provided, please attach a sheet containing the remainder of your answer. No further registration statement is required, provided that every registered organization shall notify the Attorney General within 10 days of any change in the information submitted herein. Provision should be made for accurate and detailed accounting information. Two copies of this Registration Statement and attachments are to be filed with William G. Clark, Attorney General, State of Illinois, Supreme Court Building, Springfield, Illinois.

---

1. Is the organization registering under: Illinois Charitable Trust Act ☐ An Act to Regulate Solicitation and Collection of Funds for Charitable Purposes ☒; both Acts ☐?

2. Name of organization Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund For Racial Equality, Inc.

   Street and number 164 Madison Avenue

   City, County and State New York, New York, New York

3. Type of legal entity (Corporation, Trust, Unincorporated Association or other) and date, method and place organization legally established Corporation, incorporated on September 7, 1962 in New York

4. Name, address and telephone number of Illinois registered agent None

5. Addresses of all offices in the State of Illinois None

6. Date on which the annual accounting period of the organization ends.

   August 31
   (Month) (day)

7. State the purposes of the organization and purposes for which contributions are to be used. Contributions are applied to programs designed to reduce neighborhood and community tensions through the elimination of prejudice and discrimination; to defend human and civil rights; to advance education through the granting of scholarships and the dissemination of information.

8. If the name under which the organization intends to solicit funds differs from the name listed in No. 2, provide name(s) under which contributions will be solicited, and the reason for the use of such other name(s).
   None

9. If organization has previously been registered with the Attorney General under either Act, give name under which registered (if different than that shown in No. 2), last registration number and date registered.

Not applicable

10. Has organization been registered with any other governmental authority to solicit contributions? Yes ☒ No ☐
Name of authority (state, municipal) Date of authorization.

New York State Department of Social Welfare, August 11, 1964

11. Has organization ever been enjoined or prohibited by any court or other governmental agency from soliciting contributions, or is such action pending? Yes ☐ No ☒ If answer is "yes" attach explanation of circumstances.

12. Do you intend to use the services of a professional fund raiser as defined by "An Act to Regulate Solicitation and Collection of Funds for Charitable Purposes"? Yes ☐ No ☒

13. If the answer to No. 12 is "yes", answer a, b, and comply with c below.

a. Name and address of professional fund raiser(s)

b. Has the professional fund raiser registered and filed a bond with the office of the Attorney General as required? Yes ☐ No ☐

c. Attach copies of all contracts with professional fund raiser.

14. State the board, group or individual having final discretion as to the distribution and use of contributions received.

Board of Directors

15. Will you use any of the following methods of solicitation? Unordered merchandise ☐ Distribution or Sale of Seals ☐ Telephone Appeals ☐ Coin Collection containers ☐ Benefits, Contest or Entertainments ☒ Ad Books ☐.

16. List the name, mailing address and title of the chief executive or staff officer of the organization.

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director, 165 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016

17. Attach list of the names and mailing address of officers and directors, or trustees of the organization.

18. Has the United States Internal Revenue Service determined that this organization is tax exempt? Yes ☒ No ☐

19. Has organization's tax exempt status ever been questioned, audited, denied or cancelled at any time by any governmental agency? Yes ☐ No ☒ If "yes", give facts.

20. All organizations must attach duplicate copies of their Statement of Operations and Balance Sheet for the last annual accounting period and complete the enclosed Schedule of Securities.

21. Approximate amount of contributions solicited from persons in this State during the organization's last annual accounting period. $ less than $10,000.

22. If organization is registering under either or both Acts, attach the following applicable documents:

Testamentary Trust: - - - Copy of Will, Probate Number and Decree of Distribution
Inter Vivos Trust: - - - - Copy of Instrument creating Trust
Corporation: - - - - - - - - Copy of the Articles of Incorporation and amendments and by-laws.

CERTIFICATION

NOTE: If entity is a corporation, the President and the Chief Fiscal Officer are required to sign; if entity is a trust, all trustees are required to sign.

I/WE CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION FURNISHED IN THIS STATEMENT AND ALL ATTACHED SHEETS IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY/OUR KNOWLEDGE.

President
(Title) (Date Signed)

Treasurer
(Title) (Date Signed)

(Title) (Date Signed)

SCHOLARSHIP
EDUCATION AND
DEFENSE
FUND FOR
RACIAL EQUALITY, inc.
164 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016
(212) 532-8216

June 4, 1968

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Andrew E. Norman
BOARD CHAIRMAN
Nils R. Douglas

VICE PRESIDENTS
Williams S. Ellis
Nannette Sachs

SECRETARY
Ezra Levin

TREASURER
Shelley Appleton

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Marvin Rich

Shelley Appleton**
275 Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10001
WA 92600

James Baldwin
470 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Katrina McCormick Barnes **
419 East 50 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022
PL 27365

Summer address: Pinones Rte. 1
Carbondale, Colo 81623

Professor Allen Barton
Director of the Bureau of
Applied Social Research
514 Haskell Hall
605 West 115 Street
New York, N.Y.

The Honorable Jonathan Bingham
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.
(212) 933-2310

Canon James P. Breeden
Massachusetts Council of Churches
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass. 02108
(617) 523-2771

Robert Curvin**
106 Huntington Terrace
Newark, New Jersey
(201) 247-1766 ext. 1838

Charlotte Devree**
Five Gramercy Park
New York, N.Y.
GR 37065

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *leadership development director;* Ronnie M. Moore ■ *legal director;* Carl Rachlin ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Nils R. Douglas, *chairman* ■ Robert Ausnit ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Canon James P. Breeden ■ Robert Curvin ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S. J. ■ John Henry Faulk ■ Michael O. Finkelstein ■ Doris Freedman ■ Dr. Edward L. Gibson ■ James T. Harris ■ Claude Heckscher ■ Norman Hill ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Dr. Archie Lacey ■ Joann List Levinson ■ Leon Modeste ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Richard J. Schwartz ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

Nils R. Douglas, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, La. 70130
(504) 5235197

Robert F. Drinan, S.J., Dean
Boston College Law School
Brighton, Mass. 02135

William Ellis, Esq.**
Ellis, Stringfellow & Patton
51 East 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10017
TN 70180

Michael O. Finkelstein, Esq.
26 Broadway
New York, N.Y.
HA 28180

Doris Freedman
25 Central Park West
New York, N.Y. 10023
RE 41000

James T. Harris, Jr.**
Vice President
African American Institute
866 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017
421-2500

Mrs. Claude Heckscher
159 E. 94 Street
New York, N.Y.
AT 94094 (til 9/68
(55 E. 76 St.)

Norman Hill
A. Phillip Randolph Institute
217 West 125th Street
New York, N.Y. 10027
666-9510

Arthur Kimmelfield, Esq.
Marshall, Bratter, Greene,
Allison & Tucker
430 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022
421-7200

Dr. Archie L. Lacey
168 Stuyvesant Road
Teaneck, New Jersey
WE 36000 ext. 632
(201) 833-2455

Ezra G. Levin, Esq.
Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker
430 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022
421-7200

Jo-Ann Levinson
129 East 92 Street
New York, N.Y. 10028
FI 86017

John Lewis
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(401) JA 28764

Leon Modeste
Executive Council of the Episcopal Church
815 Second Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017
867-8400

Henry Morgenthau, III
97 Lakeview Avenue
Cambridge 38, Mass.
(617) 864-9040 h.
(617) UN 46400 b.

Dr. William Stuart Nelson
1722 Varnum Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20111

Andrew E. Norman **
Palisades, New York
(914) EL 92155
Chelsea House Publishing
70 West 40 Street N.Y.C.
LO 33600

Edward W. Norton, Esq.
Paul Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison
575 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Nannette Sachs (Mrs.) **
23 Garden Place
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201
JA 25435

Richard G. Schwartz, President **
Jonathan Logan Inc.
1407 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10018
OX 54440

Elaine Slater (Mrs.) **
Barlow Lane
Rye, N.Y. 10580
(914) TE 52182

Rowland Watts
Usonia Road
Pleasantville, New York
(914) RO 90145
AL 44953

30 Members
** Executive Committee Members

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.

FINANCIAL REPORT

AUGUST 31, 1967

Supplement sent to Attorney General

INDEX

	Page
REPORT LETTER	2
BALANCE SHEET	3
STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENSES AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT)	4

SAMUEL S. PERELSON
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10016

532-5888

Board of Directors
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality, Inc.

I have examined the Balance Sheet of the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc. as of August 31, 1967 and the related Statement of Income, Expenses and Fund Balances, (Deficit) for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances. As to contributions, it was not practicable to extend the examination beyond the Fund's accounting, for the recorded receipts.

In my opinion, the accompanying Balance Sheet and Statement of Income, Expenses and Fund Balances, (Deficit) present fairly the financial position of the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc. at August 31, 1967 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Samuel S. Perelson

November 9, 1967

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.

BALANCE SHEET

AUGUST 31, 1967

ASSETS

Cash - savings accounts	$ 629.81	
Cash - on hand and in checking accounts	4,459.81	
Marketable securities (at market)	5,232.00	
Furniture, net	485.45	
Security deposits	1,385.00	
Prepaid expenses	269.00	
	$12,461.07	
Assets restricted for Meridian, Miss. Memorial Center:		
Cash in checking account	11,568.98	
Land in Meridian, Miss.	11,882.42	
Total Assets		$35,912.47

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT)

Liabilities:		
Employment taxes payable	$ 1,954.04	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	21,040.93	
Loans payable	23,500.00	
Total Liabilities		$46,494.97
General Fund and Specific Project Balances:		
Legal defense	($51,023.95)	
Scholarships	(56,798.52)	
Leadership development program	(51,288.02)	
Citizenship education	(73,014.28)	
Welfare project	4,112.80	
General fund - (Note)	193,276.44	
General Fund Balance		(34,735.53)
Meridian Community Center Fund		24,153.03
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances		$35,912.47

Note: To the extent that deficits in special projects are not made up by future contributions, such deficits are to be paid out of the General Fund Balance.

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.

STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENSES AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1967

General Fund and Special Projects:

Income:		
Contributions:		
General	$146,150.92	
Specific projects	116,932.49	$263,083.41
Art show, net proceeds		34,238.17
Thrift shop, net proceeds		6,171.63
Interest		24.61
Total Income		$303,517.82
Expenses:		
Specific Projects:		
Legal defense	$ 67,148.33	
Scholarships	53,112.55	
Leadership development	76,792.34	
Citizenship education	26,363.87	
Co-operative development	750.00	
Welfare project	16,288.46	
General	98,020.90	
Total Expenses		338,476.45
Excess of Expenses Over Income		($ 34,958.63)
Fund Balance, September 1, 1966		223.10
Fund Balance, (Deficit), August 31, 1967		($ 34,735.53)

Meridian Community Center Fund:

Contributions received during year	$ 48.97
Expenses	772.31
Excess of Expenses over Income	($ 723.34)
Fund balance, September 1, 1966	24,876.37
Fund Balance, August 31, 1967	$24,153.03

Rec'd 3/12

Sent to NRBAT

278

WILLIAM G. CLARK
ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF ILLINOIS
160 NORTH LA SALLE ST.
CHICAGO 60601

TELEPHONE
346-2000

CHARITABLE TRUST
AND
SOLICITATIONS DIVISION

February 27, 1968

Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.,
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

Re: Registration under "An Act
to Regulate Solicitation
and Collection of Funds for
Charitable Purposes" and the
Illinois Charitable Trust Act.

Gentlemen:

Our office has previously sent a letter to you requesting that you register under the above Act "An Act to Regulate Solicitation and Collection of Funds for Charitable Purposes" or give us a reason as to why you are exempt from registration under this Act.

We have previously sent you a copy of the Act pertaining to Solicitation and Collection of Funds for Charitable Purposes. Unless you have registered or we have heard from you by March 22, 1968, we shall file a suit seeking an injunction and restraining your organization from soliciting funds in Illinois.

Very truly yours,

John S. Gaughan
JOHN S. GAUGHAN
Assistant Attorney General
Chief, Division of Charitable
Trusts and Solicitations

JSG/gt
CERTIFIED

RECEIVED

JUL 15 1968

SEDF

WILLIAM G. CLARK
ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF ILLINOIS
SPRINGFIELD

July 11, 1968

Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Re: Registration of the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc. pursuant to "An Act to Regulate Solicitation and Collection of Funds for Charitable Purposes" CO-4792.

Gentlemen:

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your registration statement under "An Act to Regulate Solicitation and Collection of Funds for Charitable Purposes". The registration number assigned to your organization is CO - 4792.

If you have any inquiries concerning this Act, the Division of Charitable Trusts will be happy to assist you.

I must call your attention to Section 12 under "An Act to Regulate Solicitation and Collection of Funds for Charitable Purposes" which states that registration shall not be deemed to constitute endorsement of your organization by the State of Illinois, and caution you that any representation by your organization for the purpose of soliciting or collecting funds that it has registered with my office be grounds for cancellation of your registration.

Yours very truly,

William G. Clark

ATTORNEY GENERAL

JK:ear

August 19, 1969

Mr. Roger Wilkins
Officer in Charge of Social Development
The Ford Foundation
320 East 43 Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

More than 1,300 blacks currently hold office throughout the United States: a fast-growing cadre of U.S. Congressmen, state legislators, school board officials, city and county councilmen, judges, magistrates, sheriffs. More often than not, these are men and women assuming public office for the first time, with little past experience to guide them and few colleagues willing to give them the kind of assistance newly elected white officials take for granted.

How are these men and women to be aided to make the most of this unprecedented chance to fill the needs of their constituents? Will they be able to gain the knowledge and the accountability they should have to make real gains for the black communities so long unrepresented in the political establishment?

Because of the rapid increase of black Americans in public office, the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality launched a Technical Assistance Program for Newly Elected Negro Officials. In operation since December 1968, its goal is to provide a comprehensive and systematic effort to match the newly elected or appointed official with the expert assistance he needs.

Whom do we work with? Where and how? What issues form the most common threads of public and official concern? How can the Technical Assistance Program serve the greatest number of officeholders most effectively right now? Six months of work have given us the specifics we needed to come up with a practical design for a significant program.

The program, as it has developed, has five basic components:

-- Person-to-person assistance to the new officeholder, provided by SEDFRE staff or consultants available throughout the country. Generally, requests for person-to-person assistance will be honored only when received from authorized public bodies. These services are furnished only to officers who are compensated at less than $15,000 per year. We have developed a network of knowledgeable aides skilled at imparting effectively complex technical information in such fields as: public relations, research, budgeting, legal reference, fund raising, agency administration. Wherever feasible, this form of assistance will incorporate counterpart training -- the experienced magistrate, law-enforcement official or school official working on a one-to-one basis with the incoming officeholder. The network, an essential element of SEDFRE's technical assistance program, has been expanding as requests for specific service mount.

Early in June, Mayor Elect Charles Evers of Fayette, Mississippi, asked for technical assistance for himself and the 21 other black city and county officials elected. Before their July 7 inauguration, SEDFRE arranged (1) an audit of Fayette City books: (2) analyses and recommendations from a blue-ribbon panel of four experts; and (3) a weekend workshop training members of the incoming administration in skills, including how to run City Council meetings. Since the inauguration, SEDFRE obtained the services of Robert R. Nathan Associates, a leading Washington firm of economic analysts. Three firm members, including a specialist in rural development, left late in July for two weeks in Fayette; the D.C. staff has begun canvassing all Federal agencies with financial resources available to Fayette. Recommendations for appropriate economic programs should be ready shortly. SEDFRE hopes to provide an in-place Special Assistant for Mayor Evers and to be able to continue working closely with the Fayette city administration throughout its first two years.

-- National conferences set up as intensive learning programs for particular categories of public officials (e.g., SEDFRE's 1969 National Conference of Black School Board Members, a four-day seminar drawing some 100 school officials; and a similar seminar for Spanish Surname School Members, sponsored jointly with La Raza, an organization serving Mexican Americans). National or multi-state conferences in the future will focus on skill training and introduce cognitive material. Some human relations training will be worked into curricula primarily designed to deepen knowledge and sharpen skills.

-- Regional workshops focused on building unity and accountability among minority-group officials within a defined area (e.g., Beaufort County, South Carolina workshop for black officials). Such workshops will be designed to stimulate organization of an on-going pool for resources, contacts, region-wide programs.

-- *State seminars.* A series of issue-oriented weekend workshops, bringing together various categories of officeholders, community leaders and interested members of the public concerned with the particular issue. The exchanges, both formal and informal, at such gatherings will put in closer touch two groups which have relatively few opportunities for firsthand communication. Legislators will get immediate feedback on the desires of their constituency. Community leaders will get an opportunity to meet, understand and evaluate the men and women who officially represent the black community. The overall goal is to develop new approaches and coalitions to speed reform in specific fields such as education and welfare.

-- *Newsletter.* A periodic bulletin reporting on the activities of minority group officials throughout the nation, offering such features as how-to case studies, analyses of court actions, a calendar of important meetings and conferences, plus notices of openings available to minority-group educators and government careerists. An information service and communications network.

In sum, SEDFRE's Technical Assistance Program is designed to accomplish four principal objectives:

1. to enhance skills of new elected officeholders
2. to locate and secure resources
3. to develop self-confidence
4. to produce skilled and independent public officials, capable in turn of imparting their knowledge to the next wave of inexperienced newcomers.

No funds from this grant will be expended to influence legislation. We estimate the cost of this program at $250,000 a year. To properly plan, mount and evaluate the program, it is important that we receive assurance of support for three years. We hope that the Ford Foundation will be able to make this commitment.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
President

Enclosures:
SBS 1967
SBS 1969
Municipal Government Workshop
Business Week article
Jet Magazine article
Christian Science Monitor article
Political Strength - How to Get It
Beaufort County Report

February 25, 1970

Bruce Wein, Esq.
Marshall, Bratter, Greene
Allison and Tucker
430 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Bruce:

I am including a copy of the revised Ford request. It's dated August 19, 1969. However, it is the one prepared after consultation with you much more recently. I am also enclosing a copy of our letter to Ford and a copy of a letter from the William C. Whitney Foundation. I have sent them a copy of the letter to Ford in the hope that this will meet their objections. Do you have any further suggestions?

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
President

Enclosures: (3)

also 2/10/70 letter to Bryant George
2/18/70 letter from Wm C. Whitney Fdn
2/17/70 letter to Debbie Cole
2/25/70 letter to Debbie Cole re Tax exempt status

May 19, 1970

Bruce Wein, Esq.
Marshall, Bratter, Greene
Allison and Tucker
430 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Bruce:

May the boy keep you up only the first week. May he be a source of pleasure for years.

SEDFRE's major program activities at present are: (1) Scholarship, (2) Technical Assistance Program and (3) Leadership Training. The Scholarship program provides grants to students who have shown leadership and commitment in community affairs and who are enrolled in an accredited college or university. This year we shall spend somewhere between $75- 80,000 on this program.

The Technical Assistance Program is designed to assist newly elected officials in learning the duties and responsibilities oftheir office and techniques to more effectively meet these responsibilities. We have worked with school board members, county commissioners, magistrates and others. It is my expectation that we will spend about $140,000 for this program during the furrent fiscal year.

The Leadership Training program is designed to provide the leaders of voluntary organizations with information and skills to enhance their effectiveness. We work with co-operatives, poverty organizations, civic and welfare leagues, etc. There are a number of smaller programs such as legal which is now being terminated. I would think that the best concise description of our organization is that of an educational and training organization for those who have been excluded from such training because of discrimination or poverty.

Our Board consists of 35 members who are selected by the membership of the corporation at an annual meeting. At present, three members of our Board, Jonathan Bingham, Julian Bond and Richard G. Hatcher, are elected public officials. Other members of the Board are attorneys, officials of related organizations in the human rights field, academics and community leaders.

If there are further questions, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
President

Schedule of Legal Fees 1965

		Collin Douglas Elie	Murphy Bell.	Floyd McKissick	John Due	Ernest Finney
Jan.		400— ✓		250—		
		62879 efp		22425		
		102879		47425		
Feb.		400— ✓		250—		
Mar		400— ✓	23750 efp	250	323—	
		70134 efp				
		110134				
Apr		400— ✓		250—	300—	
		293— efp				
		693—				
May.		400— ✓		250—	31077	
					9264	
					200—	
					60341	
June.		400—		250—	450—	
	432.57 efp	93257		250—	150—	
	✓ 500— fee	133257		500—	600—	
July		400—	77754.	250—	~~[illegible]~~	
	71930— efp	197930	2754 efp		150—	
	1260— fee	237930	750— fee			
Aug.		400—	300—	250—	150—	
	67290— efp	217290				
	1500— fee	257290				
Sept.		400—	19220	—	30876	37096
✓		140771 ✓	4220 efp		150—	
	54771	180771	150— fee		45876	
	860— fee					
Oct		400—	150—	250—	900—	
		133307	196—			
↑	58307 efp	173307	346—			
	750 fee		46 efp			
			150 fee			

Schedule of Legal Fees
1965

		Collins Douglas Eli	Murphy Bell	Floyd McKissick	John Due	Ernest Finney
Nov.		400 ✓	150 –	250 –	150 –	
		1049 64	790 –		117 50	
		1449 64	940		267 50	
	424 64 exp		720 fee 70 exp			
	625 – fee					
Dec.		400 ✓	150 –	250 –	150 –	950 –
			167 50 exp			155 10
			317 50			1105 10
		330 44 exp				
		600 – fee				

Summary of Legal Fees
1965.

• Collins Douglas Eli	Retnr	4800–
	Fees & Exp	1049832
		1529832
• Murphy Bell		311074
Floyd McKissick	Retnr	3000–
	Expenses	22425
		322425
John Doe Salary Apr – Dec 1965		5000–
	Expense	390267
		890267
• Ernest Finney		147606
George Schiffer		4275
Carl Rachlin		~~340625~~ 2700– fees 706.25– expense

4808 - Buff
8808 - Green

Legal Fees
1968

	George Schiffer	Carl Koehler
Jan	450-	250-
Feb	450-	
Mar	—	
Apr	900-	8005
May	450-	
June	450-	
July	450-	
Aug	—	
		8195 29425 37620
Sept		
Oct	—	—
Nov	—	—
Dec	900- 225- 1125- —	900- 900- 1800 900
	4275-	340625

retainer

4808 - Buff
8808 - Green

For M. Rich

* = [illegible] first class

VOLUNTEER LAWYERS' COMMITTEE
IN WELFARE CASES AS OF 9/66

*1. Ernst Rosenberger, Esq.
80 William Street
New York, N. Y.
Bus. WH 4-0040
Home YU 8-5254

2. Bradley R. Brewer, Esq.
Wickes, Riddell, Bloomer,
Jacobi & McGuire
59 Maiden Lane
New York, N. Y.
DI 4-5500

*3. Lawrence Hohlt, Esq.
Sage, Gray, Todd & Sims
40 Wall Street
New York, N. Y.
HA 2-7568

*4. Stanley Faulkner, Esq.
9 E. 40th Street
New York, N. Y.
LE 2-7780

5. James T. B. Tripp, Esq. Not yet admitted.
Hale, Russell & Stentzel
122 E. 42nd Street, Rm. 4810
New York, N. Y. 10029
OX 7-1850

~~Home: 9 E. 97th Street, Apt. 6B~~
~~New York, N. Y. 10029~~

*6. William Morrison, Esq.
Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts
40 Wall Street
New York, N. Y.
WH 3-0700

7. Henry Freedman, Esq.
Greenbaum, Woolf and Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.
MU 5-1582

8. Allen Thomas, Esq.
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind,
Wharton & Garrison
575 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.
MU 8-5600

*9. Elliot Weiss, Esq.
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind,
Wharton & Garrison
575 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.
MU 8-5600

10. Bertram Perkel, Esq.
Schulman, Abarbanel & Kroner
50 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10004
HA 5-1790

11. Kandis Vengris, Esq.
2050 Second Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10029
TR 6-4027

Mainly East Harlem.
Not yet admitted to NY bar.

12. Leah Marks, Esq.
Citizens' Committee for Children
112 East 19th Street
New York, N. Y. 10003
SP 7-3800

13. Oscar Chase, Esq.
Lower West Side Community Progress Center
348 W. 34th Street
New York, N. Y.
736-8936

Mainly Lower West Side

14. David Gilman, Esq.
Legal Aid Society
Bronx Civil Branch
290 Lenox Avenue
Bronx, N. Y.
EN 9-1500

15. Susan Frieman, Esq.
Legal Aid Society
Bronx Civil Branch
290 Lenox Avenue
Bronx, N. Y.
EN 9-1500

*16. Sanford M. Katz, Esq.
845 Third Avenue
New York, N. Y.
PL 9-4600

*17. Leon Friedman, Esq.
Kaye, Scholer, Fierman,
Hays & Handler
425 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.
PL 9-8400

*18. Michael Standard, Esq.
Boudin & Rabinowitz
30 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.
OX 7-8640

*19. Jim Finney   Not yet admitted.
c/o Schiffer
40 East 49
PL 2-8060

*20. Arthur Rosencratz
228 Columbus
724-4191   Mainly West Side Manhattan

*21. Charles T. McKinney
165 Broadway
BE 3-8340

SEDFRE - DRAFT - Send to Ronnie RMM - 11/27/67

MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

INTRODUCTION

~~About a year ago SEDFRE developed and published its first pamphlet, "Political Strength - How to Get It". It has been reproduced several times and distributed in numerous Northern and Southern communities. It is being used as a guide in political organizations and campaigning by over 700 local groups. More copies are demanded daily. Its uniqueness is demonstrated in its style, xxx clarity, layout and concise language. ---- philosophical. It deals with the development and sharpening of community work skills. It deals with the "what" and "how". This proposal is designed to produce materials on a variety of subjects which have been suggested by participants in SEDFRE workshops. Citizen-leaders in voter leagues, welfare groups, and poverty corporations have asked us over and over again to produce more materials that can be read easily and can be used as effective guides and practical reference books.~~

① 1. Money Raising and Publicity

Both depend on good organization programs. Must have a good program before you can raise money or get publicity.

Fund raising - must work out a budget to know your financial needs, and so know how much has to be raised. Keep fund raising costs down. Have proper personnel in charge. Explore various types of fund raising to find most suitable for your organization.

Publicity - Two types - long range on programs, etc., the other on specific events. Person in charge must be thoroughly versed in the field of publicity, advertsing and public relations.

② 2. Negotiations - (Marvin, please fill in)

③ 3. Policy Making

What is it? What is the difference between policy making and administration? What are the powers and responsibilities of policy makers? What are the do's and don'ts? What are and how to make fiscal, programmatic and personnel policies?

3. Policy Making (continued)

What are the guide lines for good relations between policy makers and staff? How to hire, recruit and fire staff.

4 4. Problem Solving

What is a problem? How do you determine causes and effects? How to analyze a problem. A problem should be taken as an example and the steps of analysis should be illustrated as part of this booklet. How to determine possible solutions. How to test out and evaluate solutions. What are effective methods of solving problems?

5. Strategy Planning

What is a strategy? How to develop one. How to implement your strategy. How to determine your resources. How to determine and evaluate the practicality of your strategy.

4 6. Running and Organization

How to build an organization. Order of business. How to set up and use committees. What are the standing committees, duties, functions and responsibilities and structure of such committees? How to conduct a meeting.

6 7. Non-Violent, Direct Action

What is it? When to use it. How to organize a non-violent campaign. How to set objectives. What are the techniques and methods that have been useful? What are the dangers of it? Develop an understanding of jail, bail, lawyers, press and community support.

~~4~~5 8. Manual for Citizen-Leaders

Who are they? What makes good leaders? How should a leader relate to his organization? What leaders should know about community relations, intra-organizational relations, and inter-group relations. How flexible should leaders be? What is leadership? What are the types of leadership? What are the skills that leaders should possess?

9. **Communication**

(Marvin, describe the process of communication, please) and types of) Speaker and his audience. Person to person. How to listen. How to induce non-verbal expression.

10. **Complaints**

6

What is a complaint? How do you get your facts? How to determine where to file complaints and the proper place to file them. How to follow up. Where are complaints usually filed? (Example: If complaint about school problem file with US Dept. of HEW) Sample complaint form should be part of booklet.

11. **Group Discussion**

How to stimulate interest. How to get everyone involved. How to get people talking. How to stop persons from dominating the discussion. How to keep the attention of the group on the beam. How to reach a group consensus. How to persuade without antagonizing. How to get feed-back. How to form an agenda. How to remove the responsibility of covering items on the agenda from discussion leader to group.

7

12. 18 **Economic ~~Power~~** Strength

What is it? How to get it. Who has it ~~now~~? How ~~do they get~~ it? What are the types of economic power? (Describe credit unions, co-ops buying clubs, etc.)

13. **Your Rights**

Understanding the constitution. How to protect and safeguard your rights. What organizations will help you protect your rights? (List organizations) An explanation of the law and how it relates to civil disobedience and violent rebellion.

14. **Your Schools**

What citizen-leaders should know about schools. What is quality education? Who finances your schools? How to change ~~the~~ conditions in your schools.

15. **Civil Rights and Social Legislation**

A description of the voting rights act. Civil rights laws. Housing laws. Labor laws. How to use these laws. What are they designed to do?

16. **How to Fight Poverty**

What citizen-leaders should know about poverty and related social problems. What are the facts ~~amdx~~ on the federal war on poverty? How to evaluate a poverty program with ⑨ emphasis on jobs and education.

17. **Jobs**

What citizen-leaders should know about employment. How to keep up-todate on employment facts . What jobs are available? Who are responsible for providing jobs for the poor? How to protect yourself against discrimination.

⑨ 18. **Buying**

What citizen-leaders should know about consumer education. What are the dangers of credit buying? How to determine fraud. Where to file your complaints.

18. **Manual for Training Citizen-Leaders**

The objective is to understand the problems involved in developing self-awareness, political awareness and work skills . How to use lecture and laboratory training methods . What SEDFRE has learned . What materials and films are available. How to select resource persons. How to form training designs. How to structure workshops.

Economic —

1)
2) Fund raising p-r
3) ~~strategy~~ negotiation Analysis & Acts on Econ Prob
4) Set up & Run Org — speeches —

RMM:a2

FUNCTIONING OF SOCIAL ACTION GROUPS

Objectives

In any group activity there is some proposed task or goal to be achieved. One of the major problems in the effective operation of a social action group is developing shared understandings, acceptance and real commitment to the group's objectives.

It is important that this understanding and commitment be shared equally by board, by staff and by members.

Board: Almost all organizations function with a board or an executive committee. The board usually has four major functions to perform. These are:

1. Set broad policy guidelines
2. Insure planning for the future
3. Hire top staff
4. Secure the basic funds for the organization

The day-to-day functioning of the staff should more properly be left to the responsibility of the director. Of course, some organizations do not have staff. In that case, the chairman of the board or the president of the organization performs most of the staff functions. It is important that the presiding officer and chairman have tact and common sense.

Task and Maintenance Functions

In general, a social action group must meet two sets of needs if it is to work smoothly and maintain good moral.

1. It must make progress in accomplishing its goal or its task.

2. It must meet the emotional need of its members to feel a part of the group, to be respected and to express themselves.

The first set of requirements are called task functions. The second set are called maintenance functions. A group must handle both problems effectively. In an ideal group, each member feels a responsibility to help the others meet both sets of requirements. In an ideal group, each member also has the skills to do this. That is the ideal, and people can develop, learn and grow to approximate this ideal.

I. Task functions include:
   a. Initiating - trying to get things started, to get new ideas before the group and to get the group moving towards the goal.

   b. Regulating - controlling the speed and direction of the group's movement towards its goals by calling attention to the time, the agenda, the remaining work to be done.

c. Informing - getting information to the members by asking questions, giving information, canvassing the group.

d. Supporting - trying to help someone else who has started push an idea, helping others who are fumbling toward the start.

e. Evaluating - finding out how much agreement there is about something. Evaluating where the group is.

II. Maintenance functions:

a. Supporting - trying to give emotional support to other members by remarks, by careful listening, by nods of approval.

b. Inclusion - trying to get silent members into the discussion so that they may feel a part of things.

c. Expressing feelings - by expressing the feelings you have, you let someone else know what effect he is having. By owning up to them as yours, you leave him free to respond in any way he wants; he is less likely to feel that you are trying to control him because you have left him the possibility of rejecting what you said.

d. Tension reduction - trying to reduce tension in the group by a joke or steering the discussion to a more acceptable topic or subject.

e. Standard setting - trying to make the group aware of the habits it has developed at any point in its progress. For example, "for the last five minutes we have been looking for somebody to blame," or "we have been depending on Ronnie for everything."

Types of Meetings

There are, of course, many types of meetings: The mass meeting, the legislative meeting, meeting of [illegible] committee, etc. Obviously, the procedure at a meeting called to elect officers or transact other business is usually more formal. It is at this point that parliamentary procedure is more likely to be used. Parliamentary law is built upon the principle that rights must be respected: rights of the majority, of the minority, of individuals, of absentees, and the rights of all of these. Fundamentally, under parliamentary law the body is a free agent--free to do what it wants to, with the greatest measure of protection to itself.

In formal meetings the Order of Business generally calls for:

1. Reading of the minutes.
2. Reports of the permanent committees.
3. Reports of special committees.
4. Unfinished business and new business.

It is usually best for the agenda to be made known to the members beforehand. Parliamentary procedure is not generally used in committee meetings, in workshops or in other informal sessions. There are a number of reasons for this.

1. Many people do not know parliamentary law well.
2. Frequently it is more important to get a consensus of all or almost all of the members than to make decisions by majority vote.

You have a consensus when almost all the members either agree with the policy or are willing to say, "I am not sure, but I am willing to try." The consensus insures that the decision has the full support that it needs to be carried out effectively. Sometimes it is obvious that the group is almost evenly divided. It is often better to postpone a vote, modify the proposal, bring the differing sides together and keep the discussion going until a consensus is reached. It is important to pay special attention to the silent people. They may have thought of a way out of the difficulty. This should not be used to let a minority frustrate the will of the group, but it should be used to insure the broadest possible agreement.

In a good working group, a decision is always tentative. In affect, the people say: 'This is what we would like to do now, if we learn differently we will change our minds." This way of playing it loose gives the group flexibility and makes it possible to act quickly and effectively to meet changing conditions. It is better not to rush into a decision. And, it is best to understand that a vote is only a tentative decision . Do not be afraid to try to reverse a bad decision if need be. But if you do reverse a bad decision, make sure that you have a conscious consensus.

In general, organizational rules should be made to fit the needs of the organization and the psychology of the members.

MR:jt

December, 1967

Selected Principles of Community Analysis

by: Preston Wilcox

A. Hard Data

1. Geography and Sub-divisions:

Boundaries - railroad tracks, highways, rivers, factories, public housing projects, major thoroughfares, private property, (colleges, hospitals, golf course, public parks)

Sub-divisions - census tracts; health areas, political sub-divisions, public service districts, (health schools, police, etc.) neighborhoods, housing, types (public, middle income, luxury housing), ethnic endares

2. Demography

Population characteristics, ethnic composition, age level spread, fertility rate, unemployment rate, number of years schooling completed, median family income, dropout rate

3. Selected Economic Data

a) percent of families receiving public assistance
b) percent of families in professional jobs
c) percent of families with female breadwinners
d) ratio of school children to total population
e) amount of funds tied up in security deposits (telephone, rental and utilities)
f) percent of families with good credit ratings
g) total amount paid in rentals
h) median rental
i) number and percent of home owners
j) median assessed valuation

B. Soft Data

1. Branch Services

public - transportation, welfare, police, post office,

health, sanitation, employment, etc.
private - A&P, banks, employment, etc.

2. Organizational Inventory

political, social, civic, merchant, religious, labor civil rights based on area of service, history, ethnic group in control, sources of economic sponsorship, goals, attitude toward the establishment, and membership composition (reference groups, social class, etc.

3. Value System of Community

conflict vs. consensus
absentee decision making vs. local autonomy
political vs. apolitical
self-interest vs. social interest
public culture vs.private investment
property rights vs. human rights

4. Organizational Interaction: council, ad hoc, unaffiliated
5. Relationship with Broader Community: political, religious, social, economic, physical
6. Access to the Center of Powers: letters, emissaries, direct, informal
7. Vulnerability of the Establishment: political(coming elections) federal appropriations (OEO, etc.) civil rights commission

8. Available Leadership: male vs. female; political vs. civic; religious vs. economic; social, indigenous, informal

9. Sources of Power: Local - numbers, organizations, issues, "untouchable" leadership, economic legal rights
External - economic, political, illegal activities, invisible

C. Action Techniques

Legal, direct action, boycotts, veto power, legislative, federal intervention, negotiation, strikes, rent strikes, telephone silencing, electricity blackouts, institution-building, (cooperatives, corporations, credit unions, buying cooperatives, small businesses)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Seaver, Ted The Care and Feeding of Southern Welfare Departments; New York: Michael Schwerner Memorial Fund

Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, New York; Organizing for Political Action, 1966 SEDFRE, 150 Nassau St., New York

Wilcox, Preston R. "One View and Proposal," Urban Review July, 1966, pp 12-16, (reprint)

Wilcox, Preston R. Economic Potential in a Ghetto: Credit Unions and Securing Deposits in East Harlem New York: MUST, 235 E. 49th Street, December, 1966

Wilcox, Preston R. Idea for Action: Memo #1; New York MUST: 235 E. 49th Street, January, 1967

Cloward, Richard and Piven, Frances The Weight of the Poor: A Strategy to End Poverty; The Nation Vol. 202, No. 18, May 2, 1966, pp 510-517

Renewal Magazine, 235 E. 49th Street, New York

- a) October-November, 1966
  Wilcox, Preston R. "Issues and Answers: Black Male Principal"
  Wilcox, Preston R. "Structures Redistribution of Power: The Neighborhood Educational Council"
- b) February, 1966
  Ridgeway, James "Missionaries in Darkest Ohio" pp 18-19
- c) February, 1966
  Van Hoffman, Nicholas "Hard Talk on Organizing the Ghetto: pp 13-17

Wilcox, Preston R. Neighborhood Plans and the City: How Do You Tie Together Neighborhood Initiative and City-Wide Planning; 11/15/62 (mimeographed)

Bibliography (Cont'd)

Wilcox, Preston R. Welfare Clients: Do They Count, 3/6/66, (mimeographed)

Wilcox, Preston R. Say Something Good About The War on Poverty; 4/29/66 (mimeographed)

Wilcox, Preston R. The Poor as a Special Interest Group: A Revised Edition; 3/29/66 (mimeographed)

Distributed by:

Scholarship, Education & Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1030
New York, 10038

March 15, 1967

DRAFT
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE
FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.
150 Nassau Street - Room 1030
New York, N.Y.C. 10038
Telephone: (212) 964-8210

August 16, 1967

MONEY RAISING

and

PUBLICITY

Your community or voters' organization can stand or fall on whether you raise money, and get good publicity. With know-how and effort, you can do both. Success in money raising and publicity builds strong groups--organizations of real community power.

This booklet offers guide lines on these important functions.

A BASIC PRINCIPLE: Raising money and getting publicity depend first, last and all the time on good organization programs. You have to have a good thing going, or planned, before you can ask for money or try for publicity.

Are you teaching tenants rent law, city regulations, and how to get help from government agencies? Are you planning a campaign for home inprovement? Are you organizing a voter registration drive? Are you setting up a citizenship education program? Is a group of your young adults teaching neighborhood children to read? Are you organizing welfare clients to teach them welfare law, and to inform them of self-help programs? You can raise money and can get publicity on your program to meet a need.

Program, fund raising and publicity are links in one chain. Program is the first link. Publicity about the program helps fund raising. Money makes the program possible. So, first, plan the program. Better, get it started. Often, you don't have to wait for money to begin.

FUND RAISING: You must know clearly how much money you will need for the costs of the program, and for the cost of fund-raising itself. Work out a budget. Be able to show people how total organization costs compare to the costs of the program. This will help you in planning your program. It will also show your supporters that you have thought about and planned for your needs.

Appoint a fund-raising chairman. The chairman is important. He must know the organization in order to sell its program. He must know the community in order to know who to ask and for how much.

Work out the fund-raising budget. If you are going to raise money for the organization and its program, you cannot spend all the money you raise in fund-raising costs. This must be detailed. How much for publicity, how much for rental, travel, food, taxes.

Fund-raising costs should not be more than one-third of the total income. In most cases, money-raising costs should be less than one-third of the total gross. For every dollar you spend, you should expect to take in at least three.

Fund raisers should consider the maximum income to be raised, the minimum if things go wrong, maximum expenses, and the remainder for the total program.

You can cut costs in fund raising. Many people want to help. Take advantage of this. Get free performers, free halls, free printing, free everything you can. If you want to make money you have to be very careful about spending it. Do not go over the budget you have figured out. You can spend yourself into bankruptcy.

The fund-raising chairman, with help from others, appoints a fund-raising committee. The structure of this committee is critical. Give much thought to each person suggested. Each fund-raiser must be enthusiastically committed to the organization and to its program. People who ask for money must give money themselves. They must believe in the organization and its program enough to want to give. And, if a prospect asks the fund-raiser, "Have you contributed?"--the answer must be yes to get a contribution.

A standard of giving must be established. This standard will vary by the type of fund raising. If you are taking up a collection in a church you may try to establish a $1 standard. If you are soliciting a group of doctors, the standard will be higher. If you are on a street corner, it will be lower. Set the standard and do everything you can to maintain it.

Urgency. You must strike a note of urgency. DO IT NOW, GIVE NOW, is the idea. People will want to give later, tomorrow, or next week. Somehow, next week never comes. All fund-raising has to have a deadline.

KINDS OF FUND RAISING: The most common and basic form of fund raising is collection of dues from members of your organization. Dues may be a fixed amount for each member, or it may vary according to the pledge system, with some members pledging more than others. But money must come first from the members themselves. If a group cannot secure support from its own members, it cannot expect support from the outside.

The benefit is another common form of money raising. This may be a singer at a concert, for which you charge regular admission prices. You need to make at least two-thirds of the total take. Therefore, you cannot pay the performer--you must get one who will appear free for the cause. Nor should you pay for a hall or for ushers. The hall should be donated--perhaps a local church. Your own members will be the ushers. Since you should pay the out-of-pocket expenses of the performer, a signer or a single entertainer is cheaper than a band. You will want all the work (program and announcement printing, etc.) done for free that you can get, but remember that free work takes longer than paid work.

The advance price benefit can be a source of bigger money. For this, you charge more than the normal admission price--$10, $100, or even $1,000 for a seat at a performance, or a plate at a dinner--paid, as much as possible, in advance. You need a very solid committee of fund raisers to make this kind of benefit work. People on the committee must know people who have the money to pay the price and they must be willing and able to ask for money effectively. People who have the contacts but are unwilling to ask for money will be of no use to you. Nor will those who are willing and able to ask, but do not have the prestige or position to insure that the answer will be yes. For this kind of benefit, you need the most expertly chosen committee of fund raisers.

The rally. When you have a dramatic event such as a pre-election campaing or a special push on city hall, you get a free meeting place and speakers. Take up a collection. Do not wait until the end of the rally to do this. Many people will leave after the twelfth speech of the evening. Take up the collection after the most important and effective speech, in which the need for money is stressed.

Street-corner solicitation. You go from door to door with cannisters, and you approach people on the streets. This can bring in a fair amount of money. To be effective, there must be organization and advance publicity. Put posters in stores and hand out leaflets. Tell the neighborhood. In many communities, a permit from the city is required and there is a limitation on the length of the campaign and the number of such campaigns you can have in a year. Find out the regulations.

Some organizations like to sell candy and holiday cards, or run cake sales. For a small group, not much money is raised this way. It is better for organization-building and for raising sums for routine expenses to have monthly parties, where you charge for admission and for refreshments.

All ways of raising money require effort and planning.

TIMING is one of the most important problems in fund raising. Often organizations do not begin to raise money until they are broke and need it desperately. But it takes time to raise money. You cannot do most benefits overnight. It takes at least six weeks to two months to do a simple benefit when everything breaks right. Most of the time things do not break right and that means more time.

It is best to plan money raising at least a year in advance. You set up a calendar of events. There may be a membership drive in September and October, a Christmas party, a dance in March, a picnic in June. These can be in addition to monthly dues parties.

There should be a rhythm in fund raising. You cannot go to your members and the cummunity three or four times in the same month. Nor can you let too much time pass by. You'd be surprised how quickly you can be forgotten, and how quickly other organizations can move in.

Follow through. This is terribly important. Sometimes people make pledges It is the fund-raising chairman's job to remind these people of their pledges and to get the money in. This always takes a little longer than you think it will. Be sure to say thank you. Tell all substantial donors why their money is important and how it will be used. You want to ask them for more money later. If you have thanked them, it will be easier to get another contribution later.

The newsletter is part of fund-raising. Every two months is good timing. It can be mimeographed or inexpensively printed. You send it to members, to people who have given, and to people who might give. In it, you tell of your goals, activities and progress. Send your newsletter to other organizations. The more people who know what you are doing, the better. Send it to influential persons in your community.

Remember: Always emphasize program. Don't ask for money. Do ask for money to do a specific thing.

PUBLICITY: Your first need is to choose from your organization one member to act as publicity director. He must be enthusiastic about the organization and its programs, and know every detail about them. He must be able to speak well and to present material clearly and effectively. Only he, the chairman or someone he delegates, should speak to the press. However, the role of the publicity director is to publicize the group, not himself. His name should seldom appear in print.

There will be two kinds of publicity. One will be on the organization's purposes and program. This will require long-range, continuous work. It will require good relations with the presss and as many conversations as possible with the press, giving the publicity officer a chance to explain basic aims, the need for the program, how the program operates. The other kind of publicity will be on specific events, such as a rally, or a dinner with speakers.

The publicity director can get to know the reporters of the local papers and the men and women of the radio and television stations who cover the kind of events the organization engages in. It is easy to write or telephone the newspapers, radio and television stations and ask the names of the reporters in your field. When the publicity director has a story, when he has his facts clear and straight, he can write or telephone the press asking to call on them, or asking them to visit the program in action. It is best to have the press see what you are doing. This will give the press specific, human material.

The publicity director should make himself expert in the affairs and problems of his community in order to give the press background material in addition to information on your program. This background information will make your story more important and you will get better, more extensive coverage.

The publicity director must at all times be absolutely frank and honest with the press. He must build a reputation as a reliable source of information. If he does not know the answer to a question, he must say, "I do not know about that." If the press hears about a matter that is not ready for publicity, the publicity director will say that he is not ready to discuss it. The publicity director should control his relations with the press, and not be over-awed by it, or allow reporters to push him into making statements he doesn't want to make.

If the press wishes to interview the president of your organization, the publicity director will arrange the meeting and discuss in advance with the president what approach to take, what to emphasize. Should the press wish to interview any other member of your organization, the same procedure should be followed. Discussing in advance what you want to say, what the press is likely to ask, and getting facts straight ahead of time, helps clear everyone's mind. It is very useful.

When your organization has planned an event--a rally with speeches, a dinner--the public relations part of the project should be planned in advance. A few days' notice to the press may mean you get coverage, whereas if you wait until the day of the event, you may not get coverage. National magazines, network television and the big newspapers will appreciate an advance notice. Mail a mimeographed news release, or telephone, or do both.

Stress the unusual part of your news event. If there is anything "catchy" about what you are doing or plan to do, tell it to the newsmen, put it in the press release. Will your event be the first of its kind, or break new ground in some way, or show some special kind of interesting spirit? What important names are connected with it? The news business is tricky and the publicity officer should develop a feeling for the best way of interesting reporters.

In dealing with reporters at a specific event, a dinner or rally, remember that the reporter may be tired, or short-speaking, or unsympathetic. Whatever the reporter's attitude, keep your cool. Answer every question accurately and briefly. Be sure of all your facts. Never give false information and never exaggerate. Keep your good reputation for reliability and calm. You cannot control what the reporter writes, but in giving him accurate facts in a clear way, you have a right to hope for a fair story.

A publicity director who can telephone a reporter or a columnist when he has an interesting story or an important development to report is of utmost value to his organization. The organization that gets its story across to the public gets support, including financial support, when it needs it. Good coverage in newspaper, radio or television gives members of the organization a sense of solidity and importance.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCESS

By Carl Rachlin 12/67

Negotiations for a community organization representing not only its own members but other persons in the community, involves obtaining benefits by peaceful discussion with groups or persons who have the power to grant the benefits required.

In this process then the first step is to decide what the goals are in any particular area; in other words what the ultimate benefits to be obtained are. To stop pain we have to find the cause;this is true both in medical conditions as well as social conditions. General courses of help cannot eliminate causes of pain. Thus the first step is to determine what the goal is in order to ease the pain.

The second step involves analyzing and deciding what is the problem, and who has the power to affect the changes required; is it the City Council, is it a Commissioner or is it some one in the State Capitol or State Legislature.

The next item, which may well be the most important, requires the learning of everything there is to know about the facts in the particular situation. Effort and manpower are the ingredients and there is no substitute. For example, if in so many communities, the Negro section of the community has inferior streets and inferior sewers, a factual survey should be made on a broad level comparing Negro streets to white street, showing block by block, the lack of paving, sidewalks, streets and the condition of the sewage. If you know your facts specifically, the wool cannot be pulled over your eyes when you sit down to discuss the problem. This way the opposition knows you mean business and are not merely crying.

In a school situation, we must know item by item, the conditions in the Negro school as compared with the white, how old is the building, the number of children in the classroom, how well-trained are the teachers, what are the lunchroom facilities, library facilities;are the transportation facilitres equal to that of the white children.

The next item that must be analysed concerns your strengths and weaknesses as well as the strengths and weaknesses of the opposition in this situation; is this an economic problem or a political problem ? This is important to know because it may be a means of dividing you opposition. If it is an economic problem,the political persons may support and help you in the economic battle you are about to engage in, on the other hand should this be a political battle it may be possible to enlist persons in the community with economic strength, such as storekeepers, to support the political battles such as the improvement of schools or streets. Try not to let the opposition unite against you.

In other words it is very important to analyze the nature of the opposition and how they may be divided;not in all cases can this be done but unless the analysis is made it will never be done, even in cases where it can be done, and you have a united opposition against you.

Thus the process of negotiation requires a tremendous amount of preparation. We must know our goals, our facts and who is it that has the power to grant the demand made by the community organization on behalf of the people and furhtermore, we must know the nature of our power and the strength and weakness of it.

When these matters have been taken care of in the proper way, only then is it possible to sit down with the opposition and begin the process of negotiation. As soon as the opposition sees that you understand your goals, know your facts, know from whom the result may be obtained, the opposition is then placed in a defensive position. While negotiation is conversation between two groups of people, underlying this conversation is either respect or contempt;and if you your goals and your facts and what can be obtained from the opposition, the opposition must respect you whether it likes you or not. In this kind of situation it is well to be loved, but more important to be respected -- love alone without respect is not likely to produce good results, respect alone may. Obviously, both are important but not always possible.

With this background the negotiation process is not complicated; it is only complicated when the background has not been throughly explored. To say that it is not complicated does not mean however, that the objectives will be obtained easily, it merely means that the opposition, should it try to pull the wool over your eyes, will not be successful and that it can be constantly brought back to stick to the point.

How one behaves in a negotiating session may vary with the particular circumstances. Above all, one must never lose one's temper...at all times have control of what you say... this does not mean however, that there may not be occasions when you may wish to act out temper, but this is "role playing" to shake up the opposition but at the same time retaining complete control of yourself.

From experience it is probably wise to select one person from the committee meeting with the opposition to be the chief spokesman.

Even though particular people on the committee may be specifically prepared to discuss certain aspects of the problem, it is generally wiser to let the spokesman indicate when one of the other members of the committee should speak up. This will have at least two effects;it will gain further respect from the opposition because the opposition will see a demonstration of a disciplined team, which will inevitably frighten the opposition and secondly, it will not result in anyone accidently blurting out something that should not be said at that time.

During the course of this discussion, it is generally useful to take a break every so often for a few minutes to make certain that the entire negotiations team is in agreement up to this point and secondly, perhaps more important, tentative decisions may have to be made in the tactics to be used to obtain the ultimate ends or goals. Not in every situation can the goal be obtained in one step, some terms may have to be intermediate achievements leading to the goal. So long as the goal is clearly in mind, there will not be confusion as to whether the intermediate step brings us near to the goal or is merely a diversionary offer by the opposition in order to confuse us.

While negotiations are a peaceful process the opposition must clearly know the nature of the strength behind the negotiating team whether it be political or economic. If the matter of strength is clearly understood and discipline and knowledge are seen, the chances for success is greater. While the logical and factual arguments are important, nevertheless the strength must be known in a subtle way to the opposition.

However one acts and how forceful one appears, depends on the circumstances and as learned by experience,for which there is no substitute. What we have said above are merely guidelines which we hope are useful, but may require modifications depending on the specific situations.

One must merely keep in mind that the tactics one uses are designed to achieve a goal and not to be confused with the goals themselves.

SEDF:CR/gn

Materials Development

The SEDFRE Leadership Training Program, now in its third year, provides a range of educational services to citizen-leaders in the social, economic and political techniques necessary to achieve community goals in modern society. Training programs are organized on a local or a regional basis and thus bring SEDFRE into a continuing relationship with the emergent leaders of Black and Puerto Rican communities around the country.

In general, training sessions and workshops focus on the "how to" of organizing to solve community problems. Groups are also encouraged to examine their feelings toward themselves and each other and to use the sensitivity gained in their relations with the larger community. Face to face sessions are supplemented with follow-up services to keep lines of communication and assistance open between SEDFRE and local citizen-leaders.

There is a growing demand to include more informational materials in our follow-up services. The types of materials requested reflect the range of involvement and sophistication of the trainees. Some groups need guidance on the basics of setting up and running a community organization. Lack of information of fund raising and publicity causes other groups to flounder and even dissolve. Others require know-how in the art of negotiation. To be of value to citizen-leaders, written materials must be carefully prepared; language must be clear and direct; lay-out and organization must be easy to follow; content must be pared down to essentials; and format must be attractive and must facilitate easy reading.

A political manual along these lines already has been developed by SEDFRE. It is entitled "Political Strength - How To Get It" and is designed for the use of voters leagues which are springing up in the South as a result of enfranchisement. The pamphlet offers step-by-step guidance on how to set up a local political organization and how to conduct a campaign. Now in its second printing, it has been widely and warmly received throughout the country. Voters' groups welcome the concise presentation and readable format.

To fill the informational needs growing out of the Leadership Training Program, SEDFRE plans to publish four additional pamphlets in the next year. These will serve as guides and references in applying what is learned in training workshops to actual working situations. The descriptions below broadly outline the content:

1. Setting Up and Sustaining a Local Organization-- steps in forming an organization, conducting meetings, techniques for maintaining a cohesive group, inclusion of members in all stages, translating program plans into action, inter-organizational relations.

2. Fund Raising and Publicity - this is an area where new citizen-leaders have little or no experience - setting up a fund raising structure; various techniques of getting contributions, tying fund raising to budget and fiscal planning; how to develop good press relations; writing press releases; attracting media coverage, acting as spokesman to the press.

3. Analyzing and Acting on Community Problems - taking inventory of structure and resources of community; techniques of exercising leadership; devising and implementing strategy; planning and conducting negotiations; how, where and when to apply pressure.

4. Breaking Through to Jobs and Economic Strength - how to organize to achieve economic impact, locating and obtaining jobs; how to protect consumers, organizing consumer and producer co-ops, credit unions; using poverty programs to increase employment opportunities.

Estimated cost, including editorial and art work, printing and binding of 10,000 copies, is $2,200 for each brochure. Total cost of the program is $8,800.

1/17/68

NY Times 12/2/68

40 - National Development

New Pamphlets Offer Policemen Guidance on Law Enforcement

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1—To help the policeman understand his role in law enforcement, two professors at the University of Pennsylvvania Law School have produced a series of 10 plain-spoken, cartoon-illustrated pamphlets.

The series has been financed by the Federal Department of Justice and is designed as a model for police departments throughout the nation.

Each pamphlet is about 30 pages long, and all are de-

cape punishment, compared with the mass of prisoners convicted or the much larger number of criminals never apprehended.

In "Juvenile Delinquency," the authors declare:

"Every officer should do the best he can to eliminate race, nationality, or religion as a consideration in his behavior. This is not easy. Policemen are human beings and have prejudices like other people.

"You're not expected to like all groups equally. In fact, you may be kidding yourself if you say you do. It's much healthier to admit that, because of your own upbringing or some personal experience, you do have a prejudice; but knowing that, make up your mind to watch out for it and not let it affect your official conduct and manner."

A national board of consultants advising on the project included Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary of New York and Patrick V. Murphy, Director of Public Safety, District of Columbia.

The Philadelphia Police Department cooperated in preparing the pamphlets, and the initial distribution of 7,300 copies will be presented to the department Wednesday.

Every member of the uniformed force will receive the manuals. Bound sets are being made available by the Department of Justice to police departments, law libraries, crime commissions, prosecutors and civil liberties organizations.

NY Times 12/2/68

Material Development

New Pamphlets Offer Policemen Guidance on Law Enforcement

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1—To help the policeman understand his role in law enforcement, two professors at the University of Pennsylvvania Law School have produced a series of 10 plain-spoken, cartoon-illustrated pamphlets.

The series has been financed by the Federal Department of Justice and is designed as a model for police departments throughout the nation.

Each pamphlet is about 30 pages long, and all are designed to encourage the policemen to see that many questions have two sides.

The titles include: "The Policeman's Role in Criminal Justice," "Search and Seizure," "Vice and Organized Crime," and "Demonstratons; Picketing; Riots."

The authors of the series are Louis B. Schwartz and Stephen R. Goldstein.

Pennsylvania Professors

Mr. Schwartz is Beniamin Franklin Professor of Criminal Law and Administration. He is also director of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, a Federal statutory commission. Mr. Goldstein is an assistant profesor of law and was a law clerk for former Associate Justice Arthur J. Goldberg of the Supreme Court.

Most duty manuals and police training materials are written uninvitingly and stress mechanical rules and details. The authors of these new Police Guidance Manuals assert that their series:

¶"Explains and dignifies the role of the policeman, making clear the relation of his work and authority to that of the other elements in law enforcement."

¶"Recognizes the importance of the discretion entrusted to the individual policeman."

¶"Gives the policeman historical background and arguments in both sides of controversial questions in law enforcement.

Debate on Rights

In the pamphlet "Patrol; Frisk; Arrest," for example, the authors acknowledge the existence of a debate on whether or not the Supreme Court is "handcuffing" the police by strict interpretations of the constitutional rights of those suspected of crimes.

Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Goldstein write that "our society has determined that the possible gains in law enforcement by unlimited interfering with individual liberties are not worth the loss involved."

They note that Supreme Court strictures allow relatively few guilty people to escape punishment, compared with the mass of prisoners convicted or the much larger number of criminals never apprehended.

In "Juvenile Delinquency," the authors declare:

"Every officer should do the best he can to eliminate race, nationality, or religion as a consideration in his behavior. This is not easy. Policemen are human beings and have prejudices like other people.

"You're not expected to like all groups equally. In fact, you may be kidding yourself if you say you do. It's much healthier to admit that, because of your own upbringing or some personal experience, you do have a prejudice; but knowing that, make up your mind to watch out for it and not let it affect your official conduct and manner."

A national board of consultants advising on the project included Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary of New York and Patrick V. Murphy, Director of Public Safety, District of Columbia.

The Philadelphia Police Department cooperated in preparing the pamphlets, and the initial distribution of 7,300 copies will be presented to the department Wednesday.

Every member of the uniformed force will receive the manuals. Bound sets are being made available by the Department of Justice to police departments, law libraries, crime commissions, prosecutors and civil liberties organizations.

Distributed by CORE, Scholarship
Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1707
New York, New York, 10038

A COMPARISON OF TWO SOCIAL ACTION APPROACHES: SAUL ALINSKY AND THE NEW STUDENT LEFT*

by

Frank Riessman, Ph.D., Associate Professor
Department of Psychiatry
Albert Einstein College of Medicine

Co-Director, Neighborhood Service Center Program
(Sponsored by Lincoln Hospital Mental Health Services)

September 1965

Currently, social action has a high place on the national agenda. The notion of organizing the poor in their own behalf has support both within the system, in federally supported community action anti-poverty programs; and outside the system, in the militant conflict-centered approach of Saul Alinsky and the new neighborhood based models of the Students for Democratic Society.

This article has two purposes: the first is to highlight some comparisons between the two major social action approaches being developed "outside of the system". The second goal is to indicate some lines of possible relationship between developments taking place outside the system and those occuring within the governmental system. Our underlying hypothesis is that both the intra-government and extra-government developments may profit from conscious consideration of each other.

* The student left includes: SDS (The Students for Democratic Society), NSM (The Northern Students Movement) and SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee). See "The Student Left - Revolt Without Dogma" by Jack Newfield, Nation, May 10, 1965.

	THE NEW LEFT	THE ALINSKY MODEL*
Target Groups	The manifest target includes all of the poor; operationally, this is likely to be the alienated poor and those that have a militant potential.	The organization of poor communities including all classes and religious groups within these communities; operationally, this is likely to consist mainly of the poor with the militant potential and the activist clergy.
Goals	"participatory democracy - the notion that everyone must have a voice in all the decisions that affect his life...community organization of the very poor so that they may have a chance to participate...the humanistic concept that you organize to change individual values rather than the institutions of society. Together they are summarized in the button: "Let the people decide."(Jack Newfield in the Village Voice, August 5, 1965) The goals are broad, including an emphasis on citizen"s rights, overcoming of the impotence of the poor, developing new kinds of human relationships through participatory democracy (including a strong accent on sociotherapeutic benefits) and an ethical unity of means and ends. More specifically, there is concern for carrying through, at a local level, the national civil rights legislative gains.	The emphasis is on local gains whether in relation to housing violations, consumer fraud, etc. The second objective is to develop the power of the poor and associated dignity (some sociotherapeutic overtones.
Methods	Beginning with neighborhood based organization moving toward consolidation (community becoming movement.) Participatory democracy as a means (a new style of organization) as well as an end. The emphasis is on moral rightness not feasibility (But under some circumstances this moral emphasis is strategically effective.) "Counter-community" groups or	The emphasis is on organization, carefully selected tactics oriented toward achieving local victories by stressing conflict (rub raw the sores of discontent.) The issues that are selected are based upon the possibility of victory and a wide range of tactics are utilized (e.g. boycotts, sit-downs, picketing landlords.) Voter registration campaigns stress "vote for power", rather than traditional citizen appeals.

---

* See Frank Riessman's, "The Alinsky Model of Social Action: Tactics Without Strategy", Trans-action, September 1965.

THE NEW LEFT	THE ALINSKY MODEL
Methods (Cont'd)	
"parallel structures" such as the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party the Freedom Schools, cooperatives representing "new styles of organization stressing...local self-determination... working out coherent, alternative social mores and organizations and an alternative radical politics (hopefully and eventually including a confederation of independent parties..." (Norman Fruchter, in *Studies on the Left*) There are different emphases and new developments occurring among the New Left ranging from non-violent revolution to coalition politics. (See Max and Ireland, *New York Viewpoint*, Summer 1965)	Ruthless, tough posture; ethical means debunked. Concern for building long-term local organization but no long run strategy or ideology. No plan to consolidate local groups with national movement.
Philosophic Roots	
Camus, Paul Goodman, Democratic Socialism (League for Industrial Democracy is the sponsor of SDS); American grass roots participation themes, anti-big leaders, strongly idealistic, ethical and humanistic. Romantic, extremely "positive" view of the poor. Strongly anti-middle class and anti-people over thirty. Opposed to traditional left ideological disputes.	Influenced by old CIO organizing days and left tactics; Machiavielli for the poor, anti-idealist, strong pragmatic emphasis, anti-intellectualism, radical posture, Alinsky cult-hardly any reference to writers, ideologists other than Alinsky. Emphasis on gettifng the job done; lack of concern for ethical means. The involvement of the church has brought none of the religious precepts. There is no idealization of the poor (poor slobs without power) who require the outside organizer. Non-communist, non-socialist.

Differences Between Alinsky and the New Left

There are a number of specific differences with regard to different emphases on tactics, groups appealed to, traditions and philosophic roots. But the major difference relates to the powerful, moral, principled, non-compromising orientation of the New Left. This is in marked contrast to the far more pragmatic, ruthless, tactics-oriented focus of Alinsky. To some extent, as sections of the New Left move toward coalition politics, this difference is reduced. But the basic ethos of SNCC, SDS, the Northern Student Movement is essentially focused on idealistic principles and positions which are supported even when this is not tactically or organizationally wise. Thus the New Left will take a strong position on peace in Viet Nam even when this position has little national appeal. Alinsky eschews international policy questions and sticks to issues and grievances that can be utilized in mounting a successful local campaign. He is much more concerned with local success and stable organization and will rarely, if ever, espouse a position which is unpopular with the people he wants to organize and influence. The New Left supported by youthful zeal and positive idealism has no such limitations in the causes it espouses. Surprisingly under certain circumstances, principledness becomes pragmatically successful (the tactics of principledness) and many of the objectives of the New Left have been won. The unrelenting, uncompromising, dedicated, vivid demands of the New Left even in the peace area have received surprising national attention and the Berkeley rebellion has provided a model for college youth to imitate throughout the nation as evidenced by the recent vote of the National Student Assembly.

Another difference relates to Alinsky's stress on power and organization in contrast to the New Left which repudiates power and instead emphasizes acting together reciprocally.*

---

* Differences within the New Left regarding the role of traditional organization are reflected in the exchange between Victor Rabinowitz and Norman Fruchter in "An Exchange on SNCC", Studies on the Left.

Similarities and Implications

Both Alinsky and the New Left have much in common. They both function outside of the governmental and professional systems. They both appeal to the alienated poor, stress citizen"s rights. Both have a "now" emphasis, begin from below, are neighhorhood based. They stress American grass roots traditions, feel that the poor require an outside organizational force to organize them, stress militant appeals and direct action. Both have been stimulated by the effectiveness of the civil rights movement and the new anti-poverty trend of the Federal Government with its concern for the involvement of the poor. Both approaches have received a very positive press and have captured the imagination of increasing numbers of people across the land. Neither has a well developed long range strategy nor any analysis of new developments taking place in the society. Neither has any significant program on a national scale with regard to housing, employment, welfare, drug addiction.

Both emphasize the value of conflict in developing movement in the society. Both completely deprecate developments taking place within the system such as the anti-poverty movement. Both reject movements from "above" and have strong anti-authority and anti-leadership biases, frequently identifying all leadership with irrational leadership and authoritarianism. Both serve a valuable role as critics of dangers associated with new developments taking place within the system.* Alinsky as the "gadfly" of the anti-poverty war raises fundamental criticisms regarding the use of a "green wave of dollars to kill those militant independent leaders of the poor, buying them off." (Newsweek, September 13, 1965) He notes that "the new federal charter will not foster what its mainstream critics most fear: an authentic social revolution." (The question is, has Alinsky been fostering a similar social revolution in the thirty years of his existence?)

Both the students and Alinsky are essentially anti-ideological, although each has developed some primitive new ideology. Both want the poor to have a say, a voice in the things that affect them. Neither program has developed much thinking or strategy for the emergence of a movement -- although SDS is planning to consolidate the local neighborhood groups at some later point. Recently Alinsky by dint of his developing national reputation and press, has developed a wave of imitation, so that in cities throughout the United States that believe themselves to be riot prone (Rochester, Detroit, and St. Louis) there are arising new Alinsky programs. Both seem to have a zero sum concept of power; that is, they believe there is a limited pool of power. For there to be an increase in power among the poor there must be a decrease in power among other groups. This is more explicitly formulated in the Alinsky model.

---

*Alinsky and sections of the Student Left are supporting the demand put forth by Richard Cloward in New York for an increased distribution of poverty funds to local anti-poverty groups rather than through the various city halls. This is an important demand because as Cloward notes (Nation, July 1965), these local groups can develop new sources of power through the distribution of funds and services and new ethnic poor constituencies can be developed. To some degree the Office of Economic Opportunity may be responsive to some of these demands.

Neither approach seems to have much perspective regarding the forces that have brought each to national attention. (The tools of the sociology of knowledge have not been utilized by them.) Hence Alinsky rarely discusses the significance of the anti-poverty movement in powering his present development. Nor does he appear to fully recognize the significance of the civil rights movement in developing his present national image. In a larger context, neither recognizes the significant context of a highly affluent society that is apparently able to tolerate considerably more "radicalism". Why radicals should receive such a good press is a question that does not seem to have arisen for the new radicals.*

Perhaps even more important is the failure to consider the potential relevance for radical social action of major trends in the larger society: automation and the new role of education; urbanism and the decline of the local political club; the new acceptance in the business community of Keynsian approaches and the growth of the gross national product; the impact of increased centralization and the important counter-bureaucratic trends among the populace; the failure of traditional psychotherapeutic approaches for the alienated low income populations and the concomitant interest in new forms of sociotherapy for the poor; the many significant cleavages within the establishment and the fact that there are many establishments; the increased role of the Federal Government in dealing with manifold urban problems and the new potential alliance of the Federal Government and the cities; the decline of the cold war and the possibility of rapid completion of the New Deal (through the alliance and support of the Administration by a Congress that supports its policies far beyond the support Roosevelt and Truman ever received). And finally, the new possibilities opened up on the domestic scene by actual and potential programs in education, civil rights, recreation, anti-poverty, mental health, health and housing. Actually both Alinsky and the New Left are unconsciously moving into the openings provided by the civil rights success and its reflection in the widespread federal legislation which may go considerably beyond the civil rights impetus. (This legislation is only the beginning and suggests that large scale national programs may be achievable by demands from below but these demands need not necessarily be neighborhood based.)**

Both approaches seem to have lingering leftovers from psychology and radicalism of the thirties (most surprising for the young left!) Thus the notion that all gains for the have-nots must be achieved at the expense of the haves and that these gains must be achieved by making the haves uncomfortable. There is little understanding of how developments within the system (see above) can be utilized by movements functioning outside of the system. The fact that the anti-poverty community action programs may be organizing segments of the poor that neither Alinsky nor the Student Left reaches is not looked upon favorably, even though these segments of less militant, less active, less vocal poor may provide a later source of support for Alinsky and the student movement. Nor is there realization that the nonprofessional human service jobs being modeled by the anti-poverty program can be utilized as a wedge for demanding millions of these jobs and careers for the poor rather than the old style public works (which still remains a major demand among sections of the Left). The possibility that affluent 20th Century American capitalism might be able to produce millions of such careers for the poor is not envisioned by the Student Left nor by Alinsky. The new federal anti-poverty focus on providing more adequate services to the poor and expediting service delivery through employing large numbers of new nonprofessional manpower, recruited from among the poor, provides the possibility of important anti-bureaucratic breakthroughs in service delivery. Significant potential alliances with the outside groups such as Alinsky and the New Left are possibly here, particularly with the latter prodding the former to achieve their avowed objectives more effectively. There is actually a great concern both within the system and outside it for a humanizing of bureaucracy, limiting bureaucratic discretion, and guaranteeing the voice of the recipients of service, guarding their dignity and rights; moreover, the improved service for the poor does not seem to come at the expense of taking anything away from the rich. This will perhaps be most striking in the field of education where the whole current trend indicates greatly increased funding for so-called "slum" school areas.

---

*Alinsky in particular has received glowing praise in Harper's, Look, the New York Times, the Saturday Evening Post, Fortune, etc.

** The Civil Rights movement did not really start from the neighborhood, although it may have eventually spread into local areas.

Other hangovers from the thirties are reflected in Alinsky's radical posturing (I am a professional radical), his tough guy, smart alecky imitation of John L. Lewis (this is war) and the vague socialism of the New Left in which the socialist principles are not particularly attuned to new delopments in American society. Their theoretic armamentarium relies on fairly vague traditional sicialism im the economic and political areas. It is in the action arena where non-violent revolution concepts have emerged that the New Left is truly new.

Finally, both programs are fundamentally concerned with what might be called citizen's rights, vis-a-vis non-humane bureaucracy. A citizen's rights party could incorporate many of the demands of both the Alinsky group and the New Left and probably could bring in developments taking place among Welfare Rights' groups throughout the country, groups such as Jobs and Income Now, the Organization for Black Power, the civil rights groups, the local independent anti-poverty groups such as MEND and HARYOU in New York. All these groups are concerned with a new type of social justice: citizen's rights in relation to increasingly centralized bureaucratic structures in welfare, education and protection (police).

The Relationship of the Inside and the Outside

There are many potentially fruitful lines of relationship between those forces working within the governmental structure and the outside social activists. Each group has its own focus and its own blinders, but certain overall goals which may be held in common may provide a source of unity or at least interchange of ideas and perspective. Thus professionals concerned with involving the poor in the anti-poverty programs have much to learn from the participatory democracy concepts of the New Left -- even though these concepts cannot be fully applied within the system. Moreover, the uncompromising principledness of the student movement provides a valuable object lesson for those of us who live more pragmatically within the system.

Professionals also have much to learn from the brilliant tactics of Alinsky. His approach to voter registration campaigns "vote for power", rather than citizens "duty" appeals is likely to be much more effective with large sections of the poor and the minority groups.

To the extent that the outsiders are effective in their demands for the poor, they move the center of gravity further to the "left" and thus provide the insiders with more leverage in mediating the demands of the poor with the traditional agencies and power structures. This is most evident in the example of the rent strike which has recently become completely legal in New York State, whereas at one time it was a special militant tactic principally available to groups outside the system. The outsider's success with the rent strike had much to do with the current legitimation of this tactic. The present effectiveness of the Civil Rights movement in San Francisco is gaining considerable control on the city-wide anti-poverty board in that city will undoubtedly provide greater flexibility for groups committed to the poor and working within the system. As we indicated above, the criticisms of Cloward, Alinsky and Adam Clayton Powell have been highly influential in raising questions regarding the representatives of the poor in the anti-poverty programs in the large urban centers.

The groups outside of the system also can deal with much more touchy areas in their criticism of the bureaucracies. Thus Welfare Rights associations can be formed, and groups concerned with police protection and police brutality can be developed more fully outside of the system. Since the outsiders need to mediate between agenceies such as the police and the Welfare Department and the poor, they cannot adopt as militant a stance with regard to these agencies. Moreover, the outside groups can pay much more attention to having the large number of people who have a legal right to public assistance, receive it.

Perhaps more important, groups outside the system can provide the clout necessary for winning the programs that might be developed in housing, jobs (new careers for the poor), education, urban development and citizen's rights.

The militant social actionists can also begin to organize the poor that had previously been unavailable to them; that is, those sections of the poor who are at present far removed from militant direct action appeals. As community action programs within the system organize this more inactive poor and move them along to more advanced forms of organization, they provide a new recruitment pool for the groups functioning outside the system.

People working within the system are probably more alert to and cognizant about developments taking place within the society that provide new openings for demands by the activists functioning on the outside. Thus the possibility of a demand for millions of nonprofessional new careers for the poor (rather than public works) should provide an improtant arena of cooperation for the two forces, the insiders and the outsiders. Similarly, in education, where the President supported by federal monies is providing the ground for major new changes in the educational system.

In education, the significant program developed by CORE for a national breakthrough and the new monies available for educating the poor. The program represents an attempt to integrate groups functioning outside the system, such as CORE and the forces it represents, with legislative changes developing within the system through the anti-poverty act and the new education laws.

Only through communication by at least some segments of the forces operating outside and inside can new vital programs and demands be developed and social action strategy combined with other strategies of changes, such as neighborhood law firms; anti-poverty community action programs; legislation, e.g. the community mental health act; ideology, e.g. Harriman's The Other America, etc. There is a real need to think through the relationship of different types of strategy of change. These include social action from below, legislation which may reflect the demands of the social action and provide new openings for further demands, the use of new types of manpower such as the poor themselves (nonprofessionals), the new role of negotiators, conciliators and expediters.

In conclusion then, it would seem that the social actionists functioning outside of the system and the various social planners functioning within the system have much to gain from mutual contact and exploration. From this union a much more rounded meaningful strategy of change may emerge together with the necessary theoretic significant developments in the social action area outside the system have been presented and compared.

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC. March 11, 1968

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTUS

THE PROBLEM

Before November, 1968, Negro political leaders will undergo many tests of political know-how and sophistication. Will the ballot recently obtained by hundreds of thousands of new voters be used effectively? Will the wheelers and dealers outsmart and outmaneuver the newer leaders and deny them once again, maximum participation in our democratic society? The answers to these questions depend on how fast inexperienced community leaders can be trained to utilize the techniques of modern society to achieve the goals of equal protection under the law.

1968 is a Presidential election year and there will be numerous local elections. It will be the first time in modern history when Negroes can seek public office and anticipate victory. They must be prepared. They need inspiration, increased self-awareness, good leadership skills and political acumen to take their long overdue place in American public life.

METHOD

Whereas many national, regional and state conferences will be held by political parties and related groups, SEDFRE will concentrate its efforts at the county level, using the workshop training method. Sessions will be held for two days, usually on Saturdays and Sundays. Night classes will be conducted when deemed feasible by the organizations.

OBJECTIVES

The proposal is designed to develop citizen-leaders to take advantage of emerging political opportunities. The workshops will be geared towards developing practical understanding of the duties, functions, responsibilities of public officials. Political activists will be taught the dynamics of the political process, the mechanics of political organizations, difficulties of developing maximum citizen participation, and complexities of making political power a reality.

PARTICIPANTS

The trainees will be active community leaders. They will consist of potential, as well as present precinct captains, ward leaders, officials of voter groups, political candidates, campaign workers, poll watchers, election commissioners and recently elected public officials. They will be professionals, lay people and youth.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING COUNTIES OR CITIES

In order to achieve meaningful and effective use of the ballot, priorities of project concentration should be based on the following:

1. Where voter registration is of greatest concern to local voter groups.

Criteria for Selecting Counties or Cities - (continued)

2. Where Negro - liberal white coalitions are possible.

3. Where Negroes have a voting majority,

or

4. Where the local voter group has requested training.

SEDFRE will select approximately 30 important counties or cities to be worked. These will be selected on the basis of their potential for election of Negro officials.

CURRICULUM

Political Organization and Local Group Building - How to set up a political organization on the county level. How to organize blocks, precincts, wards and other political units. How to set up and determine functions for standing committees. How to develop political programs that attract local support. How to boost the registration rolls. How to involve the old and the young. How to organize constituents around felt needs.

Voter Education - How to educate newly registered voters and illiterates to vote effectively. How to secure and use real voting machines for training voters. What election laws every political leader should know. How local, state and national governments work. How to set up mock elections.

Campaigning - How to organize a campaign. How to set up campaign committees. How to appeal to voters and form vital platforms. How to prepare for election day. How to insure a fair vote.

Political Techniques and Strategies - How to use party committeemen. How to use collaboration in political activities. What is a political power base? How to defend the rights and desires of your constituents when you are forced to compromise. How to work with both the poor and the middle class. How to analyze and evaluate election results and voting trends. How to form meaningful platforms.

Leadership Techniques - How to use parliamentary procedures. How to manage conflict. How to negotiate. How to use the press and other public relations media. What are main tools of public relations? How to raise funds locally. How to make speeches. How to design and distribute brochures and leaflets at minimal cost. How to deal with allies and enemies. What are community relations?

MATERIALS AND AUDIO VISUAL EQUIPMENT

We shall use our own manual, "Political Strength - How To Get It." We shall also utilize materials from the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE). Information on governmental structure and local election

Materials and Audio Visual Equipment - (continued)

laws will be obtained from the Secretary of State and from the Southern Regional Council. We will use video-tape in training. This will give flexibility for evolutionary development of materials, immediate feedback from trainees, sharpening of participants' listening skills. We will also use conference techniques and role playing. Other necessary audio-visual equipment includes opaque projectors, tape recorders and motion picture projectors.

FACULTY

In addition to our training staff, SEDFRE will periodically seek the aid of other resource persons from COPE, VEP and similar organizations. We have developed a faculty in the past year who are fully knowledgeable in the field and yet, have the ability to communicate effectively with the citizen-activists we are training.

SCOPE

The program calls for a period of about eight months, beginning early in March, 1968 to November 3, 1968. The estimated attendance at each workshop will be at least 60; therefore, SEDFRE seeks to train a total of 1800 persons. It will take seven days of staff effort to organize and conduct each workshop.

The activities will take place in the Southern and North Atlantic regions of our country. Workshops will be held in other regions if local groups request training.

STAFF AND SUPERVISION

The proposal calls for two field staff persons to organize county workshops. Other administrative responsibilities will be to develop materials, secure resource persons and clerical duties will be performed by SEDFRE's national office staff. SEDFRE will provide:

1. Program consultation, planning and supervision.
2. Materials and films produced by SEDFRE and other national organizations, which can be used for discussion and instruction.
3. Assistance in selecting trainees.
4. Resource persons knowledgeable and experienced in political action, with an ability to communicate.

Criteria for Selecting Counties or Cities - (continued)

2. Where Negro - liberal white coalitions are possible.

3. Where Negroes have a voting majority,

or

4. Where the local voter group has requested training.

SEDFRE will select approximately 30 important counties or cities to be worked. There will also be four state-wide workshops for more intensive training of the most effective county participants. These will be selected on the basis of their potential for election of Negro officials.

CURRICULUM

Political Organization and Local Group Building - How to set up a political organization on the county level. How to organize blocks, precincts, wards and other political units. How to set up and determine functions for standing committees. How to develop political programs that attract local support. How to boost the registration rolls. How to involve the old and the young. How to organize constituents around felt needs.

Voter Education - How to educate newly registered voters and illiterates to vote effectively. How to secure and use real voting machines for training voters. What election laws every political leader should know. How local, state and national governments work. How to set up mock elections.

Campaigning - How to organize a campaign. How to set up campaign committees. How to appeal to voters and form vital platforms. How to prepare for election day. How to insure a fair vote.

Political Techniques and Strategies - How to use party committeemen. How to use collaboration in political activities. What is a political power base: How to defend the rights and desires of your constituents when you are forced to compromise. How to work with both the poor and the middle class. How to analyze and evaluate election results and voting trends. How to form meaningful platforms.

Leadership Techniques - How to use parliamentary procedures. How to manage conflict. How to negotiate. How to use the press and other public relations media. What are main tools of public relations? How to raise funds locally. How to make speeches. How to design and distribute brochures and leaflets at minimal cost. How to deal with allies and enemies. What are community relations?

MATERIALS AND AUDIO VISUAL EQUIPMENT

We shall use our own manual, "Political Strength-How To Get It." We shall also utilize materials from the Committee on Political Education (COPE.) Information on governmental structure and local election

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE
FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.
150 Nassau Street - Room 1030
New York, N.Y.C. 10038
(212) 964-8210

LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

SEDFRE's Leadership Training Program is designed to educate local citizen-leaders in the social, economic and political techniques that can achieve community goals in modern society. The civil rights movement has generated cadres of new leaders in every community who have energy and determination, but who lack the experience and skills to achieve their goals. They suffer the ultimate frustration of perceiving problems but not the means to solve them. They are not familiar with the network of community organization, nor do they know the public and private resources available to them. They have the instincts to lead but not the tools of leadership. The trained leader, on the other hand, can achieve goals. His skills can help compensate for lack of funds and for the inexperience of the rank and file in the community.

General Description of Program

The training provided by SEDFRE takes several forms geared to differing needs of citizen-leaders in various parts of the country. The form and content are constantly adapted to meet rapidly changing conditions within communities. During the first two years of the program, we have experimented with a variety of approaches to training.

At the primary level, SEDFRE training consists of a Mobile Workshop Series held for four week-ends in a given community. Six such series have been completed. This series treats basic subjects that are important to all community leaders. Some of the most promising participants in the Mobile Series are selected for more intensive training in the Training Trainers Series, so that they can improve the skills of others in their communities with the maximum multiplier effect. Specialized Seminars focus in detail on a single phase of major importance in community action, such as how to campaign for political office or the management of cooperatives. SEDFRE also proposes to open an Urban Training Center which will provide a six month course of instruction for emerging leaders at work in every phase of communal development. This would be developed as a prototype center that could be duplicated in other communities.

Premises of Program

It is SEDFRE's conviction, strongly reinforced by experience, that leadership training is most effective when it relates directly to the current needs of the participants. SEDFRE training's success also derives from the deep-rooted and continuing relationship which the staff maintains with the community activists, its understanding of their development outlook and needs. Resource people are selected for their competence in their field and for their ability to communicate effectively with citizen-leaders. Sessions are always conducted as an exchange between resource persons and participants. Each workshop is adapted to the needs of the participants as they are foreseen and as they develop.

Because of the mutual trust that exists between SEDFRE and local groups, we have successfully used such creative techniques as sensitivity training, sociodramas and case studies. We believe we are the first to conduct sustained experiments in these methods with groups of limited educational background.

The structure and outlook of SEDFRE are uniquely suited to providing training services. SEDFRE is a national organization with national focus on training problems. Since it is not a membership organization, it does not compete with local groups in either program or fund raising, nor does it threaten their autonomy. Because SEDFRE has no axe to grind in local situations, it is able to serve impartially all the active groups within a community. Often, the training programs pave the way for better cooperation and communication among organizations within a community or through an entire region or state. Training sessions help to focus on programs for action rather than questions of ideology.

Extent of Program to Date

Each of these training ventures was organized in response to requests from local groups and in consultation with them. These continuing contacts enable SEDFRE quickly to perceive common developments that call for specialized training. One example is the growth of civic and voter organizations among Negroes in the South--a result both of increased registration and of mounting self-confidence. SEDFRE has devised the Citizen Education workshops for leaders in local organizations, candidates and office holders wishing to broaden their knowledge of the political process and improve their ability to participate in it. Out of this series, in turn, has emerged the School Board Seminar which brought 35 newly elected Negro members of school boards in the South together for a four day meeting in Warrenton, Virginia. It briefed these officials on their responsibilities, and on sources of financial and program assistance, and covered important topics in educational administration. As the SEDFRE program has become better known, the demand for services has far exceeded our financial and personnel capacity.

Selection of Trainees

Trainees for the primary programs are selected on the basis of experience in community work, positions of respect and influence within the community, familiarity with social problems, and recommendation of a local organization. Every effort is made to secure participation from the entire spectrum of organizations active in the communities served. Participants are usually required to submit simple, written applications, and are interviewed by a member of the SEDFRE field staff. The screening process is designed to select trainees who seriously seek knowledge and who are committed to using their newly developed skills in constructive community action.

Faculty

SEDFRE has been fortunate in being able to attract experts from government, education, and communal organizations to serve coluntarily as resource persons and discussion leaders for training programs. They have been selected for their ability to communicate and develop rapport with out trainees as well as for their specialized knowledge. Many faculty members have volunteered their services repeatedly because of their enthusiasm for the quality of the participants and the dynamism of the program. Among the faculty members are:

Dr. William Gellermann, Assistant Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University;

Mr. Howard Glickstein, General Counsel, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights;

Mr. Robert Gore, Assistant Director of Public Relations, Mobilization for Youth;

Mr. Norman Hill, Associate Director, A. Philip Randolph Institute;

Mr. August Meier, Professor of History, Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois;

Mr. Leon Modeste, Field Consultant, Division of Community Services, Executive Council of the Episcopal Church;

Mr. Leon Shull, Executive Director, Americans for Democratic Action;

The Hon. Percy Sutton, Borough President of Manhattan.

Follow-up

Our field staff provides assistance and consultation to the local groups with which we work. This may be in the form of advice, contacts in government or other agencies or of direct training.

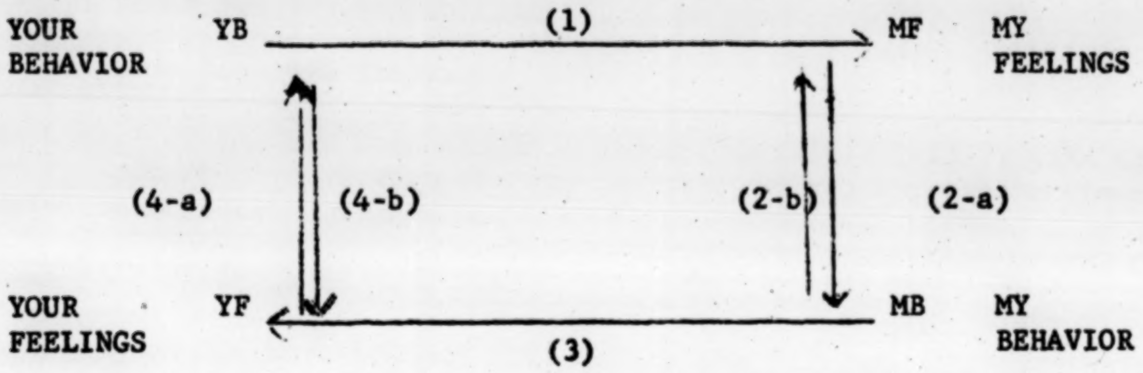
Evaluation

In the second year of the program, approximately 2,300 citizen-leaders from more than 120 communities received training through the Mobile Workshop Series, Specialized Seminars, and the "Training Trainers" programs. Evidence of the seriousness of the participants and the value they place on the training is the 85% attendance-through completion rate of those who start the Mobile Workshop series. Twenty-eight of the participants in our Specialized Seminars on Citizenship Education have been elected to public office in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina. They hold such positions as police chief, magistrate, road commissioner, school board member and county committeeman. We believe that more than half of the non-professional Negroes now conducting sensitivity training sessions in the entire country have been trained by SEDFRE in the Training Trainers Program. While it is not our purpose to train staff, at least ten of our trainees have become staff members of civil rights organizations, trade unions or poverty groups. We are presently involved in training local area boards of the Child Development Group is Mississippi and the new staff of the Southern Consumers Education Foundation.

December, 1967

HOW PEOPLE AFFECT EACH OTHER

A DIAGRAM


YOUR BEHAVIOR
YB
(1)
MF
MY FEELINGS
(4-a)
(4-b)
(2-b)
(2-a)
YOUR FEELINGS
YF
MB
MY BEHAVIOR
(3)

(1) Your behavior affects my feelings.

(2-a) My feelings affect my behavior.
(2-b) My behavior affects my feelings.

(3) My behavior affects your feelings.

(4-a) Your feelings affect your behavior.
(4-b) Your behavior affects your feelings.

Distributed by: Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street - Room 1030, New York, New York 10038

1/16/68

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING RELATIONSHIPS[1]

1. Stay in the *here-and-now* of the relationship. This means don't talk about people and situations that have nothing to do with the people you are with. Talk about what's going on *right now* in your relations; your feelings and behavior and the behavior and feelings of the people you are with. What has happened in the here-and-now will be interesting to everyone. What happens outside the here-and-now may only interest one or two of those you are with.

2. Learn to *trust* your own feelings.

3. Be as *honest* as you can when you talk about yourself. Tell it like it "tis" *to you*. Recognize that the way it "tis" to you may not be the way it "tis" to others.

4. Express your feelings as your own.

5. *Concentrate* on the here-and-now when others are talking.

6. Try to *understand* what others are feeling when they talk.

7. *Accept* others' statements about themselves as facts. Do not argue; but feel free to say, "I feel differently" or "I see things differently."

8. *Help* others face up to and express feelings. Be accepting and understanding, *not protecting*. Protectiveness can communicate to the person you are trying to "save" that you see him as weak and not strong enough to face up to others.

9. When you are bored, *let people know where you are*, even if it means interrupting someone. For example, say "I feel bored" rather than "you bore me." *You* are the feeler; no one else causes your feelings, although it may seem to you as if others are causing your feelings. The proof of this is that not everyone has the same feeling-reactions to others as you do. Your feelings-reactions are a consequence of *your* experience in relation to how you see the other's behavior. The other's behavior does not cause your feelings.

10. Be open to the "feedback" others give you. This feedback is an opportunity for you to understand the way you come across to other people.

11. Take a chance -- *risk* yourself. The success of your developing relations depends on the degree to which you are willing to talk about your own feelings, to ask how others see you and feel about you, and to take the chance of even being hurt by hearing others in order to learn something valuable about yourself.

---

[1] These rules are adapted from "A Small Group Program for Continuing Personal Growth" by Betty Berzon, J.G. Solomon, Melinda Sprague and C.W. Weedman.

1/16/68

SEP 19 1967

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1967

Ronnie

REMARKS -- Bayard Rustin
COPE Meeting, September 12th, Summit Hotel

This meeting, like all gatherings and serious discussions from now on, takes place in the shadow of the 1968 elections. The importance of these elections, in my view, cannot possibly be exaggerated. It is therefore with profound sincerity, and not out of mere formality, that I welcome this opportunity to talk with you. And I hope that in the coming year we will be seeing more of one another.

Next year, the United States comes to a fork in the road. We confront, not just rhetorical, but real political and social prospects of returning to yesterday--or, what amounts to the same thing, of standing still while the world keeps moving, and our internal problems deepen.

Looking back over the past seven or eight years, we can see that far too little has been done to resolve these problems. But important beginnings were made; historic commitments were undertaken--in civil rights, poverty, minimum wages, education, civil liberties, and so forth. Indeed, just to speak of the 60s in American life is to denote, not only a point in time, but a resurgent spirit of social reform.

I need not tell you what this spirit represented. It was not decreed from above by the Kennedy or Johnson Administrations. It emanated from concerted action by thousands and even millions of Americans. They were determined that this society achieve justice and equality in the second half of the Twentieth Century. And I need not tell you that the organized political base of this determination has been the labor-Negro-liberal coalition.

The achievements of the 1960s--the greatest advances in social legislation since the New Deal--are our achievements. We struggled for them; and, indeed, lives were lost in that struggle. Again, no one in this room suffers from the illusion that the gains have been adequate to the need. In fact, the turmoil in our cities--and the confusion in our political life--are signs that, having made a beginning, we have not gone far enough. We have gone far enough to arouse expectations but not to satisfy them--and that is a dangerous thing to do.

Nonetheless, it is hard for me to understand the opinion, now fashionable in some quarters, that to make more progress requires the denial of progress already made. This opinion not only dishonors our own struggles and the sacrifices they entailed; it blurs political vision and saps political will. For if the gains of recent years are worthless, wny bother to defend them against conservative and reactionary assaults?

But much more is involved in the 1968 elections than the preservation of past victories. The road ahead is far, far longer than the distance we have come. At stake is whether we shall travel that road, and at a faster pace, or be detoured onto a path that leads back whence we came.

This country boasts resources, human and technological, which no land in the history of mankind ever had or dreamed of having. We can perform miracles in practically every field. As we have sent vehicles to explore the atmosphere of Venus, so we can make devices to cleanse the atmosphere of our cities. We can not only abolish slums and poverty but reconstruct the face of the nation. President Johnson has said that between now and the year 2000 we shall have to construct as much in the way of public facilities of all kinds as we have built since the birth of the Republic. Literally, we shall create a second America. Under whose leadership will it be created, and in what image, and for whose benefit?

Will we build new slums into this second America, or decent, pleasant housing for all its inhabitants? Will we build 4 percent unemployment into this second America, or meaningful jobs with good pay for all? Will we build overcrowded, inferior and segregated schools into this second America, or quality, integrated education? (Or will we, as some intellectual "pioneers" have suggested, turn our public schools over to private enterprise?) Will public employees have the right tro bargain collectively and to strike in this second America, or will an increasing number of workers be reduced to peonage for the state?

These questions will not be explicitly stated on the ballots in 1968, but they will be answered nonetheless--

perhaps decisively for a generation. I believe that the elections of 1968 will prove to be as crucial for the national destiny as the elections of 1860, 1876, and 1932.

For the Negro, 1968 holds the threat of repeating the fateful election of 1876 and the infamous Compromise of the following year--when the Federal government removed its remaining troops from the south, and the nation turned its back on the Negro.

The parallels are disconcerting. As in 1876, there is today among many whites a weariness and disillusionment with the cause of the Negro. As in 1876 the conservatives exploited alleged excesses of Negro politicians in the Reconstruction governments, so today the riots are used to deny the Negro an equal place in American society.

In 1876 they said: "We fought a bloody war to free the Negro. Must we also give him 40 acres and a mule?" Today they say: "We have given the Negro the right to eat at our lunchcounters. Must we also give him a job so he can afford a hamburger?" Had the answer been "Yes" in 1876, the question would not have arisen in 1967. And if it is not answered affirmatively in 1968, it will be with us in the year 2000.

I am not saying that the victory of the right wing in 1968 would bring the reimposition of legal segregation and discrimination, or the disfranchisement of Negro voters. But it can bring the kind of social and economic stagnation in which the existing problems will fester and multiply. After all, the Eisenhower Administration did not consciously legislate the slums into existence. But the priorities and policies it followed encouraged the spread of, and further deterioration in, the slums of the nation. And the inhabitants of the black ghettos are as surely segregated, exploited and discriminated against as any racist lawmaker could wish.

The nation simply cannot afford--and the Negro least of all--a return to conservative rule, even in its cleaned-up, well-dressed, broad-grinned Madison Avenue varieties. We cannot afford four years of substituting cliches about the genius of private enterprise for intelligent and vigorous public policy. We cannot afford four years of rhetoric about states' rights in place of massive Federal action. We cannot afford four years of highway construction at the expense of mass transit, of subsidized suburban sprawl at the expense of urban reconstruction, of budget-balancing at the expense of starved school systems, or soaring profits at the expense of wages and salaries, of lucrative technological rampage at the expense of jobs and human dignity.

This prospect can--and must--be averted. Just as we possess enormous technological resources for social progress, so do we possess potentially overwhelming and irresistable political resources for progress. We have an immense labor movement, the largest organized social force in the country--with a trained leadership and a loyal, if not always obedient, membership. It has acquired increasing experience and sophistication in political and economic action in the past generation. It is on the verge of even greater growth.

We have in the 10 percent of the population represented by the Negro people another consistent force for social reform. In the urban centers the Negro vote has proven decisive in important contests. And in the South, where Negro voting is on the rise, dramatic political shifts have taken place. The power of the Dixiecrats can now be undermined at its source.

We have seen a resurgence of liberalism in the middle classes--among professional, technical, and academic people. Many religious groups have displayed an awareness of social problems, and the need for solving them, such as we have not seen in a long, long time.

While many elements of middle-class liberalism are in a state of disarray and uncertainty, they nonetheless represent an enormous potential for progress in our political and social life. That potential will be severely tested in 1968. And the results depend largely on the ability of the labor and civil rights movements to project strong leadership around clear issues.

If the forces I have described could be brought together and united behind common objectives, then I am convinced that they could prevail against all of the obstacles to progress now being erected. For proof we need only look back to the historic victories of the liberal coalition between 1963 and

1965--including the smashing defeat of Barry Goldwater and the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition in 1964.

But as powerful as the liberal forces can be, a number of factors have contributed to delaying or weakening the union among them that is indispensable for a sure--and even easy--victory for all of us.

The first factor is the Vietnam war. The tragedy here is not that there are disagreements over the purposes and conduct of the war--for such disagreements are inevitable in so complex a war. It is rather that the disagreements threaten to weaken the liberal coalition in its struggle for domestic progress. Thus, instead of resisting conservative efforts to use the war as an excuse for cutting back the war on poverty, many liberals are fighting among themselves and with the labor movement.

Indeed, some liberals unwittingly assist the right-wing by arguing that such programs as the "Freedom Budget" must be sheleved until the war in Vietnam is over. Only their proposals for ending the war distinguish these liberals from Senator Dirksen.

~~S~~ Still others talk of defeating Lyndon Johnson with a Republican "dove," even if the result is a more conservative Congress, with the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition even more firmly in control. Thus, we are told, the price for ending the war, assuming that a Republican President could do so more readily than the incumbent, must be born by Negroes, workers and the poor.

If this disastrous viewpoint is to be overcome, we must do a major educational job in the coming months. And the labor movement is best equipt to articulate the basic social and economic issues at stake in 1968. These issues are the foundation on which an effective and unified liberal coaliton can be constructed.

The second factor weakening this coalition grows out of the riots, the disunity within the civil rights movement, and the white backlash.

The divisions within the civil rights movement, let me make clear, are irreconcilable. They cannot, should not, and must not be glossed over, patched up or concealed in the interest of a false unity. Some important disagreements have existed all along, but they did not challenge the very principles on which the movement was based--democracy, integration, opposition to racism in all its form.s These princples are today rejected and their advocates reviled by a fresh crop of adventuristic demagogues and apostles of violence who claim to speak for the black masses but consistently demonstrate their inability to attract or organize mass support. For such support they substitute intimidation, sensationalism, and authoritarian political styles. And in making this substitutuion, I must say, they have the full cooperation of the mass media.

It would be a mistake, however, to dismiss the Rap Browns and Stokely Carmichaels, for they do articulate a growing frustration, anger and bitterness in the ghettos.

These feelings result from broken promises, from the failure of government programs to live up to their rhetoric. The right-wing will exploit this failure; it will call for the promises to be revoked. We must see to it that they are fulfilled.

Throughout the Negro's struggle, the labor movement has been an obvious and natural ally, for the enemies of one have traditionally been the enemies of the other. Now that the Negro's struggle for legal and constitutional rights has largely been won, and his attention has turned toward social and economic equality, his alliance with the labor movement becomes more crucial. For while he finds that many groups in society are prepared to support his constitutional rights, the labor movement is pre-eminent among those who believe that he has a right to a job, good pay, a decent home, quality education, and the other good things in life.

More needs to be done, however, to educate Negroes in the ghetto as to labor's economic program. The Wall Street Journal has already noted with satisfaction that underlying the strident Black Power ideology is an economic conservatism with which Business should be sympathetic. The emphasis is on self-help and local iniative, as against political action and national economic policies. It is not surprising that the Black Power Conference in Newark was financed by Bell Telephone and other large corporations. Another company advertises in a full page that its hiring practices are the "American Way to Black Power." Needless to say, these

These feelings result from broken promises, from the failure of government programs to live up to their rhetoric. The right-wing will exploit this failure; it will call for the promises to be revoked. We must see to it that they are fulfilled.

Throughout the Negro's struggle, the labor movement has been an obvious and natural ally, for the enemies of one have traditionally been the enemies of the other. Now that the Negro's struggle for legal and constitutional rights has largely been won, and his attention has turned toward social and economic equality, his alliance with the labor movement becomes more crucial. For while he finds that many groups in society are prepared to support his constitutional rights, the labor movement is pre-eminent among those who believe that he has a right to a job, good pay, a decent home, quality education, and the other good things in life.

More needs to be done, however, to educate Negroes in the ghetto as to labor's economic program. The Wall Street Journal has already noted with satisfaction that underlying the strident Black Power ideology is an economic conservatism with which Business should be sympathetic. The emphasis is on self-help and local iniative, as against political action and national economic policies. It is not surprising that the Black Power Conference in Newark was financed by Bell Telephone and other large corporations. Another company advertises in a full page that its hiring practices are the "American Way to Black Power." Needless to say, these activities are coupled with a propaganda campaign which blames the unions for discrimination in employment.

The discontent in the ghettos, if it is not to take a politically as well as literally destructive form, must be channeled into constructive action for economic reform. The "Freedom Budget", which embodies labor's economic program, is a start, but more needs to be done to counteract conservative propaganda and the pseudo-economics of Black Power.

Even more important, no doubt, is the educational work that must be done in the white community and among the trade union rank and file. This is no easy task, and I would not presume to tell you how to go about it. But somehow it must be done. The white worker must be made to look beneath the riots and beyond the Rap Browns to the essential, underlying economic and political interests which bind him to the Negro's aspirations.

And so the nation moves toward 1968, a year of historic importance, in a mood of confusion, unrest, uncertainty. Exploiting Vietnam and the Negro's agony, the right wing prepares to launch a comeback. If successful, it will profoundly alter the direction of American politics and most grievously set back the Negro. What it cannot do, however, is to resolve the fundamental problems in American society. It can only prolong and exacerbate them; it can only twist the country out of shape. There is no alternative but what we offer and fight for. And the prerequisite of our victory, the victory of the liberal coalition, is a stronger alliance between the Negro and the labor movement.

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT

AUDIO VISUAL BULLETIN

JULY 1, 1967

SCHOLARSHIP EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND
FOR RACIAL EQUALITY INC.
150 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
(212) 964-8210

RONNIE M. MOORE
LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

COMPILED BY: HENRY G. SMITH JR., TRAINING STAFF MEMBER

The training department of SEDF feels that use of audio-visual materials is a powerful weapon. Films, and other audio-visual aid tools can be enjoyable and insightful. To insure the availability of their use in your community, we have prepared the enclosed catalogue to be used by you and your group(s). SEDF will endeavor to up date the catalogue through addendums. You can help, send us the name, rental fee, and company from which additional films or other audio-visual aid materials can be secured.

We hope that this bulletin will be useful.

THE AVAILABILITY OF VIDEO TAPE EQUIPMENT

SEDFRE will soon make available to indigenous organizations engaged in leadership training, video tape equipment which will include camera, monitor and recorder. This equipment is invaluable in developing local community activists.

Visual materials can be reproduced and reused widely; such aids are essential in developing listening skills, conference technique, role-playing. Video tape gives flexibility for evolutionary development of materials, e.g. we prepare a tape, use it, get trainee reactions (which can heighten trainee involvement) or revise tapes to make a version tailored for specific local or regional conditions.

Another important feature is the immediate feedback to groups which are learning to work together more effectively. This is done by taping a meeting of groups working together, then immediately after the meeting the group watches the tape then discuss ways in which they can improve their processes of working together.

A CHILD WENT FORTH
18 min.

For adult exploration of the characteristics of a favorable environment for children, this candid presentation of a child's day at a modern summer camp is highly informative. In a nursery school situated in an old farm house, the six-to twelve year old are shown at work and at play, as they are encouraged to express their creative instincts and to solve their problems independently.

A PLACE TO LIVE
(Problems of the aged) 30 min.

Endorsed and produced under the guidance of the National Social Welfare Assembly through its National Committee on the aging, this documentary of the aged and their social needs dramatizes the case of a father whose age creates emotional, social and financial problems for his daughter. Solutions suggested-homes for the aged providing activities giving a sense of usefulness and responsibility; individual preparation for old age- are of interest to those concerned with available shelter care and to industrial and social groups.

ACTION AGAINST THE LAW
(An excerpt from "The Lawless"produced by Teaching Film Custodians.
28 min.

Tension between the townspeople of a small California village and the fruit pickers, scornfully called Cholow (half-breeds) by their neighbors, results in a riot as town boys invade a fruit pickers dance. In fleeing, a young fruit picker startles a girl at a nearby farm causing her to fall and injure herself. The youth is jailed and when the newspaper editor, saves him from being lynched, irresponsible townspeople wreck the newspaper office.

AFRICAN MUSICIANS
14½ min.

The age-old Congo, presented by native musicians playing the tom-tom, timbal calabash, twin xylophones and primitive horns. In sculpture as well as song and ritual dance we learn how music plays its part in the life of each man and the tribe.

AFRICA SPEAKS
18 min.

Problems of contemporary Africa are discussed by five African university students from former French West and French Equatorial Africa in this film recording made in Paris. Facts and opinions deal with: an evaluation of present African leaders; the role of the student in Africa; the chances for African unity and for Africa as a third power in world affairs. Later, an American joins and the discussion turns to the problems of the Negro in America. A film of a discussion which stimulates audience discussion.

ALL THE WAY HOME
(Integration in Housing)
30 min.

Insight into the contaigon of unreason and other feelings which often bar a solution to the problem of integration in housing is provided by this objective drama of what happens in one community when a Negro family stops in front of a "For Sale" sign.

AN AMERICAN GIRL
(The problems of Prejudice)
28 min.

Based on an actual incident, the film tells how an adolescent girl in a small town tests the democratic tradition in which she has been reared. Norma Davis who is not Jewish, weara a bracelet that has Jewish symbols on it. She is accused of "trying to pass" and told to "stick to her own kind". She exposes her experience with antisemitism, and explores the problem by reading her diary at a P.T.A. meeting.

ANATOMY OF A LIE
18 min.

This film was produced to set the record in the viciously antilabor National Right to Work Committee film "And Women Must Weep." Using a series of clips from the right-to-work film to present the background story as presented in that film, the IAM proceeds to expose the lie and document the truth through a series of on-the-scene interviews with people who had been involved in the strike. It is not necessary to see the right-to-work film in order to use "Anatomy of a Lie" effectively.

ASSEMBEY LINE
30 min.

For the study of human values in our contemporary urban industrial society, this story of a young factory worker who spends his days on an assembly line and his evenings in a fruitless search downtown for pleasure and companionship raises many valid questions. It opens the way for discussion of the problems of youth, of the alienated and the lonely, of the effect of the occupational atomization on traditional personal needs.

AUTOMATION: THE NEXT REVOLUTION
(Produced by WCBS-TV)
29 min.

This documentary looks at the impact of automation on workers and the problems it creates in our society. Two labor leaders who have faced problems of automation in contract negotiations are featured. The labor leaders Bertram Powers and Harry Van Arsdale, are featured. Unskilled workers, the first to be hurt as automation chews its way up the skill ladder, express their sense of despair. Civil rights leader Bayard Rustin urges Negro and white workers to join in pushing for job-creating programs.

BRAZIL THE VANISHING NEGRO
30 min.

Explores the experience of 30 million Negroes in Brazil, the country reputed to be a "racial paradise." Studies Brazil's past and present for an explanation and appraisal of this experience. Observes traditional Afro-Brazilian re- rican influences which permeate Brazilian culture. Discusses the effects of intermixing, and "racial democracy" in Brazil.

THE BLUES
21 min. - color

A documentary film of the music and some of the environment of several of the most important surviving blues singers living in the cities and on the farms of the American South.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN
(Produced by United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America)
10 min. - color

Based on the popular scientific pamphlet, "Races of Mankind", this cartoon film describle man's likeness regardless of race, creed, or color. The film emphasizes the fact that the world is becoming smaller everyday and that the different peoples of the world must learn to live together in order to survive.

BURDEN OF TRUTH
(Produced by the United Steelworkers of America)
68 min.

The scene of the film is in a northern city. It could be Levittown, P.A., Detroit or Chicago. Joe Hamilton and his wife, Ella Mae, have moved into a new house with their baby. The young Negro couple is greeted by a mob, obviously incensed that they have moved into a "white neighborhood." The police are present and control the angry mob.

THE CAPTIVE
(Produced by National Council Of Churches)
29 min.

Millions of Americans are desperate captives of poverty. Some have given up trying to escape, expecially in areas where jobs are scarce and they no longer have any marketable skills. This is the story of an unemployed coal miner in an

Appalachian area in which technological change has made his skills obsolete. There is a gradual erosion of pride and self-confidence as each effort to find work meetss with failure and the necessity to accept surplus foods and welfare becomes inescapable.

CASE HISTORY OF A'RUMOR
(Produced by CBS Reports)
50 min.

If the right wing goes to work on a U.S. military exercise designed to train American and allied officers in guerrilla warfare, it can turn an anti-communist maneuver apside down and produce a rumored invasion of America by United Nations troops. This happened in Operation Water Moccasin, a U.S. training session held in Georgia last year. CBS reporter, Roger Mudd, interviews the rumor mongers of right wing who had people from California so alarmed that they wrote thousands of letters to their Congressmen and Senators about the Soviet, Mongolian and Congolese U.N. troops allegedly taking over America.

CHRISTMAS IN APPALACHIA
(Produced by CBS Reports)
29 min.

Christmas is just as miserable and hopeless as any other season of the year in many areas of Appalachia. This TV documentary portrays the total poverty and despair of the mountain people in a small Eastern Kentucky mining town, once prosperous but now frozen in a sterile environment which produces nothing but despair. People live on surplus foods, without work or hope for the future. Here is a frank picture of what happens to people dependent on a one-industry economy when the industry collapses.

COLOR OF MAN
(Produced by the University of California.)
10 min.

This is a description of the conditions which brought about the development of color differences among primitive men. Chief among these conditions were mountain barriers and lack of transportation which for long periods of time isolated groups of people from each other. This is a short factual film which can do much to shed light rather than heat on the whole emotionally charged area of race relations.

CRISIS IN LEVITTOWN
(When a neighborhood changes)
30 min.

When a Negro family moved into all-white Levittown, Pennsylvania the drama of complex forces released by the event made national headlines. This film records on-the-spot interviews with residents. The attitudes revealed (both enlightened and unenlightened) are searchingly analyzed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS
(Produced by the center for Mass Communication of Columbia University Press.
28 min.

This film closes with the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1941 in the case of the U.S. vs Darby Lumber Co. The court ruled that Congress did have the right to set minimum wages, limit child labor, and in other respects legislate employment standards. The film is valuable for showing how through our form of government laws are passed.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE RIGHT TO VOTE
(Produced by the Center for Mass Communication of Columbia University press.
28 min.

This film, shot in Houston Texas is based on two cases in which the "white primary" was challanged; Grovey vs. Townsend and Smith vs the aggrieved party took his case into the courts and was eventually upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

DATE WITH DIZZY
10 min.

A satire on the production of a TV commercial. While John Hubley, Academy Award-winning designer of new animation techniques, creates some commercials which his staff, Dizzy Gillespie, father of Bebop, improvises a musical sound track for the drawings. Original music by Dizzy Gillespie Quintet.

DEFINING DEMOCRACY
(Produced by Encyclopaedia Brittanica Films.)
18 min.

In deciding where a community rates on the democracy-despotism scale, it it important to search first for two signs of democracy-shared respect and shared power. Shared respect implies that a community respects the dignity of the individual. Restricted respect is a characteristic sign of depotism. Power is concentrated in a community where decision-making is handled by a few individuals.

DISCHARGE FOR ABSENTEEISM
(Produced by American Arbitration Association)
28 min.

Taken from the files of AAA, this case is based on the grievance of an employee who was discharged for being absent because of his wife's sudden illness. The company admits the family illness was sufficient cause for his absence, but the employee did not call in to report the reason for his absence and he had a long history of absenteeism.

DISCUSSION TECHNIQUE
(Produced by U.S. Dept of the Army)
30 min.

Discussion between two Army Information officers shows the "do's" and "don'ts" for discussion leadership. Good discussion techniques and a variety of devices to stimulate discussion are shown in a review of the advantages of the advantages of the forum symposium debate panel and conference mentods.

DROPOUTS ANONYMOUS
16 min.

An aid to the understanding and solving the national problem of the child of the average-to-better-than-average intelligence who drops out of school. This film record shows the program worked out in Rosemead, California by the non-profit community organization called "Dropouts Anonymous"-composed of professional and lay volunteer instructors-to help dropouts achieve confidence, self-respect, jobs, and an interest in learning. It is a practical, youth saving concept adaptable to many situations. Utilizing a highly personal method of teaching.

FELICIA
(About Negro Attitudes)
13 min. Black & white sound

Felicia is a 15 year old Negro girl's quiet, perceptive inquiry into her life in a segregated community. Filmed in her home, school, and neighborhood in Watts, California, FELICIA observes the area as it was in the Spring of 1965 before the Watts rioting. The film contains clues to the conditions that led to the riots, making it a valuable introduction to the origin of racial tensions.

FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE
12 min. - Color animation

The television medium seen as a source of information and entertainment-and as a means of mesmerizing and engulfing the viewer who takes it in too large doses. John Halas and Joy Batchelor, Britian's leading animated-film makers, satirize TV by considering an average TV viewer protagonist.

FOR FAIR PLAY
(Produced by Pennsylvania State Commission on Industrial Race Relations)
30 min.

Shows how a white machinist becomes concerned because a colored machinist cannot find a job in town and what he does about it. Realizing the unfairness of what is happening to the Negro, he talks to his friends, discusses the situation at a church meeting, talks to the hiring boss at work, and finally the Negro is given a job in the plant.

FREE AT LAST
30 min.

Traces the history of the American Negro from emancipation to the end of World War II. Presents the views of four major Negro figures--Frederick Douglas, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey. Discusses the depression, World War II, and the end of the so-called Negro renaissance of the twenties.

FREEDOM RIDE
(Produced by CORE)
18 min.

Here is a documentary account of the integrated bus rides into the deep south following the Supreme Court's decision banning segregation in interstate travel. The peaceful, disciplined conduct of the Freedom Riders is contrasted with mob violence they encounter in city after city. Statements defining the purpose of the Freedom Riders are made by James Farmer, Executive Director of CORE, and several of the Freedom Riders.

FREEDOM TO LEARN
(Produced by the National Education Association)
27 min.

This timely film discusses the question: "Should High School Students Learn About Communism or Other Controversial Subjects in Their Classes?" Mrs. Orin, a high school teacher, is under attack from parents because she has taught students about Communism. Parent's fears are whipped up by a lunatic-fringe organization which is taking advantage of the current hysteria to attack the schools. In an open School Board meeting she explains her belief that teaching must deal with "controversial" subjects if students are to understand problems they must face as adults.

FREEDOM TO READ
(Produced by the Center for Mass Communication of Columbia University press.
14 min.

Freedom to Read asks its audience to answer the question: "How can a Library best serve our freedom?" A new kind of discussion film, it is made in two parts. We do not recommend its use unless you plan time for discussion. A citizens committee asks the local library (public) to remove all books by authors who are Communist or Communist sympathizers. The head librarian opposes this move on the grounds that Americans have by tradition the right to read all sides on public issues.

THE FUTURE AND THE NEGRO
NET
75 min.

Features a panel discussion by noted commentators concerned with the Negro's future. Moderated by Ossie Davis and filmed at the Carnegie International Center in New York City. Considers questions regarding the future of the Negro, emphasized as a world-wide problem which demands a world-wide solution. Discusses racism, amalgamation, the economic position of the Negro.

GLASS HOUSES
27 min.

The vital problem of juvenile delinquency in the United States today in dramatized form, with a case presented to the public by a court prosecutor. An understanding judge emphasizes the responsibility and influence of parent, educator public official, and clergyman.

THE GREAT RIGHTS

14 min.
Color animation

What would happen if the Bill of Rights disappeared from American life? Answering the need for a film to serve in deepening our understanding of the basic freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution, this brilliant, lively and important animated cartoon documentary conveys a story profound with impact. It is fundamental to the study of civil liberty in our country.

H-BOMB OVER U.S.

10 min.
Color

A graphic portrayal of the impact of ten megaton H-Bomb warhead on Los Angeles, California. Animation, maps, charts, miniatures, and live-action photography illustrate a summary of scientific conclusions about the Bomb's destructive potential on American cities. The text is taken from the study "Community of Feaf".

HARLEM WEDNESDAY

10 min
Color

Especially commissioned paintings and sketches by the renowned American artist Gregorio Prestopino are colorfully arranged and backed with a vibrant jazz score by Benny Carter to evoke the activities and mood of an ordinary mid-week day in New York City's Harlem area.

HARVEST OF SHAME

(Produced by CBS-TV)
54 min.

This incisive survey conducted by two top CBS reporters in a comprehensive report on the living and working conditions of the people who harvest our fruits and vegetables from the viewpoint of the migrant laborer, the itinerant minister, the American Farm Bureau, the grower and federal government. This movie portrays the exploitation of migrants, by ruthless crew leaders.

HERITAGE OF THE NEGRO

30 min.

Host Ossie Davis examines the civilization and achievements of ancient Africa and their significance to the American Negro today. Emphasizes that African history as recorded by white historians has traditionally ignored the old civilization of Africa below the Sahara. Explores this little-known past through the art, sculpture, and present day pageantry which reflects the old cultures.

HIGH WALL

(Produced by the Anti-Defamation League)
32 min.

This is an interesting, absorbing film that will appeal to a wide audience. Its scenes and commentary provide rich material for discussion on mental health and personality development, on community and inter-group relations, on education and child development, and on the ethics emphasized in religious teaching. It is well suited to groups at the adult level and readily adapts itself to a variety of programs.

HOW TO CONDUCT A DISCUSSION

(Produced by Encyclopaedia Brittanica Films)
22 min.

This film promotes the idea of learning by discussion rather than by lecture. It shows the way formal and informal discussion groups may increase their understanding of important questions of the day. Eleven basic principles of discussion leadership are explained with illustrations. Each principle is dramatized, and all are pulled together by the narrator, who is introduced as a seasoned administrator of discussion programs.

IVANHOE DONALDSON
57 min.

Primary source material for everyone concerned with understanding the history of civil rights in our times. The actual experiences of a civil rights worker and his coooeagues of the Student Nonviolent coordinating committee in Virginia, Alabama, and Mississippi during the 1963 voter registration drives, hunger,vigils and direct action demonstrations.

ITS GOOD BUSINESS
(Produced by the National Council for Industrial peace.)
14 min.
color

This film is an answer to proponents of "right-to-work" among business and professional groups. It was produced by the National Council for Industrial Peace, a non-profit national organization established to oppose "right-to-work" legislation in the states and work for good labor-management relations.

JUIIUS CAESAR
90 min.

An independently produced version of Shakespeare's great and timeless play, praised for its faithful adaptation and imaginative use of the film medium. Charleston Heston stars as Mark Antony. The film is in two parts: "The Death of Caesar" and "The Revenge of Caesar".

KING"S "X"
(Produced by the Credit Union National Association.
30 min.

This film tells the story of a plant engineer who needed to borrow $100.00. A friend suggests the plant's credit union and the credit committee approves a loan of $100.00 which he agrees to repay at the rate of $2.25 each payday. The film stresses the point that the credit union is not a company affair but is run by the workers themselves. It includes sequences on the historical development of credit unions.

KNOCK ON EVERY DOOR
(Produced by the Christophers)
28 min.

This is a story of what one person can do about getting people out to vote. The star in this film is a lonely mother-in-law who, by chance, attends a political meeting. She just was trying to get out of the way. She begins knocking on doors, checking registrations, passing out information about the election. While she is unusual, everything she does could be done by one person - block by block, street by street. Discussion following the film should stress the responsibilities of block workers.

LABOR'S WITTNESS
(Produced by the United Automobile Workers Union.)
33 min.

This film is based on an actual hearing before a committee of the U.S. Senate. AFL-CIO Vice President Walter P. Reuther testifies on the UAW'S program in the field of political education before a Senate Subcommittee, chaired by Senator Gore (D.,Tenn).

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS
(Produced by Indiana University)
28 min.

This film, using the General Assembly of Indiana as an example of the State Legislature in action, presents detailed information about the various steps through which bills must pass to become laws, and the organization of a state lesgilative body. It explains the two houses of the legislature; the progress of bills through each house; the work the committees do, the Legislative Bureau, and the Attorney general in the preparation of bills.

THE NEGRO AND THE SOUTH
30 min.

Explores the meaning of the enigmatic term "The Southern Way of Life" to the south's 43 million whites and 11 million Negroes. Interviews Negro and white citizens, and observes segregated schools in the South. Depicts emotions, thoughts, fears, hopes, frustrations and rationalizations of both Negroes and whites.

NEIGHBORS
(Produced by National Film Board of Canada.
10 min. - color

This Academy Award short gets across a serious message with humor and imagination. The way war develops is symbolically depicted in the story of two neighbors, friends until a flower grows on the borderline between their properties. A petty argument over ownership of the beautiful, fragile flower develops into a violent fight in which they kill each other and destroy the flower. The surprise ending draws the moral "Love Thy Neighbor."

THE NEW GIRL
(Produced by the President's Committee On Government Contracts.)
28 min.

This a film about white collar workers but the problem applies to everyone. It is the problem of giving a Negro an equal opportunity for a job. This film starts with a company that decides it must hire according to ability. Negroes work in the production shops but not in the office. There is need for qualified clerical and stenographic help.

NEW MOOD
NET - 30 min.

Reviews history-making moments in the Civil Rights struggle of the last decade. Traces the impact of the "New Negro" militancy on both Negro and white Americans in the years since the momentous Supreme Court school decision of 1954. Includes film coverage showing Martin Luther King, Malcolm X Medger Evers, and Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

NEXT YEAR IS NOW
(Produced by Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges)
28 min.

This film deals with an average high school graduate attempting to enroll in a university. His financial resources are limited and his grades, although good are not outstanding enough to win him a scholarship. This film is an excellent study of America's current problem in higher education and it graphically shows the problems confronting children of working class parents who want to go on to college.

NO HIDING PLACE
(Produced by CBS-TV)
50 min.

When a middle class Negro family moves into an all-white Long Island suburb, chaos develops as the property owners allow blockbusters to exploit their fears that property values will drop. A neighboring white couple take the lead in trying to stabilize the community and expose the method of decreasing property values. This is an excellent portrayal of the operation of blockbusters, how they cultivate fear and profit by exploiting both the Negro and white community.

NO MAN IS AN ISLAND
(Produced by CBS-TV_
27 min.

Following the war the friendship between a Negro and white soldier,is resumed when the Negro soldier, Paul, is awarded a scholarship to a midwestern college located in the hometown of his Army friend, George. The close friendship is immediately disturbed by the uneasy attitude of George's girl, his family and friends when Paul is asked to join their church and enter social activities. The film sets the background for a basic discussion of prejudice in any relationship-on the job, in the schools, housing, or the union.

OMOWALE: THE CHILD RETURNS HOME
(NET - 30 min)

Focuses on Missiippi-born Negro novelist John William and his odyssey to Africa to explore his ancestral roots. Studies relationships of the American Negro to Africa and Africans. Visits tribual religious ceremonies and talks with James Meredith in Nigeria. Discusses the "back to Africa " movement spurred by such men as Marcus Garvey.

ORGANIZING FOR BETTER HEALTH
(Produced by AFL-CIO Social Security Department)
13 min

This film about the problems of organizing and paying for medical care, and about some of the ways of dealing with these problems. It describes the challange of making the best of modern medicine available to all people, and shows how comprehensive, direct-service health plans are beginning to meet this challenge.

OUR COUNTRY, TOO
(NET) 30 min

Examines the inner world of the American Negro--his values, attitudes, and impressions of life. Shows an African rite in Harlem; a Negro debutante ball; the New York experimental social welfare group, HARYOU-ACT; a Negro newspaper; a Negro radio station; and other aspects of life in the American Negro community. The sound track includes excerpts from hundreds of interviews conducted by the producer over a two-year period.

OUR ELECTION DAY ILLUSIONS: THE BEAT MAJORITY.
(Produced by CBS-TV)
28 min

Narrated by former CBS newsman Ed Murrow, this film clearly shows the vast lag in urban representation in state legislatures behind a population shift which now places two-thirds of the U.S. population in urban centers. The growing tug of way in the state legislatures between the urban and rural community seems always to be weighed against the urban "beat majority".

OUR NATION'S HEALTH
(Produced by Congress of Industrial Organizations.
13 min

Presents the case for a national health insurance program. It shows what happens to one family hit by a sudden illness and illustrates the unfairness of our present medical system of too little and too late.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE
(Produced by the National Film Board of Canada
18 min

The film shows and explains the function of the chairman, the purpose and correct manner of presenting a motion, an amendment, point of order, and many other points up to and including the motion for adjournment. It is made in an informal manner, with some humorous touches, and fills a long-felt need for a really good parliamentary procedure film for union use.

PASSION FOR LIFE
(L'Exole Buissonnière)

Admirably suited to teacher training because of its setting, theme and entertainment values is this famous film-one of the most widely endorsed films about the issues of education-about a teacher with a sense of humor and faith in his pupils who guides them so creatively that they enrich a whole community. Based on a true story from Provence after World War 1, it has a wonderful cast of French actors.

PEOPLE AND POLITICS
(Produced by AFL-CIO)
28 min

This film touches on all the important areas which motivate unions to develop political action programs. Not only does it explain why labor got into politics and how collective bargaining gains can be lost at the ballot box, it shows how elections are lost by apathy.

POWER AND THE LAND
(Produced by U.S. Department of Agriculture.
38 min

before and after electrification. The actors are real farm people, members of a Rural Electrification Administration Cooperative. The film is useful for explaining farm problems to union members and pointing up the tremendous achievements of REA.

PRESSURE GROUPS
(Produced by Encyclopaedia Britannica Films)
20 min

This film explains that pressure groups are people organized to promote legislation in which they are a necessary instrument for decision-making in a democracy. The work of the democratic pressure group is illustrated and in contrast to the democratic workings of this group there is also known the undercover group which does not discuss the issues but relies on bribery and blackmail.

PROGRAM FOR PROGRESS
20 min

President Kennedy's last appearance before an AFL-CIO National Convention , just one week before he was so cruelly murdered, is the opening feature of "Program for Progress," a filmed report of the Fifth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO held November 14-20, 1963 in New York City.

PUBLIC OPINION IN OUR DEMOCRACY
(Produced by Coronet Films)
13 min

Poses the problem faced by the city transit authority and a private company which wishes to take over operation of the system. Both groups use various media in an effort to explain the situation to an apathetic public. Individual interviews show the average citizen does not feel that his opinion matters and is not interested in the outcome. The film urges individuals to make city issues their concern.

A documentation of the processes, people and problems of responsible Negroes in Savannah, Georgia, getting out of the vote before the 1964 elections which saw a million negroes added to voter-registration polls in the South. This lesson in practical democracy shows the person-to-person way to go about voter education, demonstrating for people everywhere how non-voters can be moved out of their apathy into political action as citizens.

SHE SHALL BE CALLED WOMAN
14 min

Woman's place in primitive African society, as shown through selected examples of sculpture from the former Belgian Congo.

SHOPTOWN
6 min

The frustration and despair of a factory town without work is sensitively evoked by vigorous line drawings and a chanting narrative poem. The threat of unemployment and "depressed areas" as a results of automation and lack of long-range economic planning are brought in to focus for discussion.

SLAVERY
30 min

This dramatic and choral work portrays life under slavery and examines the tragic and sometimes humorous experience of life in the old South. Based on testimony of former slaves and their vivid memory of the South during slavery. Stars Ossie Davis, Ruby Dee, and the Choral Group, "The Voices, Inc."

SUPERFLUOUS PEOPLE
(Produced by WCBS-TV)
55 min

Filmed in New York City, this documentary slices through the many inter-related problems which engulf the poor, the uneducated, members of minority groups, the young and the aged in every big city across the nation. Starting with the abandoned children in city institutions, the film proceeds to survey problems of the teenage dropout, the unemployed, delinquency, older persons displaced by urban renewal, people on relief, and in the slums.

TEAM-WORK IN ACTION
(Produced by International Society for the Welfare Cripples)
30 min

This film is a story of an industrial accident in Ontario, Canada and how it is handled under the Workmen's Compensation Law of the Province of Ontario. The Ontario Law is superior to any one of the state workmen's compensation laws in the United States. The case covered involves an amputation and shows how the law works toward rehabilitation.

THE CHALLANGE
(Produced by Trade Union Education Program)
28 min

This film, produced for the Fund for the Republic, offera a unique approach in civil liberties. The film story is about a school bus driver who refuses to sign a loyalty oath and is fired. Most of the film shows a PTA meeting where the par ents argue out the issue. The film ends with the group about to take a vote for or against giving Bill his job back without his signing the oath. The issue is left with you, since the film does not tell how the people voted.

THE CORNER
26 min

An exploration of the problem of juvenile delinquency through an understanding of the way juvenile gang members understand themselves. A documentary filmed on the streets of Chicago at night, this film is intended to be neither a defense nor an incrimination, but rather a subjective statement in the words of members of a gang called "The Vice Lords," describing their world, their codes of behavior, and their attitudes.

THE HARVESTER
(Produced by Franciscan Films)
19 min

This film tells the story of migratory workers in California where agriculture is the state's largest industry amounting to $3 billion a year. The corporation farmer, an absentee landlord operating from a desk in the city, makes enormous profits from high productivity and low wages. Unable to compete with them the family farmer often ends up like the migratory worker.

THE HOLE
15 min - color animation

An animated fantasy about moles, missles, and mankind. The possibility of a final fatal thermonuclear explosion is compellingly evoked in this gay, vital and witty film by John and Faith Hubley. Two construction workers argue about accidents of of different kinds. When there is an accident on the job, the two men at first interpret the sound as a bomb explosion. The conclusion that mankind must disarm arises naturally.

THE HOUSE I LIVE IN
(Produced by Young America Films.)
10 min

This is a plea for democracy and tolerance starring Frank Sinatra singing Earl Robinson's well-known song, "The House I Live In," and talking about Pearl Harbor to a neighborhood gang of small fry attacking another youngster because "they don't like his religion." Frank persuades these kids to "use your good American heads; don't let anyone make suckers of you." They walk off with the new youngster, pals, instead of having a scapegoat.

THE ONLY WAR WE SEEK
(Produced by Agency for International Development)
28 min

The world-wide fight against poverty, ignorance, hunger and disease in a world undergoing rapid change and seemingly insatiable need is the story of this film. The work of the Agency for International Development is described in some detail. The photography in this film is outstanding. It is an unusually good film for building understanding of the foriegn aid program, why we should be concerned about less developed nations, where money comes from and where it is spent and how many jobs are dependent on foriegn aid.

THE PEARL
17 min.

Nobel Prize winner John Steinbeck's timeless parable of a valuable pearl destroying his hopes for peace and happiness. A beautiful film and a great teaching tool that offers an opportunity to realize more fully, through the artistry of the film medium, the human relationships and social implications of a searching, moving work of literature.

THE PUSHER
17 min.

A contribution to social psychology as well as an example of original film-making in this satirical biography of an egocentric "pusher" who elbows his way through life from babyhood to adulthood. Thrusting himself onward and upward, he achieves an executive post but is eventually elbowed out himself by his sibling rival who has also taught himself to be aggressive.

THE TENDER GAME
7 min. - color animation

A "witty and delightful" animated short expressing graphically, with abstract shapes and dramatic colors, the relationships and reactions of two people falling in love.

TOYS ON A FIELD OF BLUE
20 min.

A dramatic anti-war film. A lonely war veteran watches children play war games. Their make-believe battles and toy weapons force him to recall his own experiences with war.

UNDER THE BLACK MASK
50 min. - color

1. Birth of the world and of man.
2. Styles and influences in African Art.
3. The power of Royalty and the Power of Sorcery.

An introduction to Central African culture examining in detail works of primitive art in the natural frame of native life in the former Belgian Congo. Striking masks and sculptural forms and artifacts of the tribes now on the stage of the world history (the Ba-Kuba, Ba-Mbala, Ben-Lulua and Ba-Yaka) reflect their early views of the origin of the world and show the influence of art in the court among the fetichists, and in the cycle of life.

UNION AND FREEDOM
(Produced by the Chemical Workers Union)
13 min.

Union and civil rights forces join together to win a strike in Atlanta, Georgia, against the Scripto Company. The forces of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and its famous leader support the strike by a Chemical Workers Local to increase wages and win equal pay for Negro workers. This film can be used to launch a discussion of organizing problems and the relationship of the labor and civil rights movements.

UNION BUZZ GROUPS
(Produced by the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America)
20 min.

This film shows the buzz group technique in action at a UAW summer school. A class is studying political action. They "buzz" on questions about realignment of major political parties and about Senate Rule 22. Useful in classes for political education or at general meetings to create interest and support for union education.

VOTING PROCEDURES
(Produced by Indiana University)
14 min.

This film shows and explains the importance of becoming a registered, active voter. It shows details of registration requirements and voting procedures in primaries and general elections. It shows details on proper marking of ballots for voting a "straight" ticket individual preparation prior to boting knowing the location of the polling place, the date and "best" time for voting.

WE'LL NEVER TURN BACK
(Produced by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee)
30 min.

If there was ever any doubt that the right to vote is a universal right of all citizens in the U.S.,this documentary film will clear away those doubts forever. It isn't, and in states like Mississippi, the scene of this film, resistance to change is enormous. The Voter Registration Project in which all of the major civil rights organizations cooperate, is described by the young field secretaries and director of SNCC.

WEST INDIES --- SHANGO
10 min. - color

Authentic West Indian voodoo ritual dance featuring Geoffrey Holder, and photographed against the background of Trinidad jungle and sky by Fritz Henle. The ritual of the Yarubas (great-grandsons of African slaves shipped to the West Indies for more than three centuries) reaches its climax in the sacrifice of a white chicken.

WHAT IS A CO-OP?
(Produced by the Cooperative League of the U.S.A.)
20 min.

Shows the various kinds of cooperatives in existence in the U.S. explains how they operate and the benefits they have brought to their members.

WHO WILL TEACH YOUR CHILD?
24 min

Shows why good teachers are important to our children. The movie compares the effect of a poorly trained teacher on a class with the way a good teacher helps students to grow and to learn. Use it with union and community groups to arouse interest in your schools.

YOU CAN DO IT!
(produced by the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.
10 min.

This is a lively non-partisan documentary film to stimulate interest in our various election-local, state and national. It emphasizes the problem of our "Four L's" indifference, inconvenience, illness and ignorance which keep half our population out of politics.

YOU CAN WIN ELECTIONS
(Produced by Roosevelt University and the Independent Voters of Illinois)
25 min.

This film is designed to show the independent voter how he can increase his political effectiveness by helping other people register and vote for his candidate. 1. Check registration lists; 2. Identify the vote on your side and persuade those who can be persuaded; 3. Be sure your people vote; and 4. Watch the count.

111TH STREET
32 min

An aid to understanding the complexity of the community problem of juvenile delinquency, indicating the nature of one approach to its solution. In this semi-documentary about a typical gang in New York's upper East Side, we see the difficulties before the Youth Board Worker makes contact with the teen-age "Angels" and effects the first small breakthrough.

LOUISIANA DIARY 60 min

A documentary of the 1963 Louisiana Summer Project conducted by the Congress of Racial Equality. The film describes community organization around issues of voter discrimination, job bias, open sewers and segregated public accommodations and facilities. Social action techniques of boycotts and non-violent direct action are discussed and employed. It is an excellent exhibition of a community push by a new breed of Negro Americans against the traditional line of resistance by Southern white Americans to social change.

WATTS
60 min

A documentary dealing with the development of the 1965 riots in Watts. It explores the feelings and attitudes of American citizens living in slum areas and attending inferior schools. It points out the lack of understanding on part of the establishment to deal with persons affected by conditions of poverty and crystalizes the gap between city hall and the ghetto. Fears, myths, and feelings are explored through personal interviews of all parties involved.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

AFL-CIO Education Division
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Brandon Films, Inc.
200 West 57th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

Education Committee
United Civil Rights Council
8501 South San Pedro Street
Los Angeles, California 90003

Encyclopaedia Brittanica Films, Inc.
425 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

National Educational Television Service
Audio Visual Center
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47405

New Jersey Community Action
Training Institute
413 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey

The New York State School Of
Industrial And Labor Relations
Cornell University
7 East 43rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

United Church Board For Homeland Ministries
Office For Audio-Visuals
1501 Race Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

December 17, 1968

Gregory Simms
New Jersey Community
  Action Training Institute
2465 Broad Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08610

Dear Greg:

Enclosed is our check for $300 as a repayment on the contract to do the study on the Trenton school superintendent selection. I am sorry that our differing time schedules and other obligations made it impossible to go to print together on this one. I am grateful to you and to other CATI staff members who helped so much in securing necessary cooperation from all sides in this analysis.

While the study has already gone to the printer, I am anxious to catch any evidence of racism. I am anxious to see the comments of your staff in this regard as quickly as possible.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure as stated
check #3825

cc: Moore
Waldman

Max Dan

HOW TO GET PUBLICITY

Introduction

What You Should Know about Public Relations and Publicity
  What is public relations?
  What is publicity?
  What channels of communication will carry your story?

Tooling Up Your Organization
  Choose a publicity director
  Make it clear that he is in charge
  Encourage all members to keep him well informed

Basic Rules for ~~the~~ a Publicity Director
  Create a good working relationship with the press
  Get to know... newspaper contacts
      radio and TV contacts
  Be absolutely frank and honest with the press
  Give reporters the factual and human-interest material they need
  Treat newsmen considerately
  Make a rough calendar
  Line up helpers

to come: How to section -- release, photo story, etc.

(re-peat introduction on fundraising & publicity)

HOW TO GET PUBLICITY

Your group*s programs are a most important part of the community. But they need public approval and support to succeed. Effectove publicity makes ~~your~~ people recognize that your group is doing things, and doing them for carefully considered, important reasons. Yet it is not always easy for even the best local action group to get its message to the community.

Some small organizations are cut off from publicizing their activities in major newspapers, on radio or TV. This has been a problem, particularly in the south -- but need not remain so.

Other organizations suffer from too much of the wrong kind of publicity. This too can be a problem. False or bad publicity hurts. It weakens an organization and the important work it is trying to do.

This guide can help any local action group, north or south, to present the true story of its organization and programs to hte public. First, it shows how to plan for publicity that will build up your group*s unity and power. Second, it offers your publicity and his committee the know-how: many helpful ideas and professional techniques to help you get your story printed or broadcast.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

There are two sides to the coin of publicity. To get the greatest value for your efforts, you*ll be wise to pay attention to both. One is called public relations. The other side of the coin is known as just publicity.

What Is Public Relations?

First, keeping your own members happy and aware of what the group is doing. You'll want to do more than just tell members what programs are underway. You must be in constant touch and listen to your members too. A two-way conversation is the mark of a good community organization. Your programs should always reflect the changing needs of your membership.

Second, public relations means putting across to the black community and the public at large a complete and accurate picture of your organization's goals and programs.

Successful public relations requires year-round, constant work.

What Is Publicity?

Getting the press to print news of a particularly important event -- a rally, a dinner with speakers, a big demonstration. You get stories before the event takes place, and reporters on the spot to describe it the day after. This is the simplest kind of publicity, and something almost every group can do.

More broadly, publicity includes nearly everything that is printed, broadcast or televised about your organization. Newspaper, magazine, radio and TV publicity reach a wide audience. The only way most people can judge your group is through what they read about it in the paper, hear on the radio, see on TV. That's why you must work hard at publicity which will give them a true picture of your group.

Good, day-by-day publicity, in short, adds up to good public relations.

What Channels of Communication Will Carry Your Story?

A newspaper is one medium of communication, radio another, TV another. You will have a choice of many media through which to get your message to as many people as possible. Following is a breif review of the ~~mid~~ media you will be considering, with some indication of the kind of stories you will be trying to interest them in:

xx -- Press. Daily and weekly newspapers, including the Afro-American press in some communities.
Stories must be timesly and of interest to the readership: either news stories of current importance, or feature stories with human interest. Some stories can be angled to special sections of the newspaper: the education page; letters-to-the-editor; columns; women's or society pages; city-hall pages.

-- Local Magzines. Every community has some local periodicals which come out regularly in addition to its newspapers. These might include newsletters and bulletins published by churches, labor unions, industries, colleges and universities, community organizations, government and private agencies, professional organizations like medical, dental or beauticians' socieities, teachers journals, etc. (The magaine section of a Sunday newspaper is a form of this).

~~National magaz~~ Do not try for publicity in a national magazine. ~~with If you have a good story for a national magazine~~ This takes special know-how. If you have supporters in a national organization, with professional publicists on the staff, they may help get ~~prmt~~ a national magzine to consider the story you have in mind. But don't waste time trying on your own.

-- Radio and TV. Local radio and TV stations, including minority radio stations now on the air in a growing number of communities. News programs, live or taped interviews, public-service shows, debates and forums are possibilities ~~fxx~~ you may want to consider.

To get publicity, choose and use your media carefully. Study the stories about organizations similar to yours that appear in general newspapers and magazines. Study the articles which run in Negro papers. Compare them. Figure out the special angles that make the particular story suit the particular newspaper. Listen to the kind of community news that comes over your local station. What ~~story~~ kind of story tells the right kind of story about a community group? Have you a similar story to tell?

Find the formats that work best, and fit the facts about your programs into similar stories. Meet the needs of the media. This is the surest way to get your story across to the public effectively.

TOOLING UP YOUR ORGANIZATION

Everyone in the group must understand that you are going after publicity only for what it can do to strengthen the whole organization. Set up a plan and ground rules everyone will want to stick to.

*. First choose a publicity director. Pick one member of your organization to serve in this role.

He must be enthusiastic about your group, and know every detail of its programs. He must work closely and well with your president and program ~~ch~~ chairman.

The publicity director need not be a public speaker. He must be well spoken and good at informal, business-like conversation. He must be able to describe your group and its programs clearly and factually to newsmen.

His job is to publicize your organization, not himself. His name should seldom appear in print.

* Next, make it clear that he is in charge. All contacts with the press, ~~and~~ magazines, radio and TV on behalf of your group must be made only by this one person, or someone he has temporarily delexgated to do the talking for everyone.

Some of your members may be questioned by the press when your organization's activities are in the news. What people choose to say to reporters as individuals is strictly their business. B8t what thay say for the organization is the business of the whole membership.

It's ~~i½~~ up to your members to field dangerous questions by saying,x@ "I can only speak for myself; I can*t speak for the organization. When we have arrived at a position on that question, Mr. ____________will have a statement for you.@

It's up to your publicity director to help every autorized spokesman for the organization build up a forceful public image of your group.

* Encourage all members to keep your publicity director well informed at all times about everyxhing activity. Make sure he isn't working in the dark. See that he visits every community program the group runs. Send him a note every time you plan an event or meeting. Keep him up to date about every issue, program, and the positions you agree on as a group. He needs new information and story ideas all year long -- not just from one or two leaders, but from all active members. He must represent your whole group to the press and to the public.

* * *

What you have read so far is fundamental information. Share it with all your members. Everyone must agree on what you want publicity to do for your group. Each member must know who will be in charge of publicity, how he will operate, and how they themselves can help him do his work most successfully.

The basic rules and detailed tips on publicity which follow are addressed to your publicity director and the committee members he may appoint to help him.

BASIC RULES FOR A PUBLICITY DIRECTOR

Your biggest job is to create a good working relationship with the press. The better you are at this, the more conversations you'll have with newsmen. Every time you interest a reporter or editor in your group as a source of news, you get another chance to explain the organization's aims, the need for its programs, the way it operates.

Get to know newspaper reporters, radio and TV newsmen and station personnel. It's not as hard as it may sound. Newspapers, radio and TV want to know whatt is happening. They exist to spread news. And when you have news to give them, they welcome you.

One easy way to get newspaper contacts is to write or telephone the city desks of your local papers. Most often the city editor who answers will be glad to give you the names of the reporters in your field (political reporter, education, welfare, City hall reporter, etc.) Your community may also have an office of a "wire service" like AP (Associated Press) or UPI (United Press International): ~~kk~~ these work just like ~~k~~newspapers, have city editors and a staff of reporters: approach them the same way.

Another way to find out who's who is to visit the local library. You can find the information you need in one of two books which list newspapers and their key staff members city by city. One is the Edit or and Publisher Yearbook. The other source book is called The Working Press.

Your best bet is to find one reporter on each paper who is somewhat sympathetic to the kind of work your group does, and to get to know him. (Warning: Never send the same story to two departments at one newspaper.)

For radio and TV contacts, call each local station which gives some air-time to community personalities and events. Ask for the person in charge of local programs.

Keep a handly list of all your press, radio, TV and magazine contacts. Make sure it's up to idate. Newspaper people switch assignments and jobs fairly frequently. (See illustration: Press Contacts)

Whenever you have a solid news story, you can write or telephone the most appropriate news representatives. Ask to call on them or invite them to visit your program in action.

Remember that newspaper people are busy. Every contact you make must be justifed from their point of fiew. Every letter, call or visit should be br@ef, concise and to the point.

Don't be discouraged. Whenever you have a good news story, with all your facts clear and straight, call -- and keep calling. It's not hopeless in most cases -- even in the south.

Be absolutely frank and honest with the press at all times. You must build a reputation as a reliable source of information. If you do not know the answer to a question, you must say: @I do not know about that." If a reporter hears about a matter that is not ready for publicity, you must say you are not yet ready to discuss it. You must learn to control your relationship with the press, and not be overawed by it. You must not allow any reporter to push you into statements you do not want to make.

If the press wishes to interview the president of your organization, arrangements for the meeting are made in advance through the publicity director. You will discuss ahead of time kwith the president what approach to take, what to emphasize. Should the press wish to interview any other member of your organization, the same procedure should be followed. Discussing what you want to say, what the press is likely to ask, and getting the facts straight ahead of time, helps clear everyone's mind. It is very usefull.

You may want to put down the basic facts and background in a written @release@ after you have had your insiders' discussion. This will;make it easy for the spokesman being interviewed to confine his remarks. He can stick to the ground covered in the written release. This will help him keep from being prodded into sayingkthings he had no intention of say8ng.

Don't try to hide your head in the sand like an ostrich. Bad news happens. Don't try to pretend it does not exist. Try to turn the news to your advantage by being frank with reporters. They in turn ~~should them do~~ will then be more likely to do their best to be as fair as possible to your organiation.

Honestly is your only policy. You must tell the truth.

Give reporters the factual and human interest they need. Most often, a news release (see page 00) is all you will need to prepare. For special occasions, you may invite the reporter and a photographer to attend an event; or prepare addtional backgrund material or photographs to accompany the release; or offer to set up special interviews.

It is best to have the press see what you are doing, whenver practa cable. Remember that actions speak louder than words.

So get specific. Suppose your organization is opening a new child-care center, the first such program in your community. Here are three different ways you might present this story to the press.

1. Prepare a written release announcing the event. Include all the ~~facts~~ facts about your organization, the program, where it is, how many it serves, etc. C ll the locel education reporter, send the release to him. Most groups which follow this procedure can be sure of a simple announcement of the opening on the school news page.
2. When you send your release and telephone, invite the reporter and a staff photographer from the paper to visit your day-care center the first week it*s open. Offer to make arrangements for the press to meet the teacher in charge, watch toddlers paying, interview the neighborhood aides, the boys and girls, the mothers arriving from work to pick kup the youngsters. This will give the reporter and

photohrapher specific, human material. Your "announcement" may then turn into a picture feature apealing to many more readers.

3. Along with your release, include a brief fact sheet or background paper on the history of day care as a long-unfulfilled need in your community. List statistics to show the need. Cite the major organizations and civic agencies which have stressed the need and tried to get such centers organzied in the past. Quote any important officials or citizen leaders who have made good statements on the subject. Include quotes from welfare officials, educators, personel managers for local industries. Review the private nursery schools running in town, citing the high prices charged and waiting lists for enrollment.

Include under #3

¶ It helps to becolme an expert in the affairs and rpoblems of your community. This way you will be able to give the press useful background information, ~~and~~ make your story more important, and get better, more extensive coverage. A skillful background fact sheet could turn your announcement into a major story in the well-read news columns of your paper.

* Treat newsmen considerately. They are people too. They like being thanked for jobs well done. They keep regular hours and have families to get home to. You should respect their working hours and deadlines. When a areporter covers a luncheon or dinner meeting run by yolr group, be sure to invete him to lunch or dinner. If a reporter or photographer convers an event run by your group, be sure someone ;is assigned to provide information, answer questions, find people.

Make a rough calendar of publicity planned for the year. You cannot foresee all you will have to do. But it helps to line up the jobs you know will be coming up.

Work closely with the president of your group and your program chairman. Yoummust be in on the planningland every stage of your group's work.

Plan to issue a aregular mimeographed newsletter to members three or four times during the program year. If you've decided on September, December, March and June as good newsletter months, enter a big reminder on your calendar a month before the date of each planned issue. Under August write: START SEPTEMBER NEWDLETTER. It takes a full month to call around for all the news, write it up, get it typed, mimeographed and mailed to everyone.

* Line up helpers. You'll need people to help with the important work ofx producing and distributing written materials, like newletters, releases and fact sheets. Few local action g roups have their own duplicating machines, but pract8cally everyone can arrange an "in" with some friendly organization. Find a memenr who cqn arrange with your local chur ch, Y or anti-poverty office to use its mimeograph machine. Find one or two members you can call on for typing, on the right ;kind of stencil. ~~Xx~~ Put otaher members in charge of keeping your membership mailing list up to date, addressing labels or envelopes.

If possible, find one member to write the newsletter. Give him a clear idea of what you want: the length, style, main stories for each issue, which members to call for further detail. Give him a sample newsletter (your own or another group's) to follow for style. Call him a good month before you want to send an issue out. He'll need to f it the job into his own personal schedule, and it does take a lot of calling around and time. When he has written his newsletter, both you and the president of the group should go over it carefully. You may have last-minute ~~chang~~ additions, or important changes to make. Everything printed should have your final approval before it is put on stencil for mimeographing.

Search your own membership for writing and phtographic talent. Don't overlook any opportunity to use all the volunteer publicity assistance you can get.

You do not have to be a professional -- or hire professionals -- to get good lublicity. Only very large orggzations can afford to hire public-relations consultants or publicity writers. k Only ;the rare situztion calls for such costly arrangements.

The following tips and suggestions will help you give newsmen the regular information and assistance they need to report on your group"s activities. They show you how to do it yourself -- so you need not spend a penny on outside staff.

SEDFRE ——— 5/15/68

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Edward L. Cole
FROM: Ronnie M. Moore
SUBJECT: Draft on "Encounters"

You know that we need your manual desperately.

We can't revise and/or further develop unless you begin at least to sketch it.

I expect it in the office by May 22, 1968.

Don't tell me. I know you are working hard.

Produce the draft.

cc: Marvin Rich

SEDFRE 5/15/68

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Joyce T. Ware

FROM: Ronnie Moore

RE: Draft on Community Organization Manual

We must have your draft so we can revise and develop it.

Materials must be printed for the Washington Project and for our program in general.

We must have your draft by May 22, 1968.

No fucking excuses - Produce the draft.

cc: Marvin Rich

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ronnie, Hank and Shirley May 3, 1968

FRM: Marvin Rich

SUBJECT: Negotiations Manual

Attached is the final draft of the Negotiating Manual. Still to be added are case histories. I want your comments on those areas which are in your professional competence. Matters of style, layout and design will be handled.

You should read this text in terms of how it will be regarded in the field:

a) Are there words or phrases which will make people bristle?

b) Is it clear?

c) Does it provide enough suggestions for counter-action?

The quality of the case histories we have received so far are poor. They do not convey enough detail of what went on and in some cases does not indicate the results. It may be that we will have to simply list a number of success stories, what the demands were, what was achieved in what community, etc. Would you give me a few examples of these.

This material must go to the printer by Monday, May 6th. That means it must be on my desk by Monday morning at 10:00 a.m.

Attachment:

NEGOTIATE: "...to obtain, or arrange, by conference."

It is often necessary to fight for what you want. That is, to organize protests and disrupt the normal life of your community until action is taken on your needs and grievances.

But fighting isn't always the only, or even the best, way to get what you want. First of all, in a fight, you usually lose something, and what you lose can sometimes be more than you win.

Within a community, a fight can easily arouse the kind of bad feeling that may slow down, or block, progress for years. Obviously, there are situations in which this risk must be taken. But, if possible, it should be avoided.

"All right," you may say, "but if we don't fight for what we want, how do we get it?"

The answer, in many cases, is negotiations.

That's what this booklet is about: when to negotiate and how to negotiate, the strategy to be used, the mistakes to be avoided.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that negotiations simply substitute soft-talk for action. Very often, they are the most effective form of action. They get results.

Community groups have won--and are winning--many gains through negotiations. These groups organize protests only when negotiations fail. Or when they believe that the pressure of such protests will help them in negotiations.

Your community group can learn from what others have already accomplished.

First of all, let's examine some basic facts about negotiations. In negotiations, you sit down with the people from whom you want something, and you tell them what, in your judgment, must be done to meet some need in your community.

For example:

* You may want to negotiate with employers on the hiring and upgrading of Negroes.

* Or with Welfare officials on inadequate services or the attitudes of case workers.

* Or with Public Agencies on x school conditions, or the hiring of Negroes, or a Head Start Program, or a Poverty Program, or the location of a housing project.

The specific issues will depend on the needs of your own community.

You may have cases of police brutality or just plain bad treatment. There may be a need for the busing of school children. Or you may need street lights, or the paving of streets, or sewerage.

We all know that, in many Negro communities, many legitimate needs have been ignored. There is no reason why this situation should be accepted. Nor is there any reason to believe that it will change unless you do something to have it changed.

Simply sitting down in negotiations with people who have the authority to make the changes isn't enough. The chances are that they won't agree with you straight off. They may never agree with you completely. Nothing is ever that easy.

But, if you handle your part of the negotiations properly, the chances are that you'll reach some agreement acceptable to you and those you represent.

One point about negotiations should be made very clear. In a fight, the purpose generally is to defeat your enemy. You don't really care about him.

But that's seldom true in a community action.

For better or worse, the people "on the other side" are people you're probably going to live with for the rest of your life. They'll be local employers or landlords or Welfare administrators or perhaps members of your City Council. You're going to have to get along with them just as they're going to have to get along with you.

This will be true no matter which side has the upper hand in your community at the moment.

That's why negotiations generally offer you the most sensible way of gaining what you want to gain. You may not be able to gain everything you want, and believe you're entitled to have, right away. But that seldom happens, no matter what strategy you use.

One of the best things about successful negotiations is that they establish a pattern for progress. They not only give you a sensible and orderly way of making the gains you want. They give the people you're negotiating with a sensible and orderly way of agreeing to those gains.

That makes it easier for you to achieve your goal which, of course, must be full equality in treatment and opportunity for everyone in your community.

Now, let's talk about how you negotiate.

You've probably heard the express, "negotiate from strength."

Think for a minute about what that means in terms of your own situation.

Suppose you and four or five other people go into a negotiation session with your City Council or Board of Education or an employer. Who it is really doesn't matter. The people you're negotiating with may respect you as individuals, but they're going to ask themselves, "Whom do these people represent? How much attention do we have to pay to them?"

If you were in their position, you'd probably do the same thing. It's only natural.

Okay, then. You're preparations for negotiations should begin before, and usually weeks before, you go into your first negotiating session. And one of the things you have to do--it's probably the single most important thing--is show that you have a substantial number of people supporting your demands.

You can do this by holding a public meeting of your supporters or by getting a lot of names on petitions. It may be wise to do both.

It is also very important to show that you represent a united community. If your group is only one of several groups making demands, the people you're negotiating with will almost certainly try to play one group off against the others. They'll build up the differences and rivalries among you. As a result, your community will be weakened. There will be less real pressure behind your demands. You won't be in a very good position to achieve what you want, no matter how right you may be.

But, if it's clear that you speak for an aroused and united community, you can bet that the people with whom you're negotiating will respect this fact. If you're negotiating with members of your City Council, they'll see your community in terms of votes in the next election. A politician is a great respecter or votes. If you're negotiating with a store owner, he'll see your community in terms of customers. He'll worry about the possibility of a consumer boycott.

In other words, even before negotiations begin, it will be known that you represent strength--the kind of strength that can be used effectively. And that's a very good way to begin.

There are some other things that you must do before negotiations begin.

You must learn everything you can learn about the issues that will be involved in the negotiations.

Never try to bluff your way. If your bluff is called--if it's demonstrated that you don't really know what you're talking about--your effectiveness in negotiations will be crippled.

In a sense, you'll be betraying the people you represent.

Knowing the facts is important for another reason. Those you're negotiating with won't be able to bluff you. You'll be in a position to call their bluff.

But let's be more specific.

Suppose you meet with an employer for the purpose of getting him to hire Negroes for clerical jobs or jobs of any other kind. You had better know:

1. How many Negroes there are in your community who are

qualified for such jobs and ready to take them.

2. What the specific qualifications of these people are. Are they high school graduates? Are they college graduates? If these are clerical jobs, can the people you are recommending type? How many words a minute? Can they take shorthand? What is their work experience?

A

Let us suppose now that you're going to meet with your City Council or Highway Commissioner about the condition of the streets in the Negro community. It isn't enough to say, "The streets are bad." Or: "The streets are unpaved." You should know:

1. Exactly how many streets are unpaved.

2. Exactly how many streets have deep ruts or holes and where these are.

3. What happens to these streets when there is a heavy rain.

It would be a good idea to get photographs to show the conditions you're talking about.

INSERT A, PAGE 9

~~In negotiating for jobs~~

An employer, in negotiating with you, may set all kinds of phony qualifications for jobs for the purpose of excluding your people. ~~If you~~ You should know what skills the specific jobs require.

~~In Such~~ Such negotiations may also give you the opportunity to ~~discuss~~ demand a training program that will enable your people to qualify for more highly skilled and ~~more better-paying~~ better-paying jobs.

4. You should be able to describe clearly, and in detail, how the streets in the Negro section compare with the streets in the white section.

5. If possible, you should also know how much Negro homeowners pay in taxes.

Now, you may say, "But the City Council--or the Highway Commissioner--knows all this."

Sure. But, in negotiations, the "other side" will usually do its best to make little of your complaints, to suggest that things aren't as bad as you picture them. Generally, they'll try to get away with doing as little as possible.

It's your job, as a negotiator, to prevent this from happening. You need to make the strongest possible case for whatever it is you want. And that means you need to have the facts. All the facts you can get.

This is always true. But it is especially true when you're negotiating with Welfare officials or with any other officials whose decisions are based on administrative practices and regulations. You should know what these practices and regulations are if you're going to do a good job in negotiations.

B

We're still talking about what you do before negotiations start. So far, we've covered two points:

1. The importance of demonstrating--by petitions, meetings, marches--that you have substantial community support for whatever it is that you want.

2. The importance of collecting all the information you need to make the strongest possible case for what you want.

There are two other things you must do before you go into negotiations.

First of all, you must decide what your opening demand is going to be. This can be a very tricky business.

As a general rule, your opening demand should be as high as the facts justify. But not higher.

For example, if you have good reason to think that 10 jobs are available in a firm with which you're negotiating, ask that Negroes be hired for all 10 of them. But don't ask for 20 jobs.

INSERT B/PAGE 11

There is another value in getting the facts. They help to discourage ~~irresponsible~~ wild talk. They help to unite your own community.

If you ask for 10, the firm, although it may not be willing to agree, will think, "These people know what they're talking about." It will be respectful. On the other hand, if you ask for 20, the reaction will be, "That's ridiculous. We don't have 20 jobs to fill. What are we supposed to do? Fire people who are working for us now?"

Making a demand that's unrealistic may shut the mind of the person with whom you're negotiating. And that's a bad way to start.

There are two reasons for asking for as much as the facts will justify. First of all, just possibly, you'll get everything you ask for. Secondly, it allows you room for bargaining.

In negotiations, both sides like to feel that they have won a victory. If you begin by asking for 10 jobs and settle for seven, or even for five, you'll have a lot more than you had when you started. And the "other side" will be able to say, "Well, they asked for 10 but I bargained them down." It will feel that it, too, has won a victory of a kind.

But suppose you don't allow yourself room for bargaining. Suppose you tell yourself, "There are 10 jobs available. I'll ask for five." It may seem sensible but generally it isn't. It won't leave you the room you need for bargaining.

What's more, if you stick to your opening demand, and win it, the "other side" is going to feel defeated. It is going to feel that something has been rammed down its throat. And if that's the feeling you leave, you've made an enemy for yourself unnecessarily.

There's one final point--and a very important one--to keep in mind in getting ready for negotiations. This is the relations between you, as a negotiator, and the people you'll be talking for in negotiations.

It's easy to get people worked up by promising them the moon. But then, if you don't deliver the moon, and you won't be able to, there is going to be a lot of disappointment. The people you represent are going to feel that you've done a bad job.

There is a good chance that the next time you need their support for something, you won't get it.

So, be careful of what you lead people to expect. Make them understand that negotiating isn't simply a matter of making demands. Make them understand that, in negotiations, there has to be some give and take. In a word, compromise.

But the kind of compromise that will mean some substantial gain for them.

One final point about getting ready for negotiations.

Make sure that you have the kind of negotiating committee that has the respect of the people you'll represent in negotiations. In fact, if the matter to be negotiated concerns a large number of people, it may be a good idea to have two committees:

* A small committee to do the actual negotiating.

* A larger committee to serve in an advisory capacity and also as a link with the community.

You may wonder why all this is necessary. There is a very good reason for it.

As a negotiator, you represent people. You're acting as an agent for them. But, in the end, they have to decide whether the deal you've made for them is acceptable to them.

Sometimes, union negotiators reach an agreement with employers, and then, the members say, "No, we don't like it."

This happens for one of two reasons. Either the negotiators don't really understand how the members feel. Or the members don't understand what what's possible and what isn't possible.

You can avoid both of these mistakes by keeping in close touch with those you represent.

These are all things you have to think about and do before negotiations start.

Now, let's talk about actual negotiations.

You know what you want. You know your facts. Your presenting your demands to the "other side"--the people with whom you're negotiating.

You don't begin by saying, "We want..."

You begin by describing the situation on which your demands are based.

If you're asking for jobs, you talk about the number of Negroes in your community who can't get the kind of jobs their qualifications deserve.

If you want streets paved, you begin by describing the conditions of streets in the Negro community.

If you do this well, your demands will sound logical and fair.

It's always a good idea to begin with statements that the other side will know, from their own experience, are true. Get them thinking to themselves, "Yes, that's so. Yes, I've seen that myself."

Once you get them agreeing with you, even if they don't say so, the chances are good that they'll accept as true even statements that they can't check against their own experience.

This doesn't mean that they'll be in a hurry to grant all, or even part, of your demands. Not in the least. They represent interests just as you represent interests. They have to answer to people just as you have to answer to people.

They've come to bargain just as you have.

But the point is that, if you make a good enough case, they'll be on the defensive. They'll be bargaining not with you but with each other and with the people they represent. You'll be on the way to getting what you want.

Here's something worth remembering:

All through negotiations, and especially in your opening statement, keep cool. Keep your voice down.

An angry voice will annoy and offend people even when what you say doesn't. Usually, there will be good reason for you to be angry. But let the anger be in your facts not in you.

Once you've made your opening statement, the negotiations are under way. The people you're negotiating with may say, "We've listened to you. And, while we don't agree with you, we want to give it some consideration."

They may tell you that they want two or three days--or a longer time--before they give you an answer.

This is perfectly reasonable. But don't let them stall you. If they ask for what you think is too much time, you can say, "Our people are pretty worked up about this. They want action. We don't think they'll hold still for that length of time."

What you'll actually say will depend, of course, on what the situation is. This is just a suggestion.

Of course, it's possible that the "other side" will give you an answer right away. No matter when you get their first answer, it probably won't be satisfactory to you.

You may feel angry. Or disgusted. Let your face show it.

You've been watching the faces of those on the "other side" to guess their emotions and what they're thinking. They're probably watching your face for the same reason. Let them see how you feel. In fact, make it easy for them to see.

But keep your voice down. A controlled anger is almost always more effective in negotiations than shouted anger.

Tell them that what they propose is unsatisfactory. Tell them that your people will never hold still for it. Tell them that you're even ashamed to carry their proposal back to your people.

Tell them that, if the offer they've made is their best offer, they're inviting trouble. Don't spell out what kind of trouble. Just leave it hanging.

See what reaction you get.

It's best to have one person serve as spokesman for your negotiating committee. It is easier that way to keep a steady tone and strategy in your negotiations.

It won't be much fun for the other members of your negotiating committee to sit through session after session in silence. But their silence will suggest a kind of discipline and strength that will be very impressive to the other side.

There is, of course, no reason why the spokesman shouldn't call on other members of the negotiating committee to discuss matters of which they have special knowledge. In fact, this technique can be used very effectively. It shows that there is depth in your leadership.

One point to remember is this: You never become involved in any kind of argument with any member of your own committee during negotiations. That would be the worst possible mistake to make.

Things may be said by a member of your committee during negotiations that you consider foolish. It happens. We're all human. But don't argue with what has been said, and don't correct it. Not at the negotiating session. What you may say later, when your committee is alone, is another matter.

But at the negotiating session it is of great importance to preserve the appearance of unity.

For example, some ~~[illegible]~~ member of your committee--let's call him Mr. Smith--may lose his head and say angry things. He may even say insulting things to the other side. That isn't good.

But it wouldn't help to say something critical of Mr. Smith. There would be more to gain by turning to the other side, and saying quietly, "Gentlemen, I'm afraid that Mr. Smith represents the mood of our community better than I do."

That way, you make some use of his anger, no matter how foolish you think it is.

The more experience you have with negotiations, the more easily you'll "think on your feet," as the saying goes. And your experience will give you an advantage over the people with whom you're negotiating.

No one can predict what will happen in negotiations. It depends on the people who are doing the negotiating. On the issues involved. On the mood of the community.

But the chances are that the first offer you get will not be the last offer. You've started with what, in your judgment, is the highest demand justified by the facts. The other side has probably started with the least it hopes it can settle for.

Your reply should convince them that they'll have to do better.

If it doesn't, there's only one thing that you can do. Raise the fire under the kettle.

Call a meeting and let your people blow off some steam. Don't you blow off steam. All you have to do is report on what happened.

Someone is certain to suggest street demonstrations or some other action. You can suggest that maybe it would be a good idea to make another try at negotiations. Then, get in touch with the person you consider friendliest, or most reasonable, on the other side's negotiating committee. But wait a day. Give him a chance to hear about the meeting.

The fact that they agreed to negotiate with you in the first place shows that they're willing to meet your demands at least part way. If they're convinced that their first offer wasn't good enough to avoid whatever trouble you're in a position to make, it's very likely that they'll come up with a better offer.

When you meet in negotiations again, it's a good idea to begin by making one point very plain. It's this: the longer they delay, the more worked up your people are going to become, and the harder it's going to be to satisfy them.

Tell them that you're reasonable--you've already demonstrated that to them--but that, if reasonableness doesn't get satisfactory results, your community is going to choose less reasonable people to represent it. The other side will know that this means.

Actually, once negotiations start, you'll have to play it by ear. It's impossible to prepare in advance for every turn negotiations may take. It's a mistake to allow yourself to become a prisoner of your own strateggy. Developments you didn't expect may make a change in strategy desirable.

But there are at least two things you should keep in mind.

1. Don't allow yourself to be sidetracked. You're there to talk about a specific problem. You're there to get some specific action. Other things may be interesting. You may have

a lot of information about them. You may have strong opinions about them. But they aren't related to your negotiations.

Don't become involved in any discussion that isn't related to your negotiations. That's the first point to keep in mind.

2. If something happens that upsets your strategy, ask for a recess. It will give you the opportunity to talk things over with other members of your negotiating committee.

In fact, any time your negotiations seem to be getting nowhere, it's a good idea to suggest a short recess. You'll be able to discuss the issues with your committee, and the other side will be able to do some talking, too.

Your negotiations may not be nearly as difficult as all this. They may be easy. Negotiations sometimes are. But don't count on it.

One final point: Even when the other side makes an offer that is acceptable to you and the other members of your negotiating committee, you don't say, "That's a deal."

You say that you'll take the offer back to your people for their approval. You may even say that you'll recommend that they approve it. But that's the limit to which you go.

It's a funny thing about negotiations. You have to keep faith with your own people. That's your first and main responsibility. But you also have to show good faith in dealing with the other side.

You have to think of the negotiations you are in as one of a series. The gains you negotiate are only a beginning. Your people will want more. They need more. And if you show good faith in negotiations with the other side, it will be easier to negotiate those new gains whenever you are ready to go after them.

Suffolk County CORE Shopping Center Project.
, approximately 40 stores

Oct.-Nov. A head count survey was taken of all stores in the Walt Whitman Shopping Center (The largest on Long Island) at peak hours, on three (3) different dates. This head count was taken to find the number of Negros and/or P/R employed in sales or better jobs throughout the centers. The head count showed 3% to 5% only employed in the center.

Strategy

(a) To demand and have a contract signed, not store by store but for the entire center, x number of Negros and ✓ P/R (20%) to be employed before the XMass holidays. Also this number must be obtained ✓ after the holidays, when stores go into lay off because of minus days (lost money days). The demands included training for executive jobs so that there might be an increase of dept. managers section managers etc. Also the stores were to advertise in the Negro Press (adds, and employment) (Amsterdam News, etc.).

(b) The trick was to use the time just before the big holidays, force the stores to fight each other Macy & A&S — (with their fair employment) against all the others.

(c) The CORE Chairman was to refuse to meet with the Merchant Assoc. Because he was to have been only hard and fast (not true)
? lets hem them now, picket lines, sit ins (where the hell were all the people and bail money coming from.)

(d) The Employment Chairman & committee (a soft spoken woman) wanted the demands as quickly as possible, because of her angry Chairman and what he might do to our community, if this could not be worked out.

Results

After two meetings the contract was signed, sealed, and delivered, with a big joint press release.

The quota was ~~met~~ met, and follow-up checks showed a marked improvement above the quota.

Hundreds of jobs secured

(1)

(1967)

The Use of Political Muscle

Suffolk County O.E.O. Pg. 1

Forced to take a cut back in funds, a telegram was sent to Washington requesting a meeting with Sgt. Shriver and/or someone from his office to protest the cut back. overall 20%

The following steps were taken

1. Telegrams to Senators Javits & Kennedy requesting their support.

2. Materials were prepared to support our position (a) up to date census (schools etc.) (b) breakdown on areas to be served, the large influx of migrant workers because of potato season (4 months in the county), and migrant who live year round in the area, but live off agriculture type work (grading potatos, landscaping, and farm supplies). (c) Area we must serve because the rate of poverty is high. (d) Indicate poverty, housing & population.

Suffolk OEO

Pg. 2

3.(a) The commission selected a large group to represent them. (members of their commission - CORE chairman, NAACP chairman, civic presidents, Indians etc.)

(b) Had present at the meeting County Executive, and Town Supervisors with the highest rate of poverty.

Goal

The goal was to not only force the return of funds but to get even more funds because they were needed, if only to give minimum service.

Results

The use of political muscle (Senators Javits & Kennedy sent persons to stay with in Wash DC OEO us all day) forced OEO to return all but 5% (save face) of funds. However, meetings were arranged the same day with the migrant section and OK was given an extra on a "Sweat Equity Housing" before one progra word was written on paper.

Suffolk OEO.

Pg. 3

Results con't.

Guide line and Type of Indian programs OEO ~~is accepted~~ will accept were given so that a program might be written.

The outcome was more money was obtained Sweat Equity Housing, a shift in cut-off date was established (giving Suffolk more money).

Note: Check with Allen Sudner for more details.

$860,000 12 or 708,000 for 8 months

Same $ amount but for 10 months rather than 12

cash outlay

saved funds for OEO

DRAFT

SEDFRE
RMM

4/26/68

CASE HISTORY

To Raise The Levèl Of Funding

A Case Study In Negotiations

Setting: In a Regional Office of the O.E.O., a team of negotiators from a state single purpose agency, (the Chairman of the Board, the Director and two members of the Board of Directors) are meeting with the Regional Director, State C.A.P. Coordinator and Project Officer.

Objectives-To:
1. Increase annual funding level of the program.
2. To obtain a commitment from the Regional Director to by-pass the Green ammendment.
3. Eliminate grant conditions.

Introduction of people present:

Regional Director: Gentlemen, this meeting is called to order. I would like very much to spend some time getting to know you, but I must catch a plane in exactly one hour from now, so we must go on with the business. I do believeive, however, that at some future time we must get together because the degree of mistrust between your program and the regional office seems to be growing. I just must tell you that we have had the hardest time getting information from headquarters on your program - it seems that we have never handled anything with you before -that you have always dealt directly with headquarters. (O.E.O. Washington) and I just....

Chairman of the Board: I know that we were scheduled to meet with you at 10:00 tomorrow, but we learned that you would be out of town, so we decided to try to catch you while we could. We have three things specifically that we want to talk about.

1. An increase in the level of funding to our program level of 1967.

To raise the level of funding

2. A by pass of the Green ammemdment

3. Dropping those unbearable grant conditions.

Regional Director: As I told you gentlemen we want to work with you, but you realize that the whole OEO budget was cut, so our budget was cut also. As for the Green ammendment the by laws proceedings will first have to be clarified by Mr. Hollen of legal services. The regional administrator will know more specific matter than I do at this time.

Regional Administrator: No gentlemen I'll be very frank the regional was given $48.million to be prorated to all the states. As you know Mississippi has been allocated 28 of that 48 - to be honest, I don't know what I'm going to do. I just don't see how you can get any more.

Board member: What about the grant conditions..... How can you expect the poorest state in the union to ask somebody to work free. And for decentralization - I don't know what you think community people are but they can run a program with a little help.

Board member: How did you decide how much you would give each program in the state, and did you attach all those grant conditions to other programs?

Regional administrator: Gentlemen, as you know I am responsible to headquarters for all this money, you don't know how much trouble it is to allocate money to all the programs in this region.

~~Regional Administrator: We promise an equitable~~

Board Chairman: We are a special program and you know it. Our program is a national model for single purpose headstart programs. We agreed to let Shriver use us to get funds for O.E.O. and it seems to me that you should give us at least the same level as we had in 1967 if not the amount we wrota a proposal for.

State Officer: I can give you the plan we used to allocate the funds. It may be possible to give you an additional amount after we get the carry over - and your program will run through July which will give you a month for close out.

Director of Program: It weems to me that the Regional office has not even considered how the proposed amount will affect our program... We submitted a $13. million year 1967-68. In essence our proposal is not being funded at all.

Regional Administrator: Let's be reasonable gentlemen, we are doing the best we can with what we have to work with.

Regional Director: Gentlemen, the Regional office does not have nearly enough to work with...

Board Chairman: If we can muscle enough national support to get a supplement for OEO - will you promise us at least $9 million? -

Regional Administrator: We certainly can use more funds:

Board Member: Will you give us the commitment we asked for?

Regional Administrator: We promise an equitable increase.

Board Chairman: It seems that we cannot reach any agreement with you. It looks like we will have to take our fight to Washington.

Director of Program: Will the Regional office support us if we move to Washington?

State Officer: On what terms?

Board Chairman: Give us a commitment on an increase in our program level to 9 million annually.

2. Give us the formula you used in allocating the state funds.
3. Sat to Washington that this program needs more funds.
4. By-pass the Green ammendment.

Regional Director: We will support you if you fight to get more money for Atlanta. We will give you the formula, and we will hold off on the by-pass proceedings until they are clarified.

Negotiations Manual

Very few things of value are given to us. Most things are achieved by a community through struggle. But, there are various kinds of struggle and each is important and useful at the right time. There is the struggle, often lonely, of the individual to secure education and training. There is the struggle of the community for a greater share in the political and economic benefits of the society. Negotiations are one of the most important techniques of community struggle.

Unions win gains nearly all the time through negotiations. They call strikes only when negotiations fail. However, the threat of a strike is important in making negotiations fruitful.

In negotiations, you sit down with the people from whom you want something and you tell them what, in your judgment, needs to be done. The chances are that they won't agree with you straight off. They may never agree with you completely.

But if you handle your part of the negotiations properly, the chances are that you'll reach some compromise acceptable to you and those you represent.

One point about negotiations should be made very clear. In a fight, the purpose is to defeat your enemy. You don't really care about him.

But that's seldom true in a community action.

For better or worse, the people "on the other side" are people you're probably going to live with for the rest of your life. You're going to have to get along with them just as they're going to have to get along with you.

This will be true no matter which side has the upper hand in your community at the moment.

That's why negotiations generally offer you the most sensible way of gaining what you want to gain. You may not be able to gain everything you want, and believe you deserve to have, right away. Unions have made tremendous progress for their members in this country. But they have done it a step at a time. You may have to make progress in the same way.

But one of the best things about successful negotiations is that they establish a pattern for progress. When a union's contract with an employer runs out, and a new contract has to be negotiated, the employer knows that he is going to have to give the people working for him higher wages and other improvements.

That's the pattern. He knows he can't escape it. The people you negotiate with will recognize that, too, if you handle your end of the negotiations properly.

Now, let's talk about how you negotiate.

You've probably hear the expression, "negotiate from strength." Think for a minute about what that means in terms of your own situation.

Suppose you and four or five other people go into a negotiation session with your City Council or Board of Education or an employer. It really doesn't matter who it is. The people you're negotiating with may respect you as individuals, but they're going to ask themselves, "Whom do these people represent? How much attention do we have to pay to them?"

If you were in their position, you'd do the same thing. It's only natural.

Okay, then. Your preparations for negotiations have to begin before, and usually weeks before, you go into your first negotiating session. And one of the things you have to do is show that you have a substantial number of people supporting your demands. You have to show that you represent an organized community.

You can do this by holding a public meeting of your supporters or by getting a lot of names on petitions. It may be wise to do both.

getting a lot of names on petitions. It may be wise to do both.

Then, when you go into negotiations, the people you're negotiating with will know that you represent a substantial number of people. If you're negotiating with the members of the City Council, they'll see those people in terms of votes in the next election. If you're negotiating with a store owner, he'll see those people in terms of customers.

In other words, even before negotiations begin, it will be known that you represent strength. An that's a very good way to begin.

There are some other things you must do before negotiations begin.

You must learn everything there is to learn about the issues that will be involved in the negotiations.

Never try to bluff your way through. If your bluff is called--if it's demonstrated that you don't really know what you're talking about--your effectiveness in negotiations will be crippled.

In a sense, you'll be betraying the people you represent.

For example, suppose you meet with an employer for the purpose of getting him to hire Negroes for clerical jobs or jobs of any other kind. You had better know:

(1) How many Negroes there are in your community who are qualified for such jobs and ready to take them.

(2) What the specific qualifications of these people are. Ar they high school graduates? Are they college graduates? If these are clerical jobs, can the people you are recommending type? How many words a minute? Can they take shorthand? What is their work experience?

Let us suppose now that you're going to meet with your City Council or Highway Commissioner about the condition of the streets in the Negro community.

It isn't enough to say, "The streets are bad." Or, "The streets are unpaved." You should know:

(1) Exactly how many streets are unpaved.

(2) Exactly how many have deep ruts or holes and where these are.

(3) What happens to these streets when there is a heavy rain.

It would be a good idea to get photographs to show the conditions you're talking about.

(4) You should be able to describe clearly, and in detail, how the streets in the black section compare with the streets in the white section.

(5) If possible, you should also know how much Negro homeowners pay in taxes.

Now, you may say, "But the City Council--or the Highway Commissioner--knows all this."

Sure. But, in negotiations, the "other side" will usually do its best to make little of your complaints, to suggest that things aren't as bad as you picture them. Generally, they'll try to get away with doing as little as possible.

It's your job, as a negotiator, to prevent this from happening. You need to make the strongest possible case for whatever it is that you want. And that means you need to have the facts. All the facts you can get.

We're still talking about what you do before negotiations start. So far, we've covered two points:

(1) The importance of demonstrating that you have substantial community support for whatever it is that you want.

(2) The importance of collecting all the facts you need to make the strongest possible case for what you want.

There are two other things you must do before you get into negotiations.

First of all, you must decide what your opening demand is going to be. This can be a very tricky business.

Your opening demand should be as high as the facts justify. But not higher.

For example, if you have good reason to think that 10 jobs are available in a firm with which you're negotiating, ask that Negroes be hired for all 10 of them. But don't ask for 20 jobs.

If you ask for 10, the firm manager, although he may not be willing to give them to you, will think "These people know what they're talking about." He'll be respectful.

On the other hand, if you ask for 20, the reaction will be, "That's ridiculous. We don't have 20 jobs to fill. What are we supposed to do? Fire people who are working for us now/"

Making a demand that's not realistic may shut the mind of the person with whom you're negotiating. And that's a bad way to start.

But if you think there are 10 jobs available, your opening demand should be for all of them.

There are two reasons for asking for as much as the facts will justify. First of all, it's just possible that you'll get it. Secondly, it allows you room for bargaining.

In negotiations, both sides like to feel that they have won a victory. If you begin by asking for 10 jobs and settle for seven or even for five, you'll have a lot more than you had when you started. And the "other side" will be able to say, 'Well, they asked for 10 but I bargained them down." It will feel that it, too, has won a victory of a kind.

But suppose you don't allow yourself room for bargaining. Suppose you tell yourself, "There are 10 jobs available. I'll ask for five." It may seem sensible gut generally it isn't. It won't leave you the room you need for bargaining.

What's more, if you stick to your demand and win it, the "other side" is going to feel defeated. It is going to feel that something has been rammed down its throat. And if that's the feeling you leave, you've made an enemy for yourself unnecessarily.

There's one final point --and a very important one-- to keep in mind in getting ready for negotiations. This is the relations between you, as a negotiator, and the people you'll be talking for in negotiations.

It's easy to get people worked up by promising them the moon. But the, if you don't deliver the moon, and you won't be able to, there is going to be a lot of disappointment. The people you represent are going to feel that you've done a bad job.

There is a good chance that they won't trust you the next time. There is also a good chance that the next time you need their support for something, you won't get it.

So, be careful of what you lead people to expect. Make them understand that negotiating isn't simply a matter of making demands. Make them understand that, in negotiations, there has to be some give and take. In a word, compromise.

But the kind of compromise that will represent some substantial gain for them.

One final point about getting ready for negotiations.

Make sure that you have the kind of negotiating committee that has the respect of the people you'll represent in negotiations.

In fact, if the matter to be negotiated concerns a large number of people, it may be a good idea to have two committees: (1) a small committee to do the actual negotiating; and (2) a larger committee to serve in a advisory capacity and also as a link with the community.

You may wonder why all this is necessary. There is a very good reason for it.

As a negotiator, you represent people. You're acting as an agent for them. But, in the end, they have to decide whether the deal you've made for them is acceptable to them..

Sometimes union negotiators reach an agreement with employers, and then, the members say, "No, we don't like it."

That happens for one of two reasons. Either the negotiators don't really understand how the members feel. Or the members don't understand what's possible and what isn't possible.

You can avoid both of these mistakes by keeping in close touch with those you represent.

There are all the things you have to think about and do before negotiations start.

Now, let's talk about the actual negotiations.

It is best to have one person serve as spokesman for your negotiating team. That way it is easier to keep a steady tone and strategy in your negotiations.

It may not be much fun for the other members of your negotiating team to sit through session after session in silence. But their silence will suggest a kind of discipline and strength that will be very impressive to the "other side."

There is, of course, no reason why the spokesman shouldn't call on other members of the negotiating team to discuss matters on which they have special knowledge.

One point to remember: You never become involved in any kind of argument with anymmember of your own team during negotiations. That would be the worst possible mistake to make.

Things may be said by members of your team during negotiations that you consider foolish. But you don't argue with what is said and you don't correct it. Not at the negotiating session. What you may say later, when your team is meeting by itself, is another matter.

But at the negotiating session it is of great importance to preserve the appearance of unity.

For example, some member of your team--let's call him Mr. Smith--may lose his head and say angry things. He may even say insulting things to the "other side." That isn't good. But there's no point in telling Mr. Smith that he should have kept quiet. You'd probably have more to gain by turning to the "other side," and saying quietly, "Gentlemen, I'm afraid that Mr. Smith represents the mood of our community better than I do."

That way, you make some use of his blow-up, no matter how foolish you think it is.

The more experience you have with negotiations, the more easily you'll think on your feet. And your experience will give you an advantage over the people with whom you're negotiating.

You know what you want. You know your facts. Now, you're presenting your case to the people with whom you're negotiating. The "other side."

You don't begin by say, "We want....."

You begin by describing the situation (the need) on which your demands are based.

If you're asking for jobs, you talk about the number of blacks in your community who can't get the kind of jobs their qualifications deserve.

If you want streets paved, you begin by describing the condition of streets in the community.

If you do this well, your demands will sound logical and fair.

It's always a good idea to begin with statements that the other side will know, from its own experience, are true. Get them thinking to themselves, "Yes, that's so. Yes, I've seen that myself."

Once you get them agreeing with you, even if they don't say so, the chances are good that they'll accept as true even statements that they can't check against their own experience.

This doesn't mean that they'll be in a hurry to grant all, or even part, of your demands. Not in the least. They represent interests just as you represent interests. They have to answer to people just as you have to answer to people.

They've come to bargain just as you have.

But the point is that, if you make a good enough case, they'll be on the defensive. They'll be bargaining not only with you but with each other and with the people they represent.

You'll be on the way to getting what you want.

Here's something worth remembering:

All through negotiations, and especially in your opening statement, keep cool. Keep your voice down.

An angry voice will annoy and offend people even when what you say doesn't. Usually, there will be good reason for you to be angry. But let the anger be in your facts and not in you.

Once you've made your opening statement, the negotiations are under way. The people you're negotiating with may say, 'We've listened to what you have said. And, while we don't agree with you, we want to give it some consideration."

They may suggest that they want two or three days--or a longer time--before they give you an answer.

This is perfectly reasonable. But don't let them stall you. If they ask for what you think is too much time, you can say, "Our people are pretty worked up about this. They want action. We don't think they'll hold still for that length of time."

What you'll actually say, of course, will depend on what the situation is. This is just a suggestion.

Of course, it's possible that the "other side" will give you an answer right away.

No matter when you get your first answer, you can be pretty sure that it won't be satisfactory to you.

You may feel angry. Or disgusted. Let your face show it.

You've been watching the faces of the people of the "other side" to guess their emotions and what they're thinking.

They're probably watching your face for the same reason. Let them see how you feel. In fact, make it easy for them to see.

But keep your voice down. A controlled anger is almost always more effective in negotiations than shouted anger.

Tell them that what they propose is ridiculous. Tell them that your people will never hold still for it. Tell them that you're even ashamed to carry their proposal back to your people.

Tell them that, if the offer they've made is their best offer, they are inviting trouble.

Don't spell out what kind of trouble. Just leave it hanging.

See what reaction you get.

No one can predict what will happen in any negotiations. It depends on the people who are doing the negotiating. On the issues involved. On the mood of the community.

But the chances are that the first offer you get will not be the last offer.

You've started with what, in your judgment, is the highest demand justified by your facts. The other side has probably started with the least it hopes it can settle for.

Your reply should convince them that they'll have to do better.

If it doesn't, there's only one thing that you can do. Raise the fire under the kettle.

Call a meeting and let your people blow off some steam. Don't you blow off steam. All you have to do is report on what happened.

Someone is certain to suggest street demonstrations or some other action.

You can suggest that maybe it would be a good idea to make another try at negotiations. Then, get in touch with the person you consider friendliest on the "other side's" negotiating team. But wait a day. Give him a chance to hear about the meeting.

The fact that they agreed to negotiate with you in the first place shows that they're willing to meet your demands at least part way. If they're convinced that their first offer wasn't good enough to avoid whatever trouble you're in a position to make, it's very likely that they'll make a better one.

When you meet in negotiations again, it's a good idea to begin by making one point very plain. It's this: the longer they delay, the more worked up your people are going to become, the harder it's going to be to satisfy them.

Tell them that you are reasonable--you've already demonstrated that to them--but if reasonableness doesn't get satisfactory results, your community is going to choose less reasonable people to represent it. The "other side" will know what this means.

Actually, once negotiations start, you have to play it by ear. It's impossible to prepare in advance for every turn negotiations may take.

But there are at least two things you should keep in mind. The first is, "Don't allow yourself to be sidetracked." You're there to talk about a specific problem. You're there to get some specific action.

Other things may be interesting. You may have a lot of information about them. You may have strong opinions about them. But they aren't related to your negotiations.

Don't get involved in any discussion that isn't related to your negotiations.

That's the first point to keep in mind.

The second is this: If something happens that upsets your strategy, ask for a recess. It will give you an opportunity to talk things over with the other members of your negotiating team.

In fact, any time your negotiations seem to be getting nowhere, it's a good idea to suggest a short recess. You'll be able to talk things over with your team, and the "other side" will be able to do some talking, too.

Your negotiations may not be nearly as difficult as all this. They may be easy. Negotiations sometimes are. But don't count on it.

One final point: Even when the "other side" makes an offer that is acceptable to you and the other members of your negotiating team, you don't say, "That's a deal."

You say that you'll take the proposal back to your people for their approval. You may even say that you'll recommend that they approve it. But that's the limit to which you go.

It's a funny thing about negotiations. You have to keep faith with your people. But you also have to show good faith in dealing with the "other side."

You have to think of the negotiations you are in as one of a series. The gains you negotiate are only a beginning. Your people will want more. They need more. And if you show good faith in negotiations with the "other side," it will be easier to negotiate those new gains whenever you're ready to go after them.

~~Proposal for Informational Services~~ Materials Development

The SEDFRE Leadership TRaining Program, now in its third year, provides a range of educational services to citizen-leaders in the soicial, economic and political techniques necessary to achieve community goals in modern society. Training programs are organized on a local or a regional basis and thus bring SEDFRE into a continuing relationship with the emergent leaders of Black and Puerto Rican communities around the country.

In general, training sessions and workshops focus on the "how to" of organizing to solve community problems. Groups are also encouraged to examine their feelings toward themselves and each other and to use the sensitivity gained in their relations with the larger community. Face to face sessions are supplemented with follow-up services to keep lines of communication and assistance open between SEDFRE and local citizen-leaders.

There is a growing demand to include more informational ~~xxxxxxxx~~ materials in group follow-up services. The types of materials requested reflect the range of involvement and sophistication of the trainees. Some groups need guidance on the basics of setting up and running a community organization. Lack of information of fund raising and publicity causes ~~many incipient~~ other groups to flounder and even dissolve. Others require know-how in the art of negotiation.

To be of value to citizen leaders, written materials must be carefuly prepared: language must be clear and direct; lay-put and organization must be easy to follow; content must be pared down to essentials; and format must be attractive and must facilitate easy reading.

A political manual along these lines already has been pb developed by SEDFRE. It is entitled "Political Strenth - How to Get It" and is designed for the use of voters leagues which are spring up in the South as a result of enfranchisement. The pamplet offers step-by-step guidance on how to set up a local political organizations and how to donduct a campaign. Now in its second printing ~~It~~ it has been widely and warmly received throughout the country. ~~even in Southern communities where~~ Voters' groups welcome the concise presentation and readable format.

To fill the informational needs growing out of the Leadership Training Program, SEDFRE plans to publish four additional pamphlets in the next year. These will serve as guides and references in applying what is learned in training workshops to actual working situations. The descriptions below breadly outline the content; the presentation will be carefully geared to the level of educati

1. **Setting Up and Sustaining a Local Organization** -- steps in forming an organization, conducting meetings, techniques for maintaining a cohesive group, & inclusion of members in all stages, ~~how to~~ translating program plans into action, inter-organizational relations.

2. **Fund Raising and Publicity** - this is an area where new citizen-leaders have little or no experience - setting up a fund raising structure, various techniques of getting contributions, tying fund raising to budget and fiscal planning; how to develop good press relations, writing press releases, ~~time press [illegible] with programs~~, attracting media coverage, acting as spokesman to the press.

3. **Analyzing and Acting on Community Problems** -- taking inventory of structure and resources of community, techniques of exercising leadership, devising and implementing strategy, planning and conducting negotiations, how, where and when to apply pressure.

4. **Breaking Through to Jobs and Economic Strength** - how to organize to achieve economic impact, locating and obtaining jobs, how to protect consumers, organizing consumer and producer co-ops, credit unions; using poverty programs to increase employment opportunities

1 Economics

2. Fund Raising & P.R.

3. Negotiations - skills

4. Small group
objective

Estimated
Cost, of ~~these~~
including editorial + art
work, printing + binding
of 10,000 copies, is
$2,200 for each brochure
Total cost of the program
$8,800

III - SOME MECHANICS OF REPORT WRITING

In the preceding chapter, attention centered on the planning stages of a survey or study project. These steps, and the stages of problem solution which were sketched in brief, bring a study project closer to its final reporting phase.

This chapter will focus attention on some of the mechanical components of report writing. The principal elements examined in Chapter III are:

- Principles of Report Writing
- Language of Report Writing
- Tools of Report Writing
- Style in Report Writing
- Road Maps for Report Writing

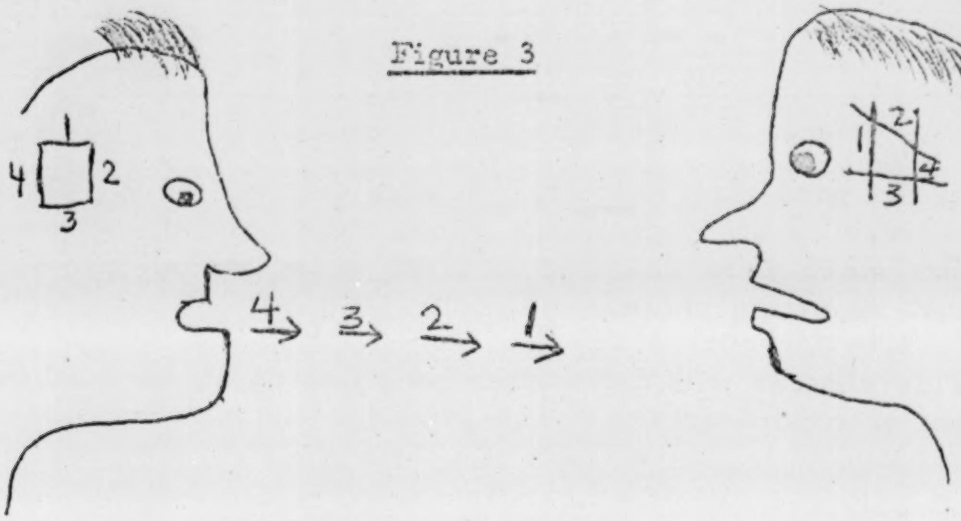
PRINCIPLES OF REPORT WRITING

Report writing is essentially a matter of organization. This statement is true particularly of reports where persuasion through reasoning and sound argument is the objective. An effective report, whether informative or persuasive in character, must carry conviction. For conviction to be apparent to a reader, a logical presentation of facts and ideas is required. Although skillful use of words may add an extra note of persuasion, the basic soundness of a report lies in the organization of its information, conclusions and recommendations. Unless a reader is able to follow a report writer's line of reasoning, it is unlikely that the reader will be impressed with the recommendations offered in the report.

Although different organizations vary as to the preferred format, length, and style of written reports, some reporting principles are standard. Ineffective reports result more often from a writer's failure to apply these principles than from his inability to grasp them.

Report writing is a form of "talking to someone else." The writer must remember that he is not talking to himself, but that he must transmit the picture which he has in his mind to the mind of each reader. Figure 3 pictures this concept of the process of communication. Report writing effectiveness depends on understanding and applying this concept.

Figure 3



Reports not only communicate ideas with others; they also "speak for themselves." A good report can stand by itself as a complete picture of a situation, and is clearly understandable by someone less familiar with the project than the report-writer and the organization representative to whom he answers.

For maximum effectiveness, the writer directs his remarks to one principal reader, and keeps that person's interests and background in mind. To avoid misunderstandings, it is often wise to label the report in the following "reader beware" manner:

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN WRITTEN FOR

(Name and Title)

Other readers will find this report easier to understand if they try to place themselves in the role of this person.

In addition to the general suggestions discussed herein, eight report-writing principles are offered for study and application. These principles highlight the mechanical aspects of report-writing:

1. Use language that is precise in meaning, professional in tone, and directed to the designated reader.

2. Limit the thoughts and ideas incorporated in the report to those which contribute to the purpose of the study.

3. Give consistent emphasis to the key facts which govern the scope and support the purpose of the survey.

4. Describe accurately the conclusions and recommendations formulated after a survey of the problem situation. Document the narrative with only those exhibit materials which enlarge comprehension and condense secondary information.

5. Strive for simplicity and directness in sentence structure and word usage.

6. Group the facts in a logical and uniform sequence.

7. Realize that readability of the report content is a constant factor in report acceptance.

8. Check and edit personally every part of the draft copy to insure that the final draft is ready for reproduction.

These principles are not sufficient in themselves. To be applied in practice they must be expressed in language. The language of report writing, which need be both polite and supported by confidence based on competence, is discussed in the section which follows.

LANGUAGE OF REPORT WRITING

It is difficult to select words which express ideas clearly, simply and directly. However, if the job is done well, it does not show signs of great effort. The language of reports is generally more formal than spoken communications, but only moderately so, and is supported by every-day good manners.

Two important guides in good writing are:

1. Do not "talk down" to the reader.
2. Do not "show off" by using an excess of technical language or by complicating the subject unnecessarily.

Language Precision

Precision refers to the aptness, accuracy or clarity of the words used to convey ideas. Precision also includes the selection of words most appropriate to the psychology and personality of the reader.

Precision refers to how specific a statement can be made while still finding justification in the supporting facts. This reference is important particularly where the facts may be inconclusive.

Precision is especially important in sections which are critical of a phase of the organization's operation. Use the most accurate terminology possible, keeping the tone impersonal.

To achieve precision, choose words carefully and then evaluate your choices for accuracy and suitability. Make careful selections and double-check the result. Continual use of the dictionary for word selection is evidence of good judgment, not an admission of ignorance.

Use of a thesaurus to supplement knowledge of word meanings is good practice, but using it to find synonyms can be overdone. Repetitive use of the precise word is preferable to use of several words which may be similar but not identical. Repetition may be desirable, especially for the sake of emphasis.

Care in the selection of words cannot be over-emphasized. Use of abstract terms, as mentioned previously, can often lead to misunderstanding. Highly technical language can also be confusing or even meaningless. Avoid the use of "jargon," the language which professional people use in talking among themselves. Such terms almost never have a place in reports.

Sentence Structure

Imperfect as they may be, words must be used, and a writer must group words to convey a complete thought. Three factors are especially important:

Unity -- Arranging the sentence to obtain a single effect or to convey the thought clearly.

Coherence -- Establishing a logical consistent connection between the parts of the sentence.

Emphasis -- Giving relative force or accent to words or phrases which make up the sentence.

Unity, coherence and correct emphasis are also necessary in the paragraph, section, chapter and ultimately in the total report. Fundamentally, however, these factors are prerequisites to a sound sentence.

Writing a good sentence represents a long step toward writing a good report. The ideal sentence contains a single thought. This ideal may be impractical in a collection of sentences because of the need for preserving meaning or the flow of ideas. The ideal is still worthy of consideration.

1. Unity: Imperfect sentences result from hasty writing. They may also result from a lack of awareness of the principles of sentence construction.

"Pressure writing" is not always the result of lack of time. It can stem from inability to write at a good rate of speed. Speed can be improved by applying the report principles presented in this manual. If nothing else, this would save time otherwise spent in re-writing.

Careful construction will eliminate many compound and complex sentences; these reduce the readability factor more than any other cause. Examples of good and bad sentence construction appear in Exhibit s 1 to 6 in the Appendix.

The use of actional language simplifies the task of good sentence structure. Use of the active voice will contribute to simplified expression, and make it easier to iron out the kinks in sentence structure.

Defined in grammatical terms, "a verb is in the active voice when its subject is doer of the act. A verb is in the passive voice when its subject is acted upon." For example, the sentence "He read the report" is in the active voice. The subject "he" did the act of reading. The sentence, "The report was read by him," is in the passive voice. The subject, "report," was acted upon.

Lengthy sentences invite excessive use of connectives, such as "and", "but," "so," and "then"; and transitional words such as "however," "therefore," and "accordingly." They require excessive punctuation and the use of interruptive phrases. They tend to destroy the unity of thought so essential to readability.

2. Coherence: Sentence coherence is equal in importance to sentence unity. All the parts of a sentence should stick together. Sentences should stand on their own legs.

One of the most common threats to coherence is the use of pronouns such as "this" and "that" to refer to an idea expressed in a preceding clause or sentence. A good rule to follow is: make the pronoun refer to a definite antecedent.

A habit common to many writers is to start a sentence with "it" or "there." Using an indefinite reference is reasonable and supportable, but the habit can be overdone. Indefinite references slow the pace and directness of the sentence. A good precaution is to check sentences starting in this manner to determine if these words can be eliminated.

Split construction is another familar threat to coherence. The split infinitive is one example. Infrequently, the split infinitive enables a writer to impart a more precise meaning. The exception tends to prove the rule. Split verbs, such as "I am also going," rather than "I also am going," are an example of split construction; and the split prepositional phrase leads to awkward construction in most cases (other than negative statements).

A careful recheck of each sentence is necessary to insure that the sentence makes sense. Do not omit words necessary to the complete understanding of the sentence by the reader. Your knowledge of the thoughts you attempt to convey may blind you to an omission which could be fatal to your entire structure.

3. Emphasis: With unity and coherence, emphasis makes a positive contribution to the successful report. Emphasis is the special force or accent given to main ideas by placement of words and phrases.

For the report as a whole, desired emphasis is usually obtained by the manner in which ideas unfold within the report structure. Emphasize major study results by preparing a summary chapter.

Within a chapter, emphasis can be achieved either by building to a climax or by starting with the principal points and then supporting them with subsequent elaboration.

Emphasis within the paragraph can be gained by locating the ideas at the beginning or end, or by using proportionately more space for their expression.

Sentence construction can produce emphasis by several methods. Examples are the use of actional language, the underscore and capitalization, and possibly the careful use of adjectives to amplify the central idea noun. Among sentences, a common device for emphasis is "change of pace," obtained by varying sentence lengths, by repeating the core idea in relation to different situations, and by using numbered sequences.

Language Simplification

The goal in simplification is the use of professional language at the simplest level on which clarity can be gained without sacrifice of precision. Occasionally this requires the use of long and unusual words, or, more often, the use of a phrase in place of a word.

All things being equal, choose a more common word, with fewer syllables and shorter length, over an unusual, complex and lengthy word.

Words like implementation, promulgation, effectuation and prototype have their place, but their excessive use should be curved.

Many books and articles have been published on the subject of word choice, language precision and readability. One of the most widely read is Rudolf Flesch's "How to Test Readability" (Harper and Brothers, New York, 1951). In this pocket-sized book he describes ways of scoring writing on a number of points: length of sentence, syllables per 100 words, percent of personal words and percent of personal sentences. These scoring devices provide a Reading Ease Score and a Human Interest Score.

You may find the Flesch count method helpful in improving readability of your writing. Apart from the novel scoring approach, Flesch emphasizes the same basic writing principles stressed in this manual.

1. Redundancy: The removal of redundant words, phrases and sentences offers ever-present possibilities for simplification. The word "redundant" means, literally, "more than is needed," or using too many words to describe an idea. Redundancy should be spotted and eliminated as a report is written and again afterwards.

Another type of redundancy is the inclusion of irrelevant, over-detailed or superfluous materials in certain section of the report. These materials often are identified with the over-all survey and escape challenge. Occasionally, their use is tempting as a "hedge" or possible escape from a shaky position. Their removal could make the difference between a lengthy, unwieldy report and one that is tailored to the reader's major interest.

2. Direct Language: The use of direct language is another aid to simplification. It reduces the use of phrases and promotes smooth thought flow.

In "direct" writing, the verbs are written in the active voice. The subject-predicate-object order is maintained in the sentence structure. The thoughts march forward in a straight line.

3. Trade Language: Trade language or "jargon" deserves inspection in any discussion of simplification. The value of using terms which are in common use in the particular field of study is recognized. Discriminate, however, between sound trade terminology and words which are little more than slang.

Where an unusual trade term is used, it is wise to place it in quotes and, occasionally, define it further. In any case, there is little need to use complex, belabored and overdone terms.

TOOLS OF REPORT WRITING

The tools of report writing are grouped in the sub-sections which follow under six headings:

Grammar
Punctuation
Capitalization
Numeral Form
Arithmetic
Spelling

Failure to insert a single punctuation mark, the faulty substitution of a lower case for a capital, or the use of an incorect verb or number are not important errors when taken alone. Collectively, however, these errors have destructive effects on the over-all quality of a report, and the acceptance of the ideas it contains. Such errors tend to lower precision, increase complexity and defeat style consistency. All are unworthy of a good reporting job.

Only limited attention will be given to the tools of writing in this discussion. But within those limits, it may be possible to stimulate interest and awareness as to the significance of their effect on report quality. Perhaps by re-emphasizing the importance of the writing tools, this discussion will help the reader to avoid errors of omission and commission.

1. Grammar: Good grammatical practice is expected of every writer by every reader. Careless grammar is a cardinal sin in writing. The most common grammatical errors are incorrect verb tense, use of a singular verb with a plural subject or vice versa, and double negatives. Uncommon errors are just as damaging as these, however.

Ignorance of basic grammar is a fault which can be corrected. A few minutes spent regularly to refresh your memory by reading a good grammar or composition handbook will measurably improve anyone's writing. A good starting point is the "College Handbook of Composition" by Wooley, Scott and Bracher. This handbook is recommended for any writer's personal library.

2. Punctuation: Punctuation is aaid to be "an auxiliary to systems of writing, lending to the written word some of the color and body that pause, pitch and stress add to the spoken word." For what is punctuation? It's a system of symbols to show how written and printed messages should be delivered orally. Commas, periods, dashes are clues -- for those who are going to read aloud as well as for those who are going to read silently to themselves. These clues tell us in what rhythm we should read, where we should insert pauses, and at what points we should raise or lower our voice. If we want to bring out the emotional force of the pattern and arrangement of words, we must follow the clues of the punctuation. Without punctuation, we would have just words; with punctuation, we have some of the power and effectiveness those words would have if the writer spoke to us in person.

Punctuation marks guide the reader's mind from point to point in a passage of writing very much as road signs and speed limits channel and control the flow of automobile traffic. Too much punctuation can be irritating; too little punctuation can cause the reader to lose his way completely.

This manual will discuss the use of only one mark of punctuation, the comma. Generally, the comma conveys the proper relationship of thoughts or ideas in a sentence. A comma is used to split compound sentences. The comma shows the grammatical structure of a sentence and is used properly at the end of the inverted phrase.

A comma is used in a compound sentence to indicate that what follows is proportionate to what came before. A semi-colon or period is required if the parts are disproportionate.

The comma is the work horse of punctuation. Learning to use the comma effectively is a big step in solving general punctuation problems.

3. Capitalization: A general principle which governs capitalization can be stated simply: "Where logical alternatives exist to capitalize or not to capitalize, do not capitalize."

Some report writers have a tendency to over-capitalize which, with excessive underscoring, detracts from the purpose of "making words stand out." Emphasis can be gained only by contrast.

An effort should be made to avoid arbitrary capitalization of certain words merely for the sake of being different. This is particularly important when the report is long, since it then becomes difficult to remain consistent.

Capitalization of terms and titles can be restricted to such items as the position titles of top officials, names of major departments or divisions, and complete titles of documents.

For further rules, consult the Introduction to a standard dictionary.

4. Numeral Forms: A good rule to follow is to spell each number through nine, and use figures to denote 10 and above. Exceptions would be numbers used for comparative purposes within a sentence or paragraph. In that case, all numbers should be spelled out or shown as figures. Show percentages, dates and time of day as figures.

5. Arithmetic: Only one rule need be mentioned for dealing with arithmetic: be accurate! Accuracy is an absolute necessity wherever computations are required: in text or tables, exhibits or appendixes.

6. Spelling: Spelling has a negative importance. A misspelled word is prima facie evidence of sloppy writing. Be sure to spell correctly. Use of unusual or obsolete spelling is not good practice. The American preferred spelling shown in your dictionary is the final answer.

A point to remember: the simple or common word is misspelled more frequently than the complex or unusual one.

Another recommendation for your personal library is Thorndike-Barnhart's "Comprehensive Desk Dictionary."

STYLE IN REPORT WRITING

The introduction to this manual mentioned the principal objectives of the guide. They included the presentation of this manual as an example of a report style which readers could adopt. In Chapter IV, the style of this manual will be explored at greater length. In this section, a few suggestions, applicable to the general theme of report styling, regardless of specific format, are offered as guideposts for writers.

Style Standards

In the course of a day, report writers often are called upon to read what others have written. As readers, most individuals appreciate written material that is understood easily. Ease of understanding can be attributed to many of the principles discussed in this chapter: Careful use of words, logical sentence construction, good grammar, etc. When viewed as a whole, the qualities which contribute to ease of understanding constitute style.

Two style standards are worthy of particular emphasis:

--- Consistency
--- Utility

1. Consistency: Consistency of style refers to two separate considerations, related in principle but different in area of application:

a. Style specifications in the structure of each individual report.
b. Style specifications in the text of each individual report.

Structural consistency refers to format and capitalization, headings, indentation, abbreviations, titles, terms and text references. Special care and detailed attention on the part of the report writer, report editor and report production personnel are needed to insure desirable consistency.

Professional report-writing groups have found it essential to the maintenance of structural style consistency that a formal style guide be prepared and followed by writers, editors and production staffs. Once a standard guide has been agreed upon, the more closely the preliminary and succeeding draft copies follow the style format, the less the chance of confusion and need for change at the final production stage. A number of style guides are available for use. One such guide is included in the Appendix. Another which can be obtained readily is the "Style Book of the New York Times."

Style standards for textual material are more the responsibility of the report writer and editor than of production personnel. Typical standard textual style fundamentals include:

- The support of every fact incorporated in a summary by text material in the body of the report.
- Use of the idential word, phrase, or sentence when a statement is repeated.
- Consistent use of the same key word to express a particular thought.
- Indentation reflecting relationship of one paragraph to preceding or following paragraphs.

Consistency frequently is lost by editing a point in the report but not going back to the beginning to correct earlier instances of the same point.

2. Utility: The usefulness of style standards can be measured best by testing whether their application enhances ease of reading. One useful style fundamental can be phrased:

"Tell 'em where they're going,
"Take 'em there,
"Tell 'em where they've been."

This fundamental suggests that readers are like tourists about to embark on a guided tour in unfamiliar surroundings. Their understanding of what they are about to read may be enhanced by a brief forewarning of what they may expect and what they should look for throughout a report, chapter or major section. The writer then must take the reader through this promised land, using the appropriate language, sentence and paragraph structure. Finally, to emphasize the overall theme of the reader's journey, the thoughtful writer will summarize the key elements in the section, chapter or report as a whole. This manual makes much use of this technique of reader guidance.

In observing style standards, do not disregard the need for flexibility and innovation; in addition, special conditions may justify departures from established standards. Standards are goals and often should be met without concession. At other times, however, they serve best when used merely as guides.

Report production standards are discussed in Chapter V. Many of these standards have a direct influence on reporting style (by fixing the manner in which the report will be laid out on each page). Over and above these format standards, it is useful to develop basic style standards so that reports which come from a particular group will be uniform and consistent. Style standards also speed up report production, particularly when two or more writers are working on different sections of a report.

There are broad opportunities for creativity and individuality in report preparation. These opportunities can be utilized even though style standards are adopted. In addition to the style fundamentals outlined in the previous paragraphs, a further feature deserves mention here: Personalization.

Many writers, by habit or intent, intersperse their writing with an occasional reference to themselves or their group by using first person pronouns (I, we, our, etc.). Occasionally there are valid reasons for such personalization. More often, it breaks the tone and flow of thought. Frequently the "I" or "We" may be difficult for the reader to identify.

A useful standard is that of advance agreement on the use or non-use of the personal style and then adherance to the standard throughout the report.

Style as a Disguise

Clarity of style is no substitute for clarity of thought. Style in writing, as in dress, can present a false front. Report organization, simple and direct language, consistency in format, and similar writing techniques can serve to disguise a weak argument by concealing it in a strong cloak.

Although a persuasive and convincing style is desirable in reporting, survey report writers can cause serious harm to their readers and themselves by hiding possible weaknesses in recommendations by a glib presentation.

Since the test of project recommendations lies in observing the proposals in action, attempts to sell "shoddy merchandise" disguised by styling are shortsighted and unworthy of the professional confidence placed in a report writer or supervisor.

ROAD MAPS FOR REPORT WRITING

Just as readers will find it useful to understand the general direction in which they will be heading, so will writers find it useful to guide themselves by a plan of writing. The outline of a report is the writer's road map of how he plans to travel and where he hopes to arrive in his conclusions. Draft this road map before you start the survey to insure that you know where you are going and when you get there.

An outline can vary from just a few notes to an extensive blueprint which uses topic sentences and indicates various sub-divisions. As a general rule, the more complex the report, the more detailed and lengthy an outline should be. However, a writer should be cautioned against getting frozen into his outline. An outline is merely a working aid and the process of writing may reveal the need for variations. Some writers, especially those with minimum experience, find that developing a detailed draft outline, from start to finish, is unwise practice. They find that a wiser approach is to add detail in progressive stages, starting first with the skeleton of the complete outline, then filling in with headings and sub-headings.

It is also useful to prepare a table of contents early in the drafting stages. Such a table serves as a clue to continuity of organization, or may signal areas of omission in report content.

A sample outline, covering Chapter I of this Guide, is presented as Exhibit 6 in the Appendix. Also, the bibliography included in the Appendix contains a number of books which present further suggestions for the drafting and use of outlines. Five major reasons for using an outline are listed below. Outlining:

1. Enables one to put a report together in working order before drafting content.

2. Provides a flexible framework for changing the sequence of the various sections.

3. Permits the writing of a single section of the report without its identity with the whole being lost.

4. Flags the presence of gaps and duplications in facts.

5. Provides a tentative structure for locating headings.

SUMMARY

Chapter III deals with the general rules of writing in business reports.

To present recommendations effectively a report must be well-organized, based on facts, and readable. The writer must not "talk down" to the reader, show off, or complicate his message with excessively technical terminology.

Unity, coherence, and emphasis were shown to be the important elements in sentence structure and, accordingly, in make-up of paragraphs and sections. Within the sentences and even the individual words, writers often cheat themselves with careless spelling, punctuation, etc.

Finally, this chapter has pointed out the wisdom of adopting style standards and of following a written outline.

In brief, Chapter III can be summarized:

```
*-------------------------------------------- *
*                                             *
*       BE PRECISE AND ACCURATE               *
*                                             *
*       BE CONSISTENT AND ORDERLY             *
*                                             *
*       PLAN THE STRUCTURE IN ADVANCE         *
*---------------------------------------------*
```

First Rough

Very few things of value are given to us. Most things are achieved by a community through struggle, But, there are various kinds of struggle and ~~all~~ each ~~are~~ is important and useful at the right time. There is the struggle, often lonely, of the individual to secure education and training. There is the struggle of the community for a greater share in the political and economic benefits of the society. Negotiations are one of the most important techniques of community struggle.

Unions win gains nearly all the time through negotiations. They call strikes only when negotiations fail. However, the threat of a strike is important in making negotiations fruitful.

In negotiations, you sit down with the people from whom you want something, and you tell them what, in your judgment, needs to be done. The chances are that they won't agree with you straight off. They may never agree with you completely.

But if you handle your part of the negotiations properly, the chances are that you'll reach some compromise acceptable to you and those you represent.

One point about negotiations should be made very clear. In a fight, the purpose is to defeat your enemy. You don't really care about him.

But that's seldom true in a community action.

For better or worse, the people "on the other side" are people you're probably going to live with for the rest of your life. You're going to have to get along with them just as they're going to have to get along with you.

This will be true no matter which side has the upper hand in your community at the moment.

That's why negotiations generally offer you the most sensible way of gaining what you want to gain. You may not be able to gain everything you want, and believe you deserve to have, right away. Unions have made tremendous progress for their members in this country. But they have done it a step at a time. You may have to make progress in the same way.

But one of the best things about successful negotiations is that they establish a pattern for progress. When a union's contract with an employer runs out, and a new contract has to be negotiated, the employer knows that he is going to have to give the people working for him higher wages and other improvements.

That's the pattern. He knows he can't escape it. The people you negotiate with will recognize that, too, ~~Now, let's talk about how you negotiate.~~ if you handle your end of the negotiations properly.

Now, let's talk about how you negotiate.

You've probably heard the expression, "negotiate from strength." Think for a minute about what that means in terms of your own situation.

Suppose you and four or five other people go into a negotiation session with your City Council or Board of Education or an employer. It really doesn't matter who it is. The people you're negotiating with may respect you as individuals, but they're going to ask themselves, "Whom do these people represent? How much attention do we have to pay to them?

If you were in their position, you'd do the same thing, ~~wouldn't you?~~ It's only natural.

Okay, then. Your ~~strategy of~~ preparations for negotiations ha~~s~~ve to begin before, and usually weeks before, you go into your first negotiating session. And one of the things you have to do is ~~demonstrate~~ show that you ~~represent~~ have a substantial number of people supporting your demands. You have to show that you represent an organized community.

You can do this by holding a public meeting of your supporters or by getting a lot of names on petitions. It may be wise to do both.

Then, when you go into negotiations, the people you're negotiating with will know that you represent a substantial number of people. If you're negotiating with the members of the City Council, they'll see those people in terms of votes in the next election. If you're negotiating with a store owner, he'll see those people in terms of customers.

In other words, ~~it will be kn~~ even before negotiations begin, it will be known that you represent ~~a~~ strength. And that's a very good way to begin.

There are some other things you must do before negotiations begin.

You must learn everything there is to learn about the issues that will be involved in the negotiations.

Never try to bluff your way through. If your bluff is called--if it's demonstrated that you don't really know what you're talking about--your effectiveness in negotiations will be crippled.

In a sense, you'll be betraying the people you represent.

For example, suppose you meet with an employer for the purpose of getting him to hire Negroes for clerical jobs or jobs of any other kind. You had better know:

(1) How many Negroes there are in your community who are qualified for such jobs and ready to take them.

(2) What the specific qualifications of these people are. Are they high school graduates? Are they college graduates? If these are clerical jobs, can the people you are recommending type? How many words a minute? Can they take ~~shorthand~~ shorthand? What is their work experience?

Let us suppose now that you're going to meet with your City Council or Highway Commissioner about the condition of the streets in the Negro community. It isn't enough to say, "The streets are bad." Or, "The streets are unpaved." You should know:

(1) Exactly how many streets are unpaved.

(2) Exactly how many have deep ruts or holes and where these are.

(3) What happens to these streets when there is a heavy rain.

It would be a good idea to get photographs to show the conditions you're talking about.

(4) You should be able to describe clearly, and in detail, how the streets in the ~~Negro~~ black section compare with the streets in the white section.

(5) If possible, you should also know how much Negro homeowners pay in taxes.

Now, you may say, "But the City Council--or the Highway Commissioner--knows all this."

Sure. But, in negotiations, the "other side" will usually do its best to make little of your complaints, to suggest that things aren't as bad as you picture them. Generally, they'll try to get away with doing as little as possible.

It's your job, as a negotiator, to prevent this from happening. You need to make the strongest possible case for whatever it is that you want. And that means you need to have the facts. All the facts you can get.

We're still talking about what you do before negotiations start. So far, we've dovered two points:

(1) The importance of demonstrating that you have substantial community support for whatever it is that you want.

(2) The importance of collecting all the facts you need to make the strongest possible case for what you want.

There are two other things you must do before you go into negotiations.

First of all, you must decide what your opening demand is going to be. This can be a very tricky business.

Your opening demand should be as high as the facts ~~allow.~~ JUSTIFY. But not higher.

For example, if you have good reason to think that 10 jobs are available in a firm with which you're negotiating, ask that Negroes be hired for all 10 of them. But don't ask for 20 jobs.

If you ask for 10, the firm manager, although ~~it~~ he may not be willing to give them to you, will think, "These people know what they're talking about." He'll be respectful.

On the other hand, if you ask for 20, the reaction will be, "That's ridiculous. We don't have 20 jobs to fill. What are we supposed to do? Fire people who are working for us now?"

Making a demand that's not realistic may shut the mind of the person with whom you're negotiating. And that's a bad way to start.

But if ~~there are 10 jobs avail~~ you think there are 10 jobs available, your opening demand should be for all of them.

There are two reasons for asking for as much as the facts will justify ~~allow~~. First of all, it's just possible that you'll get it. Secondly, it allows you room for bargaining.

In negotiations, both sides like to feel that they have won a victory. If you begin by asking for 10 jobs and settle for seven or even for five, you'll have a lot more than you had when you started. And the"other side" will be able to say, "Well, they asked for 10 but I bargained them down." It will feel that it, ~~has~~ too, has won a victory of a kind.

But suppose you don't allow yourself room for bargaining. Suppose you tell yourself, "There are 10 jobs available. I'll ask for five." It may seem sensible but generally it isn't. It won't leave you the room you need for bargaining.

What's more, ~~Even~~ If you stick to your demand and win it, the "other side" is going to feel defeated. It is going to feel that something has been rammed down its throat. And if that's the feeling you leave, you've made an enemy for yourself unnecessarily.

There's one final point --and a very important one-- to keep in mind ~~before~~ in getting ready for negotiations. This is the relations between ~~the people who you~~ you, as a nagotiator, and the people you'll be ~~representing~~ talking for in negotiations.

It's easy to get people worked up by promising them the moon. But then, if you don't deliver the moon, and you won't be able to, there is going to be a lot of disappointment. The people you represent are going to feel that you've done a bad job.

There is a good chance that they won't trust you the next time. There is also a good chance that the next time you need their support for something, you won't get it.

So, be careful of what you lead people to expect. Make them understand that negotiating isn't simply a matter of making demands. Make them understand that, in negotiations, there has to be some give and take. In ~~other words,~~ a word, compromise.

But the kind of compromise that will represent some substantial gain for them.

One final point about getting ready for negotiations.

Make sure that you have the kind of negotiating committee that has the respect of the people you'll represent in negotiations.

In fact, if the matter to be negotiated concerns a large number of people, it may be a good idea to have two committees: (1) a small committee to do the actual negotiating, ~~committee,~~ and (2) a larger committee to serve in an advisory capacity and also as a link with the community.

Insert A

It is best to have one person serve as spokesman for your negotiating team. That way it is easier to keep a steady tone and strategy in your negotiations.

It may not be much fun for the other members of your negotiating team to sit through session after session in silence. But their silence will suggest a kind of discipline and strength that will be very impressive to the "other side."

There is, of course, no reason why the spokesman shouldn't call on other members of the negotiating team to discuss matters on which they have special knowledge.

One point to remember: You never become involved in any kind of argument with any member of your own team during negotiations. That would be the worst possible mistake to make.

Things may be said by members of your team during negotiations that you consider foolish. But you don't argue with what is said and you don't correct it. Not at the negotiating session. What you may say later, when your team is meeting by itself, is another matter.

But at the negotiating session it is of great importance to preserve the appearance of unity.

A contd.

~~If some member of your team says~~

For example, some member of your team --let's call him Mr. Smith-- may lose his head and say angry things. He may even say insulting things to the "other side." That isn't good. But there's ~~There's~~ no point in telling Mr. Smith that he should have kept quiet. You'd probably have more to gain by turning to the "other side," and saying quietly, "Gentlemen, I'm afraid that Mr. Smith represents the mood of our community better than I do."

That way, you make some use of his ~~anger~~ blow-up, no matter how foolish you think it is.

The more experience you have with negotiations, the more easily you'll think on your feet. And your experience will give you an advantage over the people with whom you're negotiating.

You may wonder why all this is necessary. There is a very good reason for it.

As a negotiator, you represent people. ~~But, it's up to the people to decide, in the final step~~ You're acting as an agent for them. But, in the end, they have to decide whether the deal you've made for them is acceptable to them.

Sometimes union negotiators reach an agreement with ~~an~~ employers, and then, the members say, "No, we don't like it."

That happens for one of two reasons. Either the negotiators don't really understand how the members feel. Or the members don't understand what's possible and what isn't possible.

You can avoid both of these mistakes by keeping in close touch with those you represent.

These are all the things you have to think about and do before negotiations start.

Now, let's talk about the actual negotiations.

Insert A

You know what you want. You know your facts. Now, you're presenting your case to the people ~~you're negotiatin~~ with whom you're negotiating. The "other side."

You don't begin by saying, "We want...."

You begin by describing the situation (the need) ~~and of which your~~ on which your demands are based.

If you're asking for jobs, you talk about the number of ~~Negroes~~ blacks in your community who can't get the kind of jobs their qualifications deserve.

If you wants streets paved, you begin by describing the condition of streets in the ~~Negro~~ community.

If you do this well, your demands will sound logical and fair.

It's always a good idea to begin with statements that the other side will ~~recognize as~~ know, from its own experience, are true. Get them thinking to themselves, "Yes, that's so. Yes, I've seen that myself."

Once you get them agreeing with you, even if they don't say so, the chances are good that they'll accept as true even statements that they can't check against their own experience.

This doesn't mean that they'll be in a hurry to grant all, or even part, of your demands. Not in the least. They represent interests just as you represent interests. They have to answer to people just as you have to answer to people.

They've come to bargain just as you have.

But the point is that, if you make a good enough case, they'll be on the defensive. They'll be bargaining not only with you but with each other and with the people they represent.

You'll be on the way to getting what you want.

Here's something worth remembering:

~~In presenting your case~~ All through negotiations, and especially in your opening statement, keep cool. Keep your voice down.

An angry voice will annoy and offend people even

~~if~~ when what you say doesn't.

Usually, there will be good reason for you to be angry. But let the anger be in your facts and not in you.

Once you've made your opening statement, the negotiations are under way. The people you're negotiating with may say, "We've listened to what you have say. And, while we don't agree with you, we want to give it some consideration."

They may suggest that they want two or three days--or a longer time--before they give you an answer.

This is perfectly reasonable. But don't let them stall you. If they ask for what you think is too much time, you can say, "Our people are pretty worked up about this. They want action. We don't think they'll hold still for that length of time."

What you'll actually say, of course, will depend on what the situation is. This is just a suggestion.

~~The first answer you get from the "other side" will not be acceptable~~

Of course, it's possible that the "other side" will give you an answer right away.

No matter when you get your first answer, you can be pretty sure that it won't be satisfactory to you.

You may feel angry. Or disgusted. Let your face show it.

You've been watching the faces of the people on the "other side" to guess their emotions and what they're thinking.

They're probably watching your face for the same reason. Let them see how you feel. In fact, make it easy for them to see.

But keep your voice down. A controlled anger is almost always more effective in negotiations than shouted anger.

Tell them that what they propose is ridiculous. Tell them that your people will never hold still for it. Tell them that you're even ashamed to carry their proposal back to your people.

Tell them that, if the offer they've made is their best offer, they are inviting trouble.

Don't spell out what kind of trouble. Just leave it hanging.

See what reaction you get.

No one can predict what will happen in any negotiations. It depends on the people who are doing the negotiating. On the issues involved. On the mood of the community.

But the chances are that the first offer you get will not be the last offer.

~~Just as~~ You've started with ~~your~~ what, in your judgment, is the highest demand justified by your facts. The other side has probably started with the least it hopes it can settle for.

Your reply should convince them that they'll have to do better.

If it doesn't, there's only one thing that you can do. Raise the fire under the kettle.

Call a meeting and let your people blow off some steam. Don't you blow off steam. All you have to do is report on what happened.

Someone is certain to suggest street demonstrations
2 or some other action.

You can suggest that maybe it would be a good idea to make another try at negotiations. Then, get in touch with the person you consider friendliest on the "other side's" negotiating team. But wait a day. Give him a chance to hear about the meeting.

The fact that they ~~started~~ agreed to negotiate with you in the first place shows that they're willing to meet your ~~demand~~ demands at least part way. If they're convinced that their first offer wasn't good enough to avoid whatever trouble you're in a position to make, it's very likely that they'll make a better one.

When you meet in negotiations again, it's a good idea to begin by making one point very plain. It's this: the longer they delay, the more worked up your people are going to become, the harder it's going to be to satisfy them.

Tell them that you are reasonable--you've already demonstrated that to them--but ~~you're not~~ if reasonableness doesn't get satisfactory results, your community is going to choose less reasonable people to represent it. The "other side" will know what this means.

Actually, once negotiations start, you have to play it by ear. It's impossible to prepare in advance for every turn negotiations may take.

But there are at least two things you should keep in mind. The first is, "Don't allow yourself to be sidetracked." You're there to talk about a specific problem. You're there to get some specific action.

Other things may be interesting. You may have a lot of information about them. You may have strong opinions about them. But they aren't related to your negotiations.

Don't get involved in any discussion that isn't related to your negotiations.

That's the first point to keep in mind.

The second is this: If something happens that upsets your strategy, ask for a recess. It will give you an opportunity to talk things over with the other members of your negotiating team.

In fact, any time your negotiations seem to be getting nowhere, it's a good idea to suggest a short recess. You'll be able to talk things over with your team, and the "other side" will be able to do some talking, too.

Your negotiations may not be nearly as difficult as all this. They may be easy. Negotiations sometimes are. But don't count on it.

One final point: Even when the"other side" makes an offer that ~~you and the others~~ is acceptable to you and the other members of your negotiating team, you don't say, "That's a deal."

You say that you'll take the proposal back to your people for their approval. You may even say that you'll recommend that they approve it. But that's the limit to which you go.

It's a funny thing about negotiations. You have to keep faith with your people. But you also have to show good faith in dealing with the"other side."

You have to think of the negotiations ~~your~~ you are in as one of a series. The gains you negotiate are only a beginning. Your people will want more. They need more. And if you show good faith in negotiations with the"other side," it will be easier to negotiate those new gains ~~whenever~~ whenever you're ready to go after them.

January 28, 1963

Mr. Robert F. Williams, Treasurer
Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church
45 John Street
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Williams:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund is very much interested in securing 500 square feet of the space available at 3 West 29th Street. When your plans for this space are more solid, I would like the opportunity to discuss the space with you and with Shelley Appleton of our Board.

Thank you so much.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich

MR/jb

February 1, 1963

TO: Dr. Arthur Frankfurter and Kyle Morris
FROM: Mrs. Eva Levy
SUBJECT: Outline of Minutes of Minutes of January 30th Luncheon.

LOCALE

1) Dr. Frankfurter suggested that an attempt be made to hold the exhibit and sale at the Harriman House in New York City. Mrs. Levy agreed to follow through on the suggestion and notify him of the results.
2) Other suggestions for a place to hold exhibit. Billy Rose House, World House Galleries (Robert Dowling, landlord? Fred Kiesler?)

SUGGESTED GENERAL PLACE

A five day exhibit and sale. Artists to indicate top and minimum prices. Bids received throughout exhibit but no sale below top price till last day. Emphasis to be on producing highest level show.

Shelley
&
among those
suggested

Morris
Rothko
Motherwell
Gottlieb
Guston

WORK OF ART

Dr. Frankfurter and Mr. Morris to select and contact limited number of top artists as first step to be followed by more general appeal to other artists (including 1961 donors to CORE sale). Dealers, collectors and so forth (list available in Dr. Frankfurter's office. Parke-Bernet list?)

COMMITTEE SET UP

Patron Committee and Advisory Committee to be set up. Among names suggested for one or the other are:

1. Leontyne Price
2. William Inge
3. Mr. Morris
4. Joshua Logan
5. Mary Lasker
6. Governor Rockefeller
7. William Coffin (Frankfurter)
8. Alfred Barr
9. H.H. Arneson (Morris)
10. Lloyd Goodrich
11. Rene Harnancourt

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

Exhibit

1. Exhibit should open with a cocktail party and press conference.
2. A voluntary sales staff to serve as informal hostesses and saleswomen to be present during exhibition day. Dr. Frankfurter will train them.

CATALOGUE

Mr. Morris will ask Sandak to contribute the printing of the catalogue.

Dr. Frankfurter will ask Mr. Brad to prepare design.

PUBLICATION

Elizabeth Shaw to be asked to handle publicity by Dr. Frankfurter.

3. Negro Artists Were Named

    1. Norman Lewis
    2. Thomas Sills
    3. Jacob Lawrence

Copies To:
Thomas Hess
Shelley Appleton
Robert Gore
Marvin Rich

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Earl Walter
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

COMMUNITY
RELATIONS
DEPARTMENT
Marvin Rich
director
Bob Gore
assistant to the director

February 1, 1963

Mr. Shelley Appleton, Manager
Local 23 - ILGWU
275 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Shelley:

The correct name is Anna Roosevelt Halstead. Sorry but the previous guy has long since been divorced. What about Peter Strauss or some other person of influence in the communications industry? TV would be better and if anyone has any ins to Fred Friendly, Irving Gitlin or any of that crew it would be excellent.

Also, I'm about ready to send out a small scale fund appeal. But do we have a set up so that we can probably acknowledge and receipt contributions. The State Department of Charities has regulations about this and we should be in good shape. Perhaps you can check with Dick Missan at Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City (MU 7-3080).

The food was good.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

Marv Rich

MR/jb
Enc.

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
Room 902 1 Union Square New York 3, N.Y.

March 12, 1963

Mr. Shelley Appleton
Vice Presdient, ILGWN
275 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Appleton:

Enclosed is a copy of the minutes of the CORE-SEDF Scholarship Committee meetings of February 5 and 21.

You will note mention of the Committee;s decisions to grant scholarships of $500 each to Mr. Samuel Bolden and Mrs. Patricia Stephens Due. (As stated in the minutes, the Committee first voted to grant Mr. Bolden a scholarship of $351 and later increased the stipend by $149 bringing the total grant to $500.)

Would you please retain this copy of the minutes as authorization for drawing checks to cover these scholarships. However, we would like to wait until our records are complete before actually mailing the checks. We will therefore call you when we are ready to send the checks to the recepients.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Nannette Sachs
Nannette Sachs, Administrator
(Mrs. Richard C. Sachs)

cc: Mrs. ~~Katherine~~ Katharine McCormack Barnes
encl.

March 29, 1963

Mrs. Nannette Sachs
Administrator
CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund
1 Union Square
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Sachs:

As requested by Mr. Appleton, the following is a list of contributions received to date:

Date	Name	Amount
11/26/62	Richard Rodgers	$ 250.00
12/19/62	John P. Allison (Refund of reimbursement for luncheon expense)	10.50
1/3/63	Anonymous	1043.24
1/10/63	Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun	2000.00
1/18/63	"	1000.00
2/8/63	"	2000.00

Very truly yours,

Milton A. Spitz

MAS:es

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
Room 902 1 Union Square New York 3, N.Y.

April 2, 1963

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs

1. Contributions - Enclosed is a check for $250 from Henry Morgenthau III. I have acknowledged the contribution. In his letter Mr. Morgenthau said that he would be at the April 5 meeting.

Deposited
4/5/63

2. Board Members - Letters have been written to:
    Stephen Currier
    Rabbi Martin Freedman
    Mrs. Howard DeVrees

    I will consult with Trini Barnes re Adele Addision.
    I have no info on Buell Gallagher as yet.
    Did you receive Mrs. Halsted's address?
    (Mrs. James Halsted, 32766 Bingham Lane,
    Birmingham, Michigan)

3. Check to Samuel Bolden - Records for Mr. Bolden are now complete. Would you therefore draw a check for $149, the supplementary grant authorized in our letter of March 12 and send it to me for relay to Mr. Bolden.

4. Additional contributions - We are expecting a grant from the Norman Fund. Would you please notify me when it arrives so that I may acknowledge it.

Thank you for everything, including the accounting of funds

April 3, 1963

Mrs. James Halsted
32766 Bingham Lane
Birmingham, Michigan

Dear Mrs. Halsted:

The Board of Directors of the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund of CORE have asked me to contact you to inquire whether it would be possible for you to serve on our board.

As you probably know, your mother had accepted the presidency of CORE-S.E.D. shortly prior to her death. We thought, in view of this and in view of your undoubted attachment to the principles of our organization, that you might be willing to accept this invitation.

I will be happy to supply any additional information you may require.

I trust we will hear from you in the very near future.

Sincerely,

Shelley Appleton
Treasurer

SA:es

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD

DAVID DOLGENOS
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
MARTIN BARR
CHARLES H. MILLER
RICHARD S. MISSAN
JOEL E. MANN
YALE H. GELLMAN
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
ROBERT L. YOUNG
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 7-3080

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815-15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

April 30, 1963

Mr. Shelley Appleton
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
275 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Appleton:

In connection with the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE to be held on May 10, 1963, Section 46 of the Membership Corporations Law requires that a report be presented to the meeting, to be verified by a majority of the directors, containing the following information:

1. The amount of real and personal property owned by the foundation, where located, and where and how invested.

2. The amount and nature of the property acquired during the year immediately preceding the date of the report, (i.e. from September 7, 1962, the date of incorporation, to May 10, 1963), and the manner of the acquisition.

3. The amount applied, appropriated or expended during the year immediately preceding the date of the report, (i.e. from September 7, 1962, the date of incorporation, to May 10, 1963), and the purposes, objects or persons to or for which such applications, appropriations or expenditures have been made.

4. The names and places of residence of the persons who have been admitted to membership in the corporation during such year. Please note that the only members of the corporation are the directors.

Would you please compile the necessary information for the foregoing report. If you wish, I can prepare the report itself on the basis of the information you furnish me, or, if you prefer, you may prepare the report yourself. I am writing to Nannette

Sachs to ask her to furnish you with the names and addresses of the members, required in Paragraph 4 above.

If you have any questions, or if I can be of further help to you, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

Richard S. Missan

RSM:co

Richard S. Missan

cc Mrs. Nannette Sachs

419 EAST FIFTIETH STREET
NEW YORK 22

January 23,1964

Dear Nannette,

I guess the time has come to give you the names and addresses of the people I got to contribute to the Scholarship Fund so that you can send them receipts.I think they should all be put on the SEDF mailing list but not Core proper.I think I will write them all notes in the late spring telling them about the progress th students are making,but not asking them for money... though I think I should send out the Xmas notes again next year,don t you?

X William Field I68,San Carlos Ave.,Sausalito,California
X Robert Marsh,Aspen,Colorado
X Mrs.Costello Moore,Aspen,Colorado
X Mrs.Edgar Stanton,Aspen,Colorado
X Mrs.Fred McCabe,305 W.7th Ave.,Cheyenne,Wyoming
X Mrs.Howard Wilson,Box 686,Rancho Santa Fe,California
X Mr.Joseph Ross,I78I5 Hamilton Road,Detroit,Michigan
X Mr.and Mrs.Farwell Smith,I234 N.State St.Chicago,Ill. (same as Norwell Fund)
X Mr.and Mrs.Robert Pollack,I32I E.56th St.,Chicago
X Mr.and Mrs.Wm.James,Aspen,Colo.
X Mrs.John L.Burling,24 Gramercy Park,NYC
X Mr.and Mrs.Robert L.Heilbroner,I68 E.74th St.,New York,N.Y.
X Mr.and Mrs.Edward Kimball,60 Forest Ave.,Rye,N.Y. (same as Mary Alice White, Ph.D.)
X Miss Elsa Voelcker,205 E.78th St.,NYC
X Mrs.and Mrs.Frederic Benedict,Aspen,Colo.

\ Mr. Just Lunning
24 Gramercy Park
New York, N.Y.

— John B. Jackson
Box 215, Route 2
Santa Fe,
New Mexico

I called Michael Finkelstein's college room-mate who practices law in Denver,and he expressed an interest in Core especially in the scholarship program.His name is Roger Cohen at Holme,Roberts,More and Owen,I700 Broadway. I thought it to early to ask him for money,but I will send him a spring report, and I think he should go on the SEDF mailing list.

Do we need a scholarship committee meeting?When will we have another board meeting?

All the best,

Trini

[KATRINA McCORMICK BARNES]

3 others - also thanked -

X Mrs. Eleanor Brickham
Aspen, Colorado

X Mrs. Gardner Cox
88 Garden St
Cambridge, Mass.

X Mrs. Gordon Hardy
149 E.73
New York, N.Y.

2/20/64

Note -
\ All those checked received the attached acknowledgement.
ASINGER

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND
Room 902, One Union Square
New York 3, N.Y.

May 8, 1964

To: Members of the Board

From: Nannette Sachs and Ann Singer, Co-Administrators

1. Tax Exempt Status

We are very pleased to inform you that CORE SEDF has received a letter of exemption from the Internal Revenue Service. This means that supporters are now permitted deductions on their income tax returns of all contributions to our organization. (This applies to past as well as future contributions.)

This is indeed good news, and opens the way for an enlarged program and greater fund raising possibilities from foundations and other large contributors.

2. Proposed Publication

Enclosed for your information is a summary of the civil rights magazine proposal which Jacob Cohen brought to our Board in February. At our last meeting the Board decided to guarantee Mr. Cohen's salary for next year in order to enable him to raise money for the publication and to publish two trial issues in September and October. We believe these trial issues will help in convincing likely contributors to the magazine of the great need and value of the publication.

Funds are needed to meet initial publication costs. If you know of persons or foundations who might be asked for funds for the magazine, please let us know.

3. Mississippi Rural Field Worker

We now have an excellent prospect for the Mississippi rural field worker position, and are bringing him to New York next week. In all likelihood he will shortly be placed in Mississippi.

As you probably recall, when the Board adopted this project it was agreed this would be financed by personal fund raising by Board members. We have approximately $2,000 for this worker, but must now raise the remainder of his salary and money for the other expenses of the project. Now that we have tax exempt status, it will be easier to ask for funds.

It is essential that we act now on the Board's commitment to this project. Please contact all prospects you can, and let us know how we can help you in following through.

June 15, 1964

Mr. Ronnie Moore
Louisiana Committe on
Registration Education
306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Moore:

I am pleased to inform you that the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc., has approved your Louisiana Summer Voter Education Project. A check in the amount of $2,000.00 from the SEDF is enclosed.

#57

It is important that you continue to use the standards and procedures established by the Voter Education Project, both in your work in the field and in your reporting to the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

We do hope that this project will be meaningful and important to the participants and to the people of Louisiana.

Sincerely yours,

Shelley Appleton
Treasurer

SA:es
enc.

cc: Mr. Marvin Rich

CARL RACHLIN
ATTORNEY AT LAW

105 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036
212 LT 1-6700

June 17, 1964

Miss Nanette Sachs
25 Garden Place
Brooklyn, New York

RE: Leonard Rosenthal

Dear Nanette:

Leonard Rosenthal as of this moment is the only white attorney in the entire state of Mississippi who is willing to handle a civil rights case.

He has handled several cases relating only to civil rights and has sent a very modest bill of [illegible]. He is doing other things in addition. It is most unfair to him, who has been so seriously hurt in his practice by undertaking civil rights cases, not to have his bill paid. May I request that S.E.D.F. pay his bill for services in civil rights matters.

We hope to be able to use him in the future and this will be difficult unless we pay his bill.

Very truly yours,

CARL RACHLIN

CR/hs

[ca. June 23, 1964]

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
1 Union Square, Room 902, NYC 3

TO: ✓Andy Norman
✓Shelley Appleton
John Allison
FROM: Nannette Sachs

RE: Request for Legal Fee

Attached is a copy of a letter from Carl Rachlin requesting SEDF to pay the bill of Leonard Rosenthal, an attorney in Mississippi, for $250 for services rendered in civil rights matters. Do you think we could pay the bill with funds designated for defense and assume approval by the Baard at its next meeting. I know that Carl feels they cannot call on Mr. Rosenthal again unless they can pay this bill, which he feels is minimal.

#63
6/26/64

6/23/64
Spoke with
Mrs Sachs
advised it is
ok with SA
if it is ok
with John Allison

June 25, 1964

Mr. Ronnie Moore
Louisiana Committee on
Registration Education
306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Moore:

#58

I am enclosing additional check in the amount of $3400.00.

You will, no doubt, be sending along the vouchers justifying the expenditures of the first check in the amount of $2,000.00. This also, of course, applies to the enclosed check.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Shelley Appleton
Treasurer

SA:es
enc.

cc: Mr. Marvin Rich

July 20, 1964

Memo

To: Ezra Levin

From: Ann Singer

Re: CORE SEDF

I am forwarding the attached right on to you, without attempting to discuss it first by phone.

To my knowledge we never received an Annual Report form, nor did I ever see a notice telling us that our registration was to be cancelled.

On another matter, I hope you will let Milton Spitz or me know know whether federal quarterly report forms(number 941) have been filed by us in the past, and what was on them regarding employees. He needs to know what's been done previously, so that he can correctly file the necessary employer's forms by the end of this month. This comes up particularly because of our employment of James Mays in Mississippi.

Ezra, I will attempt shortly to make the written forecast of our upcoming expenditures. However, it occurred to me that, in addition to the difficulties I mentioned before, it will make a great deal of difference in our budget whether or not we hire an executive or other personnel in the six months. It may be that decisions regarding personnel and some planning of program will have to be done before we can make sound judgments about what to do with our money.

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
MURRAY HILL 7-3080

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
JOEL E. MANN
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
ROBERT L. YOUNG
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815-15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

August 10, 1964

Mr. Milton A. Spitz
Skirt and Sportswear Workers' Union
275 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, New York

Core Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Incorporated

Dear Mr. Spitz:

In accordance with our previous phone conversations, I am forwarding to you herewith completed registration statement for charitable organizations, as required by the New York Department of Social Welfare. Also enclosed are two copies of Form CR-131A, annual report for charitable organizations. Would you be kind enough to have Mr. Shelley Appleton sign both copies of enclosed registration statement on page four thereof as the chief fiscal officer.

Would you please then complete the financial statement and ask Mr. Appleton to sign both copies thereof, again as chief fiscal officer. I agree that the financial report submitted to the Internal Revenue Service for the year ended August 31, 1963 should serve as the basis for the enclosed form.

Very truly yours,

Ezra G. Levin par

Ezra G. Levin

EGL/par

Enclosures

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

#106
9/9/64

September 4, 1964

Mr. Shelley Appleton
275 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Shelley:

Andy Norman has approved spending the $3000 allocated for administrative expenses in the grant from the List Foundation for voter registration in California. I know that this is a long sentence, but the idea is that you should have a check made out to the CORE Citizenship Education Project for this amount.

We hope to register a significant number of people in California, Who knows -- we may even affect the election.

Cordially,

Marv

cc to Anne Singer
15 Willow Place
Brooklyn, N.Y.

RE: Summary of Activities June 1964 to September 1964

Scholarship Twenty-four scholarships have been granted this Fall. Eight are renewals; 16 are new grantees. There has been a sizable increase in the number of applicants. One recepient will integrate a previously all Negro college. Two pending applicants would integrate a previously all white university.

Mississippi Rural Field Worker Along with several hundred others, James Mays, our field worker, arrived in Mississippi this summer. He was visited by Andy Norman in July and has been in touch with our office and with the National Sharecroppers Fund. Mays has selected two counties in which to work. He has helped develop the Madison County Farmers League and has been organizing farmers for participation in Agricultural Stabilization Committee elections. Mays has managed to focus on his assignment despite the summer pressures.

Registration Drives With financing from the List Foundation, the Citizenship Education Projects were conducted in Louisiana and Northern Florida. Both campaigns were well run and added significantly to the voting rolls. About 2,500 new voters were registered in Florida.

Publication Editor Jerry Cohen has opened an office and is simultaneously soliciting funds, searching for a co-editor and preparing the first issue.

New Programs Two compelling new programs were begun during the summer and will be discussed at the 9/28/64 Board meeting. One is a registration drive in California aimed at enrolling voters for the coming election; the other is sponsorship of the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Community Center in Meridian, Mississippi.

Note from Administrators Re Program and Personnel:

With tax exemption, the program and fund raising potential of CORE SEDF expanded dramatically. We are experiencing remarkable interest from prospective contributors, and new programs are dropped in our lap daily.

With such rapid expansion of program, the administrative needs have multiplied at a drastic rate. The two volunteer administrators have been swamped beyond their available time. (Ann Singer carried the entire burden during the summer.) We have been loaned office space by Local 99, ILGWU, legal services by Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison and Tucker, accounting services by Local 22-23, ILGWU (of which Shelley Appleton is President); and office and mailing services from many sources. While loans of services can certainly be utilized, the organization can no longer operate on an ad hoc administrative basis.

The present administrators recommend employment of a full time executive and secretary. A part-time staff could temporarily fill the gap until a qualified executive is found.

The administrators also recommend that the Board make some fundamental decisions regarding program. The organization has been pulled in all directions and must decide where to concentrate its energies and how to budget its funds among the on-going programs and emergency projects. Clearly we cannot do everything even though every project seems so urgent. The major program concerns should be agreed upon.

We recommend activation of the program and personnel committees to consider these questions and report to the Board at its next meeting. Preliminary decision on the staff problem, however, must be made at the 9/28/64 meeting.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST
AVAILABLE.

[October 23, 1964]

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
Rm. 203 2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.
Phone (504) [illegible]

October 23, 1964

Mr. Alvin C. Adams
JET Magazine
1820 South Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Dear Al:

Sorry for the long silence but vacation, getting married and moving from Baltimore to New Orleans took a good chunk of time.

I am writing about our Project in Philadelphia, Miss. and specifically of the fact that the registration drive there got its first person registered on October 16. I've enclosed a number of photographs, thinking it might make a nice two or so page story. The enclosed release covers the information, and I'll add a few notes to help round it out. The office is the former Evers Hotel on Carver St. in Philadelphia — no number because the houses in the Negro section are not numbered, nor are the streets in the Negro section paved except in the housing project that had [illegible] except to five houses that used to belong to whites.

Kirkland, by the way, is not the only Negro registered. There are four others known to be registered in Neshoba County. But he is the first to be registered in the drive which could be called a legacy to or living memorial to the deaths of Chaney, Schwerner and Goodman.

The project is being run by a staff of six males, three white, three Negro, ranging from native Mississippians to some from New York and Chicago.

The project has a phone, which the staff believes is tapped, and a couple of two-way radios. [illegible] in the Phila. office is [illegible] is located in the Longdale community [illegible] Kirkland lives; in fact it is in [illegible] (Franklin) home. It is Franklin's [illegible] was one of the men who [illegible] Lawrence Rainey and Deputy [illegible] which they were arrested. The project's car has a radio in it and is known as Schwerner mobile. There is a sign in the office that says "radio check Goodman base 0700 and 1100 daily". When leaving the office the staff reports their destination, route and expected time of arrival in the sign out book and then calls, when possible (sometimes it isn't in rural areas that have no phones), to report their safe arrival. Cheney base is located in the delta, beyond the power of the other bases.

One other item that might be of some use: I was in the community center building one morning when an eight year old boy wandered in with his three year old sister. The staff asked him why he wasn't in school and he explained that his mother was picking cotton and he had to stay home to watch his sister. They were both barefoot.

I think there is a real story for you in Philadelphia, whether centering on Kirkland or the project as a whole - including the registration drive, freedom school, library, welfare program, agricultural project and community center. What I have tried to do is to provide enough material for you to do an "on the spot" story centering on Kirkland and whet your interest in the project as a whole.

I do hope to hear from you. I'd be glad to get more photos or information that you would need. You can reach me through the office or also at home, (504) 697-0036. Also, I've enclosed a stamped envelope for the return of the pictures if you're not able to use them. By the way, since Sheriff Rainey doesn't allow pictures to be taken at the courthouse don't ask me how I got them; and for the same reason, if you should use any of them, I would rather there be no photo credit.

Sincerely,

Edward G. Hollander
Field Secretary

enc. 12 photographs

PS Forgot to say that Kirkland, himself one of [illegible] of a Neshoba County farmer, had six children, and has 16 grandchildren and has 4 great grandchildren. He lives with his wife.

[illegible]

(#62-16) Rev. Melvin L. Kirkland being congratulated by James Collier, CORE task force worker and head of Neshoba Project, for becoming first Negro registered to vote during the current freedom drive. They are standing on the steps of the Neshoba County Courthouse in Philadelphia, Mississippi.

(62-19) Rev. Melvin L. Kirkland. Background, Neshoba County Courthouse, Philadelphia, Mississippi.

(#62-26) Neshoba County Courthouse, Philadelphia, Miss. Statue to confederate soldiers stands on lawn.

(#61-5) l-r James Collier, CORE task force worker and head of Neshoba Project, and Rev. Melvin L. Kirkland, first to become registered to vote in current drive.

(#61-18) l-r James Collier, Rev. Melvin L. Kirkland in front of Rev. Kirkland's home in Longdale, Neshoba County, Miss.

(#61-31) Rev. Kirkland and grandson outside his home in Longdale, Neshoba County, Miss.

(56-19) James Collier, CORE task froce worker and head of Neshoba Project (Miss.) outside office door in Philadelphia. Note sign above door.

(#51-10) Rev. Melvin L. Kirkland speaking to rally of 250 persons at Burnside Farm, Neshoba County, Miss. October 11, 1964.

(#51-11) Rev. Melvin L. Kirkland speaking to rally of 250 persons at Burnside Farm, Neshoba County, Miss. October 11, 1964.

(#47-10) l-r Rev. Melvin L. Kirkland, George [illegible], CORE task force worker, and Rev. Clint Collier, [illegible] the singing of We Shall Overcome at freedom rally of 150 persons at Burnside Farm, Neshoba County, Miss. October 11, 1964.

(#49-7A) CORE office of Neshoba Project in Philadelphia, Miss. [illegible]. Headquarters for the CORE [illegible] running [illegible] project in the county.

(#62-19) PHILADELPHIA, NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI: [illegible]
MELVIN L. KIRKLAND, [illegible]
REGISTERED VOTER IN [illegible]
[illegible] FROM JAMES COLLIER, [illegible]
NESHOBA PROJECT. NESHOBA [illegible]
[illegible] JAMES CHANEY, ANDREW GOODMAN [illegible]
WERE MURDERED IN JUNE. [illegible]
COURTHOUSE [illegible]
BECAME REGISTERED TO VOTE [illegible] OCTOBER [illegible]

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
1 Union Square, Room 902
New York 3, New York

November 25, 1964

Memorandum

To: Shelley Appleton, Treasurer

From: Andrew Norman, President

Re: Payment of Salary to Mrs. Ann Singer

At the Board meeting on September 28, 1964 the members agreed that Mrs. Ann Singer should be paid a salary for her services to CORE SEDF. This decision was in recognition of the fact that SEDF's program had expanded greatly during the summer, and there was now more work than could be handled on an indefinite volunteer arrangement. The Board directed the Personnel and Office Committee to work out the terms of Mrs. Singer's employment. At the meeting of the Program-Executive Committee on October 7, 1964, the Committee further specified that payment to Mrs. Singer should commence on October 1 and that she was to be employed on a three-day per week basis.

Therefore, this memorandum is to serve as a written authorization to pay Mrs. Singer $75.00 per three-day week for her services, payment to commence as of October 1, 1964. It is understood that Mrs. Singer is to report periodically to the Personnel and Office Committee and to the Board regarding the work she is doing and to tell them about fund raising or other projects she proposes to undertake.

Andrew E Norman

Shelley—

This is the effect of the Exec. Comm. decision of Oct 7 at your office, and besides I think we've been extremely well served by Mrs. Singer. If you want, you can ask the Board for authorization on Tuesday, but I don't plan to myself nor know of any reason to, since the last Bd. meeting did direct the Exec Comm. to take such action. See you then.

Andy

November 30, 1964

TO: MR. SHELLEY APPLETON

FROM: MR. HY BELZER

RE: CORE SEDF

As per our conversation, I wish to advise you of the following:

1) Bookkeeping work becoming too involved in detail, requiring time and effort.

2) No New York State Unemployment Insurance Fund forms received or filed to date.

3) No New York State withholding tax forms filed.

4) No disability insurance forms filed or received to date.

5) Mississippi State Unemployment Insurance forms not filed.

6) Do not believe there is any Mississippi State withholding tax, but same must be looked into.

Federal [illegible]

Hy B

December 18, 1964

Mr. Aaron Greenberg
c/o Oakland Bank of Commerce
Oakland, California

Dear Mr. Greenberg:

We sincerely hope that this reaches you in order that we might have the chance to express our appreciation for your gift of $100.00 to the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. Your contribution will help directly in meeting the urgent needs in the three areas of our program.

As you may know, our scholarship program makes grants to students who have made significant contributions to the civil rights movement and who are without means to finance their college educations. We now have twenty-nine students in college and law school, and have many new deserving applicants for the spring term.

We have placed a field representative in the Mississippi Delta area, and through him we hope to bring economic assistance to the depressed Negro farmers of this region. Local discrimination has deprived these rural people of the federal assistance and loans to which they are entitled. In remedying this situation, our field worker will develop the ability and means of these farmers to help themselves.

The crises in legal defense are too numerous and sad to relate. We can only say that your contribution comes at a time when it is desperately needed.

We hope you will understand and forgive our delay in writing to you. Our program has expanded tremendously in recent months, and our small volunteer staff has had more work than it can handle.

On behalf of our Board members and of those who will benefit from your generosity and concern, please accept our sincere thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

P.S. Your contribution is deductible for income tax purposes.

Palisades, New York
December 30, 1964

Mr. Shelley Appleton
Treasurer, CORE SEDF
Local 23-25, ILGWU
275 Seventh Avenue
N.Y.C.

Dear Shelley,

As I told our acting executive secretary, Ann Singer, earlier today, I am making two contributions to CORE Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund, Inc.

In the first place, because I was unable to reach you late in the day a few days ago and because it seemed that time was of the essence, I sent my own personal check for $126 to the order of Mr. Lanier Smith of Acona, Holmes County, Mississippi, to enable him to recover possession of a truck that was summarily repossessed from him apparently in retaliation for his having run for (and been elected as) chairman of the Acona community ASCS committee. I donated on Dec.28 Mr. Lanier Smith's debt to me as a contribution to CORE SEDF. I sent him a notemby which he is to promise to repay the $126 in six equal monthly installments of $21 on the 15th day of each month, commencing February 15, 1965, without interest. The note is payable to CORE SEDF. Mr. Ed Brown, the SNCC-COFO worker in the area, who wrote to me about the matter, was instructed to get the note signed and sent in exchange for the check. If, for any reason, the check is not cashed, and the note is therefore uncollectable, as far as Mr. Lanier Smith is concerned, I guaranty the note and debt myself and will make CORE SEDF whole for the full amount of $126.

Secondly, I am today donating to CORE SEDF 22 (twenty-two) shares of the common stock of the Government Employees Life Insurance Co., Inc. The shares will be delivered today or tomorrow to the Fund's account at the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 654 Madison Ave., NYC 21. ~~If, in line with the established policy of the Fund, you wish these shares sold, just send the enclosed instruction to the bank.~~ At present prices, these 22 shares should net SEDF about $1400.00.

Done.
Cash will come.
AEN

Ann, Marvin and I did some budgeting this afternoon; I hope you will be pleased by the results, which Ann will send you soon.

Happy new year.

Andy

Andrew E. Norman

January 4, 1965

Mr. Andrew E. Norman
President
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Norman:

As you know, I spent some weeks in Louisiana this summer. While there, I discussed with the local people the need for a community center. Since then there have been a number of discussions with members of your staff. As a result, I would like to make the following proposal.

I will provide $8,000.00 for a community center in West Feliciana Parish. Of this amount, $6,000.00 will be for construction costs; $1,300.00 will be for salary of one task force worker for one year; and $700.00 will be for incidental expenses. It is my understanding that the CORE Southern Education Project will equip the center with a library and all necessary equipment. The additional $700.00 which I will contribute will be for initial office supplies. The local community or the CORE Scholarship, Education Defense Fund would be responsible for any expansion of the project beyond the amount specified in this letter.

I am enclosing a check for $4,000.00. If this is acceptable, please have an officer sign the attached copy of this letter and return it to me. I will send the balance of $4,000.00 within thirty (30) days.

Very truly yours

Robert L. Wechsler

Enc.
RLW:rb

Accepted:-

____
Name

____
Title

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST
AVAILABLE.

MEMO TO: Richard Haley, CORE Southern Regional Director
David Dennis, CORE Southern Program Director
James Farmer, CORE National Director
George Wiley, CORE Associate National Director
Floyd McKissick, CORE National Chairman
Members of CORE National Action Council
M. Carl Holman, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
George Butler, Presidents Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
David Hunter, Executive Director, Stern Family Fund

FROM: Judith G. [illegible], CORE Southern Office, Research/Federal Programs

DATE: August 31, 1965

SUBJECT: CORE Research and Information Activities

The research and federal programs department of the CORE Southern Regional Office has now been in existence for almost one year. It is now necessary to analyze and evaluate the program, and to determine its future direction. I will attempt to do that now, and to discuss a specific proposal for the program.

First of all, I will briefly describe the activities of the program during its first year of existence.

1) statistical information: The program has been providing statistical information about specific communities to workers throughout Louisiana, the fourth congressional district of Mississippi, the ninth congressional district of Florida, and several counties of South Carolina. This information includes such things as population figures for whites and Negroes (broken down by counties, cities, towns, wards, rural and urban areas), voting potential and voter registration figures for whites and Negroes, education figures, employment figures, family income figures, figures on housing conditions, and various statistics involving the agricultural communities.

2) community information: The program has been providing answers to many specific questions from workers regarding their specific communities. These include such questions as, "Who are the manufacturers in the community? How many

employees do they have? What are their products? Who sits on their Board of Directors?" "What hospitals and other institutions in the community are using federal funds?" "Who are the county and city officials in the community and how are they elected?" "Who are the federal contractors in the community?" "What federal programs are being carried out in the community?" etc.

3) political information: The program has attempted to provide workers in some states with information about the political and governmental structure of their state. This includes information about elections, political party structure, and organization of state, county and ~~fmx~~ municipal governments.

4) federal program information: The program has attempted to inform and educate workers and local people about federal programs. This includes providing them with material explaining such matters as, "How can a small farmer get a government loan to improve his farm?" "How can a depressed community participate in the Anti-Poverty Program?" "How can the Negro farmers be represented on the local ASCS Committees?" "What can be done if a federally assisted program is operating on a discriminatory basis?" What kind of surplus food programs are available to a depressed community?" "What is a Co-op?" "How does one participate in programs such as the Job Corps?" etc.

5) Information on methods of obtaining legal rights: The program has supplied workers and local people with information that describes the procedure for taking advantage of anti-discrimination legislation. For example, "How do you make a complaint under Title VI?" "How do you make a complaint under Title VII?" "How do you make a complaint under Executive Order 10925?" "How does the new Voter Rights Act effect specific communities, and how do you make complaints of violations?" etc.

These have been the primary activities of the department, along with answering the many varied requests for information that come from the field, and collecting reference material from many sources to develope the resources of the program in as many areas as possible.

The research department has had to operate under very limiting conditions since it began. The office is a small partioned-off section of a larger room. I work alone without any assistance, and must spend a great deal of time on routine clerical work. Almost all of my communication with workers and local people in the field as well as with the government agencies in Washington, is done by mail because of lack of funds for transportation. Relevent material is often held-up because of lack of funds for paper or stamps.

Having discussed the matter of future activities with several people who have worked closely to the program, I think we all agree that there is one basic need that this program must deal with, and that is THE NEED TO LESSEN THE GREAT GAP THAT EXISTS BETWEEN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY IN THE SOUTH AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

I will now present a proposal which I believe will deal specifically with this need.

[illegible] logical step at this time, in my opinion, would be the setting up of a CORE Information Office in Washington, D. C., staffed by a CORE Washington representative. This office would serve some very specific purposes and carry out some very specific activities.

A primary purpose of this office would be to establish useful contacts in all the important government agencies. This would be valuable in several ways

1) It would speed up the process of obtaining information. Under our present system, when I receive a request for information for which I do not have an answer, I must write to the appropriate agency in Washington and wait for an

answer that may take a long time, if it comes at all. Then the answers that come leave room for additional questions, and the process begins again. The solution to many of the questions and problems that come from the field could be reached through discussion with appropriate officials. Through direct contact, not only could we gain additional understanding about the workings of the government and the various programs, but we could make our positions and concerns on specific matters better understood by these officials.

2) It would be very helpful to us in registering complaints under various laws relevant to civil rights, such as Title VI, Title VII, the Voting Rights Act, etc. Through our Washington office, complaints would be directed to specific contacts in the appropriate agencies, with whom the Washington representative can discuss the complaints, keep in touch with the progress, and apply pressure if satisfactory action is not taken.

3) A Washington representative could serve an important function by getting to know the complex methods of getting things accomplished in Washington, and perhaps learn how to by-pass much of the red-tape that now makes communication with the government so difficult.

4) Another function of a Washington representative would be to make officials aware of the many problems and conditions in the Southern Negro Communities of which they presently have little understanding. It is important for them to be able to relate these problems to their programs, and this can only be done by face-to-face contact - not through the mail.

5) A number of government officials, representing various agencies (Civil Rights Commission, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Presidents Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, and

the Office of Economic Opportunity) have expressed the need to have closer contact with the activities of civil rights groups in the field of federal programs. The proposed Washington Office could serve a very useful purpose to these agencies as well as to CORE and local people in the South. I have discussed the proposal with several officials, who are enthusiastic about it and willing to give assistance. The Civil Rights Commission is particularly anxious to establish such an office.

6) As the Washington Representative establishes contacts, workers and local people can be directed to these contacts in the government agencies, and can begin to deal with them directly. This would mean that they would begin to deal with people instead of agencies, and this could be a tremendous step in changing the attitude of the people towards what seemed to be mechanical bureaucracy. The contacts would be carefully selected by the Washington Representative in order to encourage meaningful communication between them and the local people. This could be a big step towards lessening the gap between the community and the government.

In addition to carrying out the present functions of the research office, some of the activities of the CORE Washington Information Office would be:

1) To work with the various government agencies to develop printed material that is appropriate to the backround and educational level of the Southern Negro community.

2) To attend frequent "Peoples' Conferences" throughout the South (several times a month if possible), formulate the questions and problems that are expressed xxxxx at these conferences, and return to Washington to discuss these matters with the appropriate officials. After attempting to find possible answers or solutions, this information would be taken back to the community either in written material or in person at another meeting. This way, there would be a continuous exchange of information

ROUGH MONTHLY EXPENSES FOR WASHINGTON OFFICE

Office rent	$ 125.00
Telephone	50.00
Typewriter Rental (2 machines)	20.00
Mimeograph machine rental	40.00
Gas (lights)	125.00
[illegible]	200.00
[illegible]	20.00
Salary (Washington Representative)	80.00
Salary ([illegible])	60.00
Mimeo Paper	15.00
Stencils	110.00
Stamps	50.00
Envelopes	10.00
Misc. expenses	150.00
Total	$ 955.00

Plus cost of office furniture

Expenses will probably be approximately $1,000. per month, or 12,000. per [illegible]

August 10, 1965

[illegible]

[illegible] in a specialized [illegible] which research would [illegible] designed to improve [illegible] agencies which [illegible] laws, [illegible] programs. Of [illegible] the need [illegible] agencies [illegible]. That's quest- [illegible] already fea- [illegible] contact [illegible] the Washington

[illegible] research, I would [illegible] the location of [illegible] southern location. [illegible] preference. How- [illegible]

[illegible] field work

[illegible] indicates [illegible]. The sections [illegible] and further [illegible] be shifting em- [illegible] and except [illegible]

On [illegible] questions on wor- [illegible] material [illegible] outline of the [illegible]

[illegible]. First of all, [illegible] whether the office is southern or in Washington. [illegible] wasteful in either case; travel can be [illegible] by public transit. I am enclosing two [illegible]: one for the South, one for Washington.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

ESTIMATED MONTHLY BUDGET FOR WASHINGTON AND SOUTHERN OFFICES

	WASHINGTON	SOUTHERN
Office rent	$ 125.00	$ 60.00
Telephone	100.00	75.00
Utilities	20.00	20.00
Salary (Washington Representative)	100.00	100.00
Salary (Assistant)	100.00	100.00
Mimeo Paper	30.00	30.00
Stencils	20.00	20.00
Stamps	50.00	50.00
Envelopes	10.00	10.00
Miscellaneous expenses	50.00	25.00
TOTAL	$ 605.00	$ 490.00

Purchase of two typewriters	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Purchase of mimeo machine	100.00	100.00
TOTAL PURCHASE EXPENSE	$ 250.00	$ 250.00

*Plus cost of office furniture

Rec'd
6/17/66

317 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, S. C. - 29150
June 16,1966

Mr. Shelly Appelton
Local 23-25 ILGWU
275 7th Avenue
New York, N.Y.- 10001

Dear Mr. Appleton:

We thank you again for your generous contribution which helped to make it possible for the Negro candidates in both Clarendon and Williamsburg counties to come out victorious in the first primary, June 14,1966. Although the Negro candidates in these two connties led all the white candidates, they did not get a majority vote that was required. Therefore, all Negro candidates must be in the second primary run off, June 28,1966.

The Rev. J. S. Hunter, candidate for the House of Representatives from Clarendon county missed being elected in the first primary by only 69 votes. Hunter is Negro.

We have until June 28 to canvass and arouse the voters again to turn out and vote for the Negro candidates. To do this,we will need additional finances to help get out the vote. If you can help us again financially, we certainly will appreciate it. if you can not, we wish to thank you for what you have already given us.

The white candidate we supported for the Senate seat from Clarendon county won in the first primary because of the Negro voters support.

Sincerely,
James T. McCain
James T. McCain

c.c. Marvin Rich

This letter went to Douglas Levin,Edward Schseider and Manager of Local 62 ILGWU,

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

Reply to
REGIONAL OFFICE
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Tel. 404 522-3697

October 12, 1966

national board
FRANK P. GRAHAM *chairman*
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH *vice-chairman*
ELIOT D. PRATT *secretary-treasurer*
ANGELA BAMBACE
BETH BIDERMAN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
MAX DELSON
EVELYN DUBROW
MANET FOWLER
MARTIN GERBER
I. CYRUS GORDON
SIDNEY HERTZBERG
ROBERT W. HUDGENS
GARDNER JACKSON
ROBERT B. JOHNSON
LEWIS W. JONES
JAMES LIPSIG
FRANK McCALLISTER
EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
ARTHUR RAPER
IRA DeA. REID
VERA RONY
LEON SCHACHTER
CLARENCE SENIOR
PATRICIA CAYO SEXTON
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN
FAY BENNETT *executive secretary*
JAC WASSERMAN *field director*
OCIE LEE SMITH *Louisiana-Arkansas representative*
JAMES N. MAYS *Mississippi representative*
L. S. JAMES *South Carolina representative*
ART EMERY *Tennessee representative*
JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

Mr. Ronnie M. Moore
Leadership Development Director
SEDF
150 Nassau St.
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Ronnie:

I have just uncovered your letter of August 16th. I had given it to Mike Kenney (who is now working with me as field coordinator), and requested his comments and suggestions. He mislaid it. The letter was forgotten until, during his absence, I went through some material on his desk and managed to find it -- along with some other correspondence that I was looking for.

We have been receiving some of the preliminary agricultural census reports for 1964 since you last wrote me, and the situation of the Negro farmer today is even far worse than we anticipated. As a matter of fact, except for a maximum of about 20,000 farm owners who have a bare chance of survival, there seems to be little hope for over 100,000 Negro farmers whose gross value of products sold amounts to less than $5000 annually (which nets them about $1200). The small independent farm operator, white and Negro, is being pushed out. More and more will now be working as farm laborers or moving to the cities. Fewer than 3,000 Negro farmers produce products valued at $10,000 or more, and less than 20,000 sell between $5000 and $10,000 worth of products annually. It is this group of farmers for which there is some slight hope, if we can exert enough pressure to provide them with more liberal credit, technical assistance to help them diversify their crops, and assistance in marketing through cooperatives, etc.

252

I am not suggesting that we "write-off" the hundred thousand or so small farmers who are still on the land and who would like to remain there, if they possibly can. These are mainly farmers whose average age is about 52 years, with very limited education or other skills. Programs should be developed to train these farmers for off-farm work. MDTA training will also pay them the average unemployment compensation rate in their state while they are in training.

Following is a brief tentative outline of subjects that can be covered in your Leadership Training Workshops for farmers. I would also suggest that these workshops also deal with programs for non-farm rural people.

I. Background: Changing nature of agriculture.
A. Revolutionary gains in production at the expense of smaller farmers, forcing millions off the land.
B. Was it necessary? Was it avoidable?
C. What now?
D. All USDA agricultural policies and programs favored large farmers at expense of smaller farmer.
E. Negro farmer particularly victimized by denial of services and credit.
F. New legislation enacted without measuring the consequences on the lives and livlihoods of the smaller farmer and no protection for small farmers built into legislation or policies of USDA.
G. USDA posture of supporting family farm a fraud.

II. Main Problems Today.
A. Mechanization, competition and high expenses.
B. Over 90% of Negro farmers still in alloted crops and over 50% derive main source of income from cotton.
C. Need for diversification, credit and compensatory assistance to compete. Greatest single source of diversification for Southern farmers has been cattle raising, but Negro farmer found himself unwelcome and discouraged from diversifying into cattle or other enterprises which were (and are) exclusively the white man's province.

D. Discriminatory policies and practices still the rule. Proposals to combat discrimination.

III. Farm Programs.

A. FHA farm improvement loans, housing, co-op loans, EO loans, etc.
B. ASCS: fraud in crop payments, allotments, cost-sharing conservation practices, elections, etc.
C. Other programs: Soil Conservation Service, Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (EDA), Federal Credit Institutions, Health and Welfare, Equal Employment Opportunity, Vocational Training Programs.

The above is simply suggested program guides. If you are seriously considering holding Leadership workshops for farm and non-farm rural people, I will get to work and prepare a more detailed outline. I have not gone into specific programs for non-farm rural people. Some of these programs overlap and apply to both farm and non-farm people. Also, I have not said anything about community organization which is of prime importance in pushing for any of these programs. Something else is -- tying in local and regional programs with national goals (guaranteed minimum income, trade union organization for farm workers, social service demands -- hospitals, medical, welfare, surplus food, etc.).

?(If you decide that you want to go ahead on this we might be able to work out an arrangement for joint sponsorship and we will help with getting the resource people, as well as rural leaders who should attend.

check Andy

Sincerely,

Jac

Jac Wasserman
Field Director

JW:rlu

Mr. Moore —

I have some corrections & additions to make on this —

I will send you a corrected copy when completed.

Robin Ulmer,
Sec.

WHITE & NON-WHITE FARM OPERATORS
NUMBERS & PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE, 1959-1964

South Carolina	Alabama
Florida	Louisiana
Mississippi	Tennessee

In South Carolina the total number of nonwhite operated farms (excluding managers) dropped from 30,977 in 1959 to 19,602 in 1964, a decline of 36.7 percent. White operated farms dropped by 23.0 percent (47,177 to 36,348) in the same period. Among Negroes the rate of decline was 23.7 percent for full owners; 22.9 percent decline for whites. For Negro part owners, the decline was 23.6 percent; among white part owners the decline was 6.4 percent. Negro tenants in South Carolina declined by 48.0 percent, while white tenants declined by 30.7 percent.

In Florida the total number of nonwhite operated farms (excluding managers) dropped from 3,668 in 1959 to 2,820 in 1964, a decline of 23.0 percent. White operated farms dropped by 11.9 percent (41,416 to 36,480) in the same period. Among Negroes the rate of decline was 26.1 percent for full owners; 12.0 percent decline for whites. For Negro part owners, the decline was not so great at 9.7 percent; among white part owners, 7.8 percent. Negro tenants in Florida declined by 26.3 percent, while white tenants only declined by 7.2 percent.

In Mississippi the total number of nonwhite operated farms (excluding managers) dropped from 55,369 in 1959 to 37,701 in 1964, a decline of 31.9 percent. White operated farms dropped by 14.1 percent (82,719 to 71,032) in the same period. Among Negroes the rate of decline was 18.6 percent for full owners; 11.8 percent decline for whites. For Negro part owners, the decline was 1.9 percent; among white part owners the decline was 3.3 percent. Negro tenants in Mississippi declined by 43.4 percent, while white tenants declined by 40.2 percent. The heavy decline among Negro tenants now leaves Mississippi with slightly more Negro farm owners (full and part owners) than tenants.

WHITE & NON-WHITE FARM OPERATORS
NUMBERS & PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE, 1959-1964

South Carolina
Florida
Mississippi
Alabama
Louisiana
Tennessee

In South Carolina the total number of nonwhite operated farms (excluding managers) dropped from 30,977 in 1959 to 19,602 in 1964, a decline of 36.7 percent. White operated farms dropped by 23.0 percent (47,177 to 36,348) in the same period. Among Negroes the rate of decline was 23.7 percent for full owners; 22.9 percent decline for whites. For Negro part owners, the decline was 23.6 percent; among white part owners the decline was 6.4 percent. Negro tenants in South Carolina declined by 48.0 percent, while white tenants declined by 30.7 percent.

In Florida the total number of nonwhite operated farms (excluding managers) dropped from 3,663 in 1959 to 2,820 in 1964, a decline of 23.0 percent. White operated farms dropped by 11.9 percent (41,416 to 36,480) in the same period. Among Negroes the rate of decline was 26.1 percent for full owners; 12.0 percent decline for whites. For Negro part owners, the decline was not so great at 9.7 percent; among white part owners, 7.8 percent. Negro tenants in Florida declined by 26.3 percent, while white tenants only declined by 7.2 percent.

In Mississippi the total number of nonwhite operated farms (excluding managers) dropped from 55,369 in 1959 to 37,701 in 1964, a decline of 31.9 percent. White operated farms dropped by 14.1 percent (82,719 to 71,032) in the same period. Among Negroes the rate of decline was 18.6 percent for full owners; 11.8 percent decline for whites. For Negro part owners, the decline was 1.9 percent; among white part owners the decline was 3.3 percent. Negro tenants in Mississippi declined by 43.4 percent, while white tenants declined by 40.2 percent. The heavy decline among Negro tenants now leaves Mississippi with slightly more Negro farm owners (full and part owners) than tenants.

In Alabama the total number of nonwhite operated farms (excluding managers) dropped from 29,234 in 1959 to 20,941 in 1964, a decline of 28.4 percent. White operated farms dropped by 17.4 percent (86,522 to 71,362) in the same period. Among Negroes the rate of decline was 20.0 percent for full owners; 11.8 percent decline for whites. For Negro part owners, the decline was 12.0 percent; among white part owners the decline was 6.6 percent. Negro tenants in Alabama declined by 37.4 percent, while white tenants declined by 42.2 percent. The decline in Negro tenants now leaves Alabama (like Mississippi) with slightly more Negro farm owners (full and part owners) than tenants.

In Louisiana the total number of nonwhite operated farms (excluding managers) dropped from 17,679 in 1959 to 12,290 in 1964, a decline of 30.5 percent. White operated farms dropped by 12.0 percent (56,735 to 49,918) in the same period. Among Negroes the rate of decline was 19.9 percent for full owners; 14.6 percent decline for whites. For Negro part owners, the decline was 4.6 percent; among white part owners the decline was 13.2 percent. Negro tenants in Louisiana declined by 43.0 percent, while white tenants declined by 24.1 percent.

In Tennessee the total number of nonwhite operated farms (excluding managers) dropped from 15,037 in 1959 to 10,654 in 1964, a decline of 29.1 percent. White operated farms dropped by 14.2 percent (142,635 to 122,434) in the same period. Among Negroes the rate of decline was 21.9 percent for full owners; 11.1 percent decline for whites. For Negro part owners, the decline was 12.8 percent; among white part owners the decline was 7.5 percent. Negro tenants in Tennessee declined by 35.1 percent; while white tenants declined by 33.0 percent.

JAN 18 1967

Spend
Korde for Medical [illegible]

Jan 14, 1967

This letter is to authorize The Scholarships Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality to pay the medical expenses suffered by those who have been injured in the the cause of Civil Rights.

Sincerely

Caroline C. Marks
1158 5th Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10029

$2000 = Medical
Medical

January 17, 1967

Mrs. Caroline Marks
1158 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mrs Marks:

We have received your contribution of $2,000 for medical treatment of civil rights workers. We shall respect this condition.

We are extremely grateful for your trust in us and for this contribution you make to an important cause. Too often those who make personal sacrifices are forgotten a few months after the event. Your willingness to help even years later is most significant. Thanks once again.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich,
Executive Director

MR:ha

THE
NATION

December 30, 1968

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
SEDFR, Inc.
164 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10016

Dear Mr. Rich:

Thank you for your letter of today--which I received today!--and the Special Report enclosed. It is most absorbing, as has been nearly all of the reports received from SEDFRE. Your Mr. Spiver Gordon has clearly a very deft touch with difficult groups.

I quite agree that this kind of activity ought to be written up. The question is, how and by whom? We could, I expect, turn out an editorial paragraph on your approach from the material here in this office, but I suspect the subject needs and deserves a fuller type of treatment than that. What is really needed, I should think, is a short paragraph outlining just what SEDFRE is and does, a bit of its history since the divorce from CORE, and then a fairly detailed treatment of how, and by whom, this sort of group education method was developed, and a summary of how and where it has been tried, and how effective it has been. We could fill the piece out with material from this and earlier reports.

Could you or Mr. Gordon furnish the necessary background material? If not, could you suggest someone else who would be sufficiently familiar with it? I'd be glad to discuss this with you at any time; since I agree with you that it is an interesting and worthy story. All we need, as I think I mentioned to you before, is someone with the special knowledge to write it.

Sincerely,

James J. Storrow Jr.
Publisher

[n.d.]

TO: MARVIN RICH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FROM: RONNIE M. MOORE, LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

RE: RECOMMENDATIONS ON EXPANDING THE LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

1- ONE FULL-TIME FIELD ASSISTANT FOR RECRUITMENT OF STUDENTS, DEVELOPMENT OF WORKSHOPS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES, AND FOLLOW-UP WORK WITH THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROGRAM.

2- SPECIALIZED WORKSHOPS DEVELOPED TO COVER SPECIFIC SUBJECTS IN DETAIL (CITIZENSHIP, EDUCATION, RURAL PROBLEMS, SCHOOL DESEGREGATION, ETC.)

?, details

3- WORKSHOP SERIES BE EXTENDED FROM FOUR TO SIX OR EIGHT SESSIONS.

4- FIELD FELLOWS SHOULD BE ASSIGNED TO WORK WITH, AND UNDER THE AUSPICES OF LOCAL GROUPS AND ASSIST LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN DEVELOPING LONG RANGE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

August 4, 1967

Dear Friend,

I believe the enclosed speech, delivered by John Slawson on the occasion of his retirement as Executive Vice-President of the American Jewish Committee, will be of interest to you.

Morris B. Abram
President

RECEIVED
AUG 31 1967
SEDF

"not by might"

REFLECTIONS WITH GRATITUDE AND HOPE

by John Slawson

Text of address by
Dr. John Slawson, Executive Vice-President
of the American Jewish Committee,
at the Committee's Annual Meeting Dinner,
May 18, 1967.

EIGHT years ago, Abba Eban addressed the Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee from this rostrum. As many of you will recall, he was then about to leave the country after serving with distinction as Israel's Ambassador to the United States and Representative to the United Nations. At our meeting, he received a great deal of well-deserved praise from the chairman; and when he rose to speak, his first words were a request for the sympathy of those who, like him, had been subjected at one time or another to what he termed "an ordeal by eulogy."

Now I am going through the same ordeal. But I must admit that I find it a pleasant one. As in his case, I can only hope that those of you who sit near me did not notice the guilty look of satisfaction (even agreement) that may have passed over my countenance.

I have been schooled in modesty through association with my elders and betters in the American Jewish Committee. For example, I recall that once, when Judge Proskauer had made another of his many brilliant addresses—and tonight is a good example—I walked up to him and said with enthusiasm, "Judge, that was a marvelous speech." He looked at me—or rather through me—and exclaimed, "That is an understatement."

I am truly grateful to Irving Engel for the many years of close friendship and for the two wonderful gifts he has presented to me. I will cherish always the book of letters from my dear friends and colleagues. And what could be more meaningful than the Fund to further AJC programs in areas that mean so much to me? My deep gratitude also goes to Zach Shuster, my devoted colleague; to Jacob Blaustein with whom I have worked shoulder to shoulder so fruitfully these many years; and to that indomitable young man, Judge Joseph Proskauer, who initiated me into the American Jewish Committee, for his generous remarks and the uniquely Proskauerian way of expressing them.

When one contemplates an occasion such as this, one naturally wonders: "Am I going to be sad? Am I going to be happy? Will I start to reminisce, or will I try to play the role of a seer?"

Well, I have made my decision, and I hope it will not cause too much consternation among those of you who know me well. I am going to be myself.

The feeling that fills me to the brim tonight is gratitude, deep and pervasive: gratitude beyond measure to my dear wife, for the many years of happiness, guidance and deep commitment to that which has meant so much to me, and for her many sacrifices in my behalf. As a matter of fact, besides carving out a distinguished career for herself in social work, she has become, as a result of my many absences, an expert on television—and a rather critical one, at that.

To my dear children, to my grandchildren, to my brother and my sister, to my other relatives, all of whom are here tonight, I also owe deep gratitude. And beyond my own kin I am everlastingly grateful for the inspiration I have received from the distinguished leaders of the American Jewish Committee, some of whom you heard speak with such eloquence tonight, and I owe so much to that inspired, dedicated, competent staff of the American Jewish Committee—both those who are with us now and those who have gone on to higher posts of responsibility. It is really they who have given us the capacity for usefulness and who have been instrumental in the attainment of the status we now enjoy. And here I must pause to mourn the passing of two of our distinguished leaders during my incumbency– the vital A. M. Sonnabend and the dedicated Fred Greenman; and of my dear colleague of three decades who is, alas, no longer among the living–that irreplaceable source of spiritual strength, Dessie Kushell Cohen.

And tonight in honoring the memory of Audrey and Stephen Currier, who, in their short lives did so much to further the cause so dear to all of us, we have in fact, honored ourselves.

IN a wider sense, I am grateful because I have been living in the 20th century, especially in the last two decades of this century. True, this century has brought its bitter episodes: two devastating world wars, and the unfortunate and depressing Vietnam conflict in which we are still engaged, and above all the Nazi holocaust with its gas chambers and crematoria, the most macabre contrivances known to man. It took me a long time to believe that man was capable of such bestiality, such depravity. The holocaust was what caused me to leave a relatively sheltered professional existence at the Jewish Board of Guardians to come to the American Jewish Committee in 1943.

Nevertheless, I am grateful to have lived during these two decades. One reason is that it was in this period that our nation developed a worldwide perspective and a concern for the welfare of all peoples.

When I was a young man, Africa and Asia might just as well not have existed. We hardly knew that the people of the Orient were hungry. They are still hungry—perhaps more so—but today we are concerned and attempting to do something about it.

The oppressed condition of the Negro in America was then taken for granted. Franklin D. Roosevelt, one of our most forward-looking presidents—whose son honors us by his presence tonight—could do nothing more to alleviate the Negro's plight than to issue an executive order banning discrimination in Federal employment. And even this was done only after A. Philip Randolph threatened a march on Washington.

What a transformation since that time! Influenced to a considerable degree by rising Negro protest, America has not only changed its laws and customs concerning race, but the very mind of America is changing, too. We are ashamed, we are guilt-ridden, we are concerned. And we are doing things about our concern—certainly not as much as we should, even now, but we *are* doing things about it.

IN a sense, I believe the 20th century really came fully into its own after World War II. That was the watershed between the past and the present. In 1942 man set off the first nuclear chain reaction. Three years later this technological breakthrough was followed by a breakthrough in human relations—the creation of the United Nations, with its international commitment to human rights. I need not remind you, I know, that two of our honorary presidents who are with us this evening, Judge Joseph M. Proskauer and Mr. Jacob Blaustein, played a leading role in the establishment of this international commitment.

The growth of the United Nations illustrates what I have said about the development of a world perspective. Some of us complain about the way the United Nations has grown: there were only 51 members when it was formed in 1945, and there are 122 members today. Well, I must ask: Would we rather have the League of Nations whose 63 members constituted very nearly a white man's club, or the ever-increasing universality of the United Nations with all of the problems entailed?

Those of us who get discouraged with the United Nations and its defects would do well to heed the words of the late President Kennedy in this matter: "Our instrument and our hope is the United Nations and I see little merit in the impatience of those who would abandon this imperfect world instrument because they dislike our imperfect world. For the trouble of the world's organization really reflects the troubles of the world today."

I believe the recent transformations in human relationships are at least as crucial as the technological explosion in their implications for mankind. Man's impending conquest of space and his forging of new weapons against plagues and hunger are matched by the two great human revolutions of our time: the racial revolution and the religious one.

In the matter of race in America we have had to make abrasive readjustments. There have been a number of serious conflicts and there are likely to be even more. But the matter is now out in the open; the problem is no longer tucked away. It can and will be resolved.

We have done with the idea that the plight of the Negro is his natural condition. True, things may very well get worse before they get better; but that has been the experience of practically every ethnic group in the United States. During the days of mass immigration, America's nationality ghettos deteriorated terribly as the influx from abroad increased, year after year. But then, at a certain stage, the upturn came and an uninterrupted upward journey commenced. Just so, I believe, the present conflicts will prove to be the first phase of an upward journey for the Negro.

Of course we are impatient, and rightly so, with the pace of our progress. We should remind ourselves that all through their history in America, Negroes have had their confidence and their capacity for self-help and mutual aid crushed by their oppressors. And let us not overlook the considerable progress that is now being made toward self-help and mutual aid in the Negro community. America's and the world's march toward human equality will not be halted. There will be no repetition of the post-reconstruction period, with its dangerous regressions and its bitter disappointments.

Back in 1963 I had occasion to state from this very rostrum: "Once the formal barriers are dissolved, as they will be; once the civil rights are secure, as they must be; then and only then will all of us really begin to comprehend the dimension of this revolution." I have no reason to alter that statement today.

No less fundamental than the racial revolution are the new departures in religion to which I referred earlier. I mean not only the participation of religious leaders in social causes such as the civil-rights movement, important though that is: I refer to the religious rapprochement that is unmistakably taking place today. The progress made since the 19th and early 20th century in interreligious relationships has been a journey from darkness to light.

Only one lifetime ago, France was reeling under the Dreyfus affair, and the churchmen who should have spoken out were silent. On the eve of the First World War when Mendel Beilis, a Ukrainian Jew, was accused of a ritual blood murder, the *Oxford and Cambridge Review,* the voice of the High Church of England, refused to take sides, and stated editorially, "We do not know where the truth lies." Think of it, only one lifetime ago! Later, as we know, when Hitler came to power, the churches failed to take a stand.

Here, again, the end of the Second World War was the watershed. Organized religion has now put itself squarely among the active forces for human brotherhood—a development which was symbolized for all mankind in that holy man, that *zaddik,* Pope John XXIII. The 1965 declaration of the Second Vatican Council, which repudiated the idea that the Jews are collectively guilty of the death of Jesus, and officially outlawed all forms of anti-Semitism in the Catholic Church is, for us Jews, the fairest fruit of the *aggiornamento*—the modernization process which Pope John initiated. Nor do we forget that as early as 1961 the World Council of Churches, the leading international Protestant group, had taken a parallel step—affirming that the responsibility for the crucifixion rests with corporate humanity, not with the Jews or any one race or community.

THIS brings us to the general question: Just what is the condition of anti-Semitism today? First, anti-Semitism is no longer considered "natural" or "normal," as it used to be only a few decades ago. In the 1920's, in our own country, Henry Ford's *Dearborn Independent* gave vast circulation to the *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion,* that notorious anti-Semitic forgery fabricated by the secret police of Czarist Russia. A few years later, Father Coughlin was disseminating the *Protocols* on the airwaves. Millions of people in the United States and elsewhere believed them. Today it seems almost inconceivable that anyone should have fallen for this myth, whose viciousness is second only to its absurdity. If anyone still believes nonsense of this sort, it is only a small relic of ignorant and superstitious people, who still live mentally in the 19th century.

Furthermore, not only anti-Semitism, but prejudice and bigotry of all kinds, have become discredited and despised. They are now looked upon as a twist of the mind; their roots are known to lie in a sickness in the hater, not in the qualities of the hated. This insight is the direct result of scientific research—such as the *Authoritarian Personality* study, which the American Jewish Committee was privileged to sponsor.

And what of Jewry itself in this 20th century? One-third of our people have perished in the ghettos and gas chambers of Eastern Europe. We dare not forget that; for, as George Santayana has warned us, those who forget the past are doomed to relive it.

Phoenix-like, Jewry rose from its ashes; the still incomprehensible calamity of the holocaust was followed by a 20th-century miracle, the birth of the State of Israel. Today, Jews in most countries live in far greater security and dignity than they did during the 19th century. We have been welcomed in the United

States and in other Western countries (with some exceptions) and I believe we have more than adequately repaid the welcome.

One of our great contributions to this country has been to establish the legitimacy and even the desirability of difference among people. Our ideas and our very presence, I believe, have contributed to the appreciation of cultural pluralism. To be different is not to be second-class, we insisted. And so we helped Americans to appreciate the enrichment and the nourishment that come from different strains, different cultures and different religions, and we helped clarify the right and obligation of a minority to act, not only in its own behalf, but for the welfare of all the people and the entire nation. Actually, these two goals are inseparable, for as we well know, what is bad for America is worse for the Jews or any other minority.

As the Jews have progressed from the 19th to the 20th century, their condition has changed considerably, and so has their image. Seventy-five years ago, most Jews were peddlers and workingmen, recent immigrants from Eastern Europe with little formal education. But even then, their moral intensity and their intellectual fervor attracted writers like Hutchins Hapgood to portray with admiration their world in *The Spirit of the Ghetto,* back in 1902.

TODAY American Jews are middle-class and upper-middle-class, well-represented in the academic world, both as students and as teachers. They contribute abundantly to the arts and to literature —and as a matter of fact, the present era in literature has been referred to as the "Jewish epoch," just as earlier periods were noted as the "Southern epoch" or the "Midwestern epoch." And I might add, that the "Negro epoch" in American literature is on its way.

In terms of economics, the Jewish community of America ranks high. It includes proportionately far more self-employed persons, especially professionals, than are found in the total population. True, Jews are still excluded from management careers in corporate industry and from administrative ranks in universities. But these inequities are now being attacked frontally with increasing success. Similarly, social discrimination—the other major holdout of exclusion—has begun to erode.

But some serious inner problems have arisen—unwanted, though perhaps inevitable, by-products of this free and open society for which we have been striving. Through centuries of adversity and the striving to overcome it, the chain of Jewish religious and cultural commitment has been damaged. There is an alarming indifference to Jewish values and traditions, and the treasures of Judaism as a religion and as a tradition are hidden away from many of our Jews. We no longer have the extent of the self-hate we used to have, and this is an important advance; but Judaism's hold on its young people—especially on its intellectuals—is far more tenuous than in the past.

We have to find ways of making known to this generation of young Jews the richness and vitality of Judaism, its moral and ethical force, its commitment to human compassion and social justice, and its overriding concern with bettering the human condition here and now. For we are taught that "the righteous of *all* nations have a share in the world to come."

We need to make our religio-cultural treasures intellectually attractive, emotionally satisfying and aesthetically enjoyable. And we must strengthen the sense of identity that is so essential in this increasingly homogenized society, with the loneliness that permeates the lives of so many of our young people. It is a task that will require our most innovative thinking in the months and years to come.

AND so, I say to you that the 20th century has had its misery, and its suffering, even its collective madness, but there has also been phenomenal progress. We have witnessed a vast acceleration of change—indeed, the only certainty we have today is the certainty of change. There is much that remains to be done—and I am happy to know that the American Jewish Committee, with which I am about to terminate my official connection as Executive Vice President, but which will always be part of me as long as I live, will continue to do its share—to serve the Jewish community, to serve America and to serve humanity as a whole.

Yes, humanity as a whole. For we are not exactly novices in transforming the particularly Jewish into the generally human and the universal. We have developed a special radar capacity, a certain unique sensitivity to sicknesses in the general society, that helps pinpoint the nature and extent of a social malady.

I trust the American Jewish Committee will be concerned about the emerging casualness towards brutality that is developing in the world today; that we will keep in mind that democracy is still a minority system of government among the populations of the earth, and that most of the world's peoples are still governed by automatic, despotic, totalitarian regimes; and that we will continue to be dedicated unreservedly to the sanctity of the human being.

I know that we will always remain alert to the embers of hostility that flicker deep beneath the surface—embers which can, under certain conditions, become all-consuming flames. And I am certain we will never lose sight of the unbreakable link between human rights and world peace.

I pray that the American Jewish Committee will retain its agency personality, characterized by certain attributes that have guided its conduct since its inception: effectiveness as the sole criterion of what it does and the way it does it; reliance on research and study as a guide to action; a concern with root causes and not just with outward symptoms; fearlessness in doing what it believes to be right, regardless of criticism from without or even attack; a refusal to be influenced by irrelevancies; freedom from parochialism; and a forthrightness, without apology, in its well-considered approach to the fulfillment of its responsibilities.

As a private agency, the Committee has an obligation to help conserve the human element in life's processes—to help counteract the mechanistic and depersonalizing influences that make inroads on the individuality of the person. I hope the Committee will continue to engage in experimentation and to contribute to professional training. For the voluntary agency of the future will survive only if its performance is marked by excellence. The private agency can become an island of sensitivity, a source of morality, culture and intellectuality in an atmosphere of increasing depersonalization.

I fervently hope that we shall redouble our efforts in support of the Negro's struggle to attain his civil rights, whether those efforts be made as leaders or as workers, and regardless how great are the frustrations inherent in this task. This is a moral imperative. We must do this because we are dedicated to social justice and we must do this because we love America. And I need not tell you that civil rights means not just legal rights, but all necessary rehabilitative, economic and educational facilities needed to make possible full human equality. This means we will have to concern ourselves not only with all those fields in which we have worked in the past, but also with problems of urban decay and the deterioration of the metropolitan areas.

VICE President Hubert Humphrey in a pamphlet on *Race in a Changing World,* which we published recently, said, "Prejudice as a divisive force among man is one of the greatest dangers to world survival today." He was referring to the conflicts and hostile feelings not only in our own country, but among racial and ethnic groups the world over—the fearful tensions between Arabs and Jews in the Middle East; the overseas Chinese and the indigenous populations of Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand; the Moslems and Christians in Lebanon; the Walloons and Flemings in Belgium; the Greeks and Turks in Cyprus; the English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians in Quebec; and the artificial hierarchy of color which is climaxed in South Africa's apartheid system.

Yes, there is much to do. "The day is short. The work is plentiful, and the reward is abundant."

Let me repeat, in closing, what I had the privilege of saying at the dedication of our Institute of Human Relations in 1960: "We must rest our faith upon our conviction that, of all the weapons man has available for his own preservation, the sharpest by far are still in the realm of reason and the domain of the spirit."

It has been said far, far better in the Book of Zechariah: "Not by might, nor by power, but by My spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Thank you and God bless you.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York, N. Y. 10022 • PLaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1967
SEDF

August 9, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich
Defense Fund Racial Equality Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Marv:

Enclosed is "Policies and Programs on Race Relations and Urban Affairs" which we prepared for AJC chapters and members. It occurred to me that you might be interested in seeing it.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Race Relations Coordinator

HF:eak
encl.

MORRIS B. ABRAM, President
PHILIP E. HOFFMAN, Chm., Executive Board
ORIN LEHMAN, Chm., Board of Governors
NATHAN APPLEMAN, Chm., Board of Trustees
EMERY E. KLINEMAN, Treasurer
MRS. SANFORD SAMUEL, Secretary
MORRIS H. BERGREEN, Associate Treasurer

BERTRAM H. GOLD, Executive Director

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Honorary President
LOUIS CAPLAN, Honorary President
HERBERT B. EHRMANN, Honorary President
IRVING M. ENGEL, Honorary President
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Honorary President
ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, Honorary Vice-President
JOSEPH KLINGENSTEIN, Honorary Vice-President
FRED LAZARUS, JR., Honorary Vice-President
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, Honorary Vice-President
JAMES MARSHALL, Honorary Vice-President
WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Honorary Vice-President
RALPH E. SAMUEL, Honorary Vice-President
HORACE STERN, Honorary Vice-President
MAURICE GLINERT, Honorary Treasurer

JOHN SLAWSON, Executive Vice-President Emeritus

REUBEN W. ASKANASE, Houston, Vice-President
O. ROY CHALK, New York, Vice-President
HAROLD SHERMAN GOLDBERG, Boston, Vice-President
ANDREW GOODMAN, New York, Vice-President
JACK GOREN, Atlanta, Vice-President
ARTHUR GROMAN, Los Angeles, Vice-President
HENRY L. KOHN, Chicago, Vice-President
MARION I. LEVY, Cleveland, Vice-President
WILLARD L. LEVY, St. Louis, Vice-President
ELMER L. WINTER, Milwaukee, Vice-President
ROBERT I. WISHNICK, New York, Vice-President

857 9200

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York, N. Y. 10022 • PLaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

October 9, 1967

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1967
SEDF

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Marv:

Harry Alderman, our Librarian, reminds me that you had offered to get for him the document from Brooklyn's CORE on "The Black Mood" which was released in mid-September. Thanks for anything you can do on this.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Race Relations Coordinator

HF:eak

MORRIS B. ABRAM, President
PHILIP E. HOFFMAN, Chm., Executive Board
ORIN LEHMAN, Chm., Board of Governors
NATHAN APPLEMAN, Chm., Board of Trustees
EMERY E. KLINEMAN, Treasurer
MRS. SANFORD SAMUEL, Secretary
MORRIS H. BERGREEN, Associate Treasurer
BERTRAM H. GOLD, Executive Director

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Honorary President
LOUIS CAPLAN, Honorary President
HERBERT B. EHRMANN, Honorary President
IRVING M. ENGEL, Honorary President
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Honorary President
ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, Honorary Vice-President
JOSEPH KLINGENSTEIN, Honorary Vice-President
FRED LAZARUS, JR., Honorary Vice-President
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, Honorary Vice-President
JAMES MARSHALL, Honorary Vice-President
WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Honorary Vice-President
RALPH E. SAMUEL, Honorary Vice-President
HORACE STERN, Honorary Vice-President
MAURICE GLINERT, Honorary Treasurer
JOHN SLAWSON, Executive Vice-President Emeritus

REUBEN W. ASKANASE, Houston, Vice-President
O. ROY CHALK, New York, Vice-President
HAROLD SHERMAN GOLDBERG, Boston, Vice-President
ANDREW GOODMAN, New York, Vice-President
JACK GOREN, Atlanta, Vice-President
ARTHUR GROMAN, Los Angeles, Vice-President
HENRY L. KOHN, Chicago, Vice-President
MARION I. LEVY, Cleveland, Vice-President
WILLARD L. LEVY, St. Louis, Vice-President
ELMER L. WINTER, Milwaukee, Vice-President
ROBERT I. WISHNICK, New York, Vice-President

Do you plan to attend?

yes

The Officers of
The American Jewish Committee
take pleasure in announcing
the appointment of

BERTRAM H. GOLD

as Executive Director

RECEIVED
OCT 11 1967
SEDF

PL1400

Reception

4 TO 6 P.M., NOVEMBER 1, 1967
IRVING M. ENGEL AUDITORIUM
165 EAST 56 STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

R.S.V.P.

10/11/67 Reply sent

October 30, 1967

Mr. Harry Fleischman
Race Relations Coordinator
The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Fleischman:

As requested in your October 9th letter to Mr. Rich, enclosed please find a copy of Brooklyn's CORE "The Black Mood".

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Jacqueline Turner
Executive Secretary

Enclosure as stated

THE BLACK MOOD

We, the members of Brooklyn CORE, (Congress of Racial Equality) take time from our present task of liberating the Black population of Bedford-Stuyvesant from an oppression unequaled in history, to relate our understanding of our Black dilema and a new course of action commensurate with that understanding.

The Bedford-Stuyvesant Youth In Action program performs the function of Father Devine's religious cult. It takes the militant Black youth and transforms him into the newly manufactured Negro, the Militant Negro. The result is always the same. In Bedford-Stuyvesant the poverty program plays the role of buffer. It pays two thousand Negroes a week and infects them with the concept that they are effecting meaningful change. It persuades them not to see the condition of the other 380,000 Blacks in their community, hoping that those intolerable conditions will go away, or change in time. In the meantime, we, the poverty workers, accept our checks while the infant mortality rate rises, while our Black children graduate from high school fit only for a life of deliquency and crime in order to exist--to survive, while agencies eptomized by the Open Industries Center train our youth for jobs which will not exist in coming years.

Collect your paycheck, Militant Negro, while the economy of Bedford-Stuyvesant deteriorates, while insurance rates, food, prices, and rents rise. Collect your check while political genocide continues, and 400,000 Black people have no voice, save that of the manufactured Negro, the Uncle Tom, a nonexistant entity. The illusion upon which whitey functions. Uncle Tom, and whitey, both deluded, shall drag down not only Bedford-Stuyvesant, but the entire nation in their sick and putrid embrace.

What is this but a reflection of the classis pattern of a colony, or at best a protectorate? History tells us that the attempt of Brooklyn CORE, and other grass roots organizations to combat this conspiracy to control the Black populations by the treatment of its symptoms is fruitless. New tactics and strategies must be evolved to enable us to meet our responsibilities as protectors of Black Culture.

We see Uncle Tom in many guises, but his messgge is always consistent.

> "I love you, Whitey--you manufactured me, and I shall always believe that you truly love me. Though you continue to oppress me, I still love you, for I know that you will change, in due time, of your own accord. It does not matter, Whitey, that you have had three hundred and forty-eight years from 1619 to 1967 to change. Uncle Tom and the Militant Negro still believe in you."

But thank nature that the Militant Black Man will not accept tokens. He knows that the battle involves a conflict of cultures. He knows we must battle to survive. Black culture will survive in these United States, or die here and evolve elsewhere.

The true Black Militant must function simultaneously on the political, social and economic levels of this battle. He has only two choices, participate here on our terms, or participate elsewhere on our terms. We have no need for the

Militant Negroes. Those who accept the statements of a Robert Kennedy, who declares:

"Maybe in forty years we might have a Black President." fail again to understand that the pace of Black freedom is to be determined by Whitey. The Black Militant knows that all Negroes are controlled by Whitey. We, Black Militants, must understand the deviousness and uniqueness of Whitey's power.

Whitey has placed Thurgood Marshall on the Supreme Court Bench but he cannot, must not allude to or speak of the starvation of Black children in Mississippi. He has selected Whitney Young of the Urban League to go to Viet Nam to assure freedom for the Vietnamese but he must not speak about a United States business involvement in South Africa of over 600 million dollars, which ultimately supports the abhorred system of Apartheid. In the Port Elizabeth area of South Africa where Ford and General Motors recently invested over 44 million dollars for expansion, the infant mortality rate is 480 per 1,000. Whitey determines what his Militant Negro says and does.

Then, we have the deluded statements of Reverend King who states that the man (whitey) must give us freedom or exterminate us.. King sees the man in the role of giver - a holdover from the slave mentality. King is incapable of saying no one gives freedom, YOU TAKE IT! It is the basic right of any human being. King seeks Militant Negroes to march in New York City with no protection from the man who is another uniform uses Naplam and other antipersonnel weapons on defenseless humans.

King, Young, Wilkins are the same in this sense; they equal Bertran Gardnerm, head of Community Relations in Cleveland, who stated: "If the police use brutality against you, you must look away, look at the stars." Yes, we say look at the stars around your head as you are smashed by police nightsticks.

We, Black Militants, note the similarity between the behavior of our Militant Negroes, and the Jews in Germany. We see, and not see--we pray that the hand of death will pass us by. As it happened to them, it can now happen to us. The German plan was to exterminate the Jewish culture, and the Jew. Whitey's plan is the same.

Uncle Tom and the Militant Negro cannot understand this concept. Whitey has brainwashed well. However, we the Militant Blacks shall continue to fight for our Black culture and for the preservation of the Black people in this country. Our function, in the past, has been that of dike-saver, when we should have allowed the dike to overflow. The only language which this country understands is that of violence.

In lieu of the above, and the oppressibe conditions under which our people have been forced to live, we, the members of Brooklyn C.O.R.E. have agreed upon a change in approach. We will return to the positions of our forefathers, we will go back to the land. We will work on our land by day, and plan at night, for that day when the Negroes and Black people will call us from our forced exile to lead the Vanguard, to structure the change which must come about if we, members of the Black race, are to survive in this country.

October 30, 1967

Mr. Robert Carson
Brooklyn C.O.R.E.
1233 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11216

Dear Mr. Carson:

Many thanks for the three copies of "Black Mood" which were received today.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jacqueline Turner
Executive Secretary

RECEIVED

DEC 14 1967

SEDF

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Race Relations Coordinator
165 East 56th Street
New York, N.Y. 10022
PL 1-4000

Date 12/13/67

TO: Marvin Rich

FROM: HARRY FLEISCHMAN

✓___For Your information

___For approval

___You requested this

___Please read and return

___Returned as requested

___Please handle

___Please talk to me about this

___Please check into this further

___Your comments, please

REMARKS:

Around the State

with the State AFL-CIO Education Department

Film on Hospital Union

The dramatic success story of how workers in a New York Hospital organized a union and improved their wages and working conditions is told in a new, 26-minute film produced by Retal, Wholesale Workers Local 1199.

Title of the film is "Like a Beautiful Child" and it may be rented for $3 from the AFL-CIO Education Department, Film Division, 815 16th Street, Washington, D.C.

Booklet for CSC

"Your Welfare Rights" is a new booklet for use in New Jersey by potential and actual welfare clients.

The pamphlet was prepared by the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality to help people protect their rights and help themselves. For some time it has been known that there is a great need for public information on welfare services.

The group hopes that the booklet will serve as a model of what can and should be done in other cities throughout the country — where regulations may not be the same as in New Jersey.

The booklet describes personal rights, fair hearing rights, how allotments are computed, where to apply, who is eligible, and so on, including how to get free legal aid.

Copies of the book can be had from Nils Douglas, Chairman of the Fund, 150 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.

Menominee Class Graduates

More than 50 graduates of an eight-week program of steward training classes sponsored by the Marinette (Wis.) and Menominee (Mich.) Labor Council will be honored at a banquet at 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, Dec. 6, at the Silver Dome in Marinette.

Michigan AFL-CIO Education Department Representative Bill Savolainen will be one of the speakers at the banquet. There will also be a speaker from the Wisconsin AFL-CIO.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York, N. Y. 10022 • PLaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

December 21, 1967

RECEIVED
DEC 26 1967
SEDF

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Defense Fund Racial Equality Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marv:

Just a note to confirm that your talk to the Association of Jewish Community Relations Workers has been shifted to Tuesday, January 30, 1968 at 12:00 noon at the American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56th Street, New York City, Room 800A.

We are looking forward to hearing your talk.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Race Relations Coordinator

HF:eak
cc: Herman Brown
Phil Jacobson

MORRIS B. ABRAM, President
PHILIP E. HOFFMAN, Chm., Executive Board
ORIN LEHMAN, Chm., Board of Governors
NATHAN APPLEMAN, Chm., Board of Trustees
EMERY E. KLINEMAN, Treasurer
MRS. SANFORD SAMUEL, Secretary
MORRIS H. BERGREEN, Associate Treasurer

BERTRAM H. GOLD, Executive Director

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Honorary President
LOUIS CAPLAN, Honorary President
HERBERT B. EHRMANN, Honorary President
IRVING M. ENGEL, Honorary President
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Honorary President
ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, Honorary Vice-President
JOSEPH KLINGENSTEIN, Honorary Vice-President
FRED LAZARUS, JR., Honorary Vice-President
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, Honorary Vice-President
JAMES MARSHALL, Honorary Vice-President
WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Honorary Vice-President
RALPH E. SAMUEL, Honorary Vice-President
HORACE STERN, Honorary Vice-President
MAURICE GLINERT, Honorary Treasurer

JOHN SLAWSON, Executive Vice-President Emeritus

REUBEN W. ASKANASE, Houston, Vice-President
O. ROY CHALK, New York, Vice-President
HAROLD SHERMAN GOLDBERG, Boston, Vice-President
ANDREW GOODMAN, New York, Vice-President
JACK GOREN, Atlanta, Vice-President
ARTHUR GROMAN, Los Angeles, Vice-President
HENRY L. KOHN, Chicago, Vice-President
MARION I. LEVY, Cleveland, Vice-President
WILLARD L. LEVY, St. Louis, Vice-President
ELMER L. WINTER, Milwaukee, Vice-President
ROBERT I. WISHNICK, New York, Vice-President

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York, N. Y. 10022 • PLaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

RECEIVED
JAN 9 1968
SEDF

January 2, 1968

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

One of the basic problems that emerged at our recent Columbia conference on the mass media and race relations was this: the media say they want to hire Negro and Puerto Rican editors, reporters, and broadcasters, yet they don't seem to be able to make contact with the available people.

We would like to take a stab at working out a mechanism whereby a marketplace is developed, bringing job and applicants together.

Can you join me at lunch Friday, January 26, at 12:30, here at our headquarters building, 165 East 56 Street, corner Third Avenue, to talk about just how we should go about doing this? We're inviting a few people from the media, the Negro and Puerto Rican groups, the journalism schools, and the Government.

My secretary will call to check if you can be with us.

Cordially yours,

Morton Yarmon

Morton Yarmon
Director of Public Relations

MY:pc

MORRIS B. ABRAM, President
PHILIP E. HOFFMAN, Chm., Executive Board
ORIN LEHMAN, Chm., Board of Governors
NATHAN APPLEMAN, Chm., Board of Trustees
EMERY E. KLINEMAN, Treasurer
MRS. SANFORD SAMUEL, Secretary
MORRIS H. BERGREEN, Associate Treasurer
BERTRAM H. GOLD, Executive Director

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Honorary President
LOUIS CAPLAN, Honorary President
HERBERT B. EHRMANN, Honorary President
IRVING M. ENGEL, Honorary President
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Honorary President
ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, Honorary Vice-President
JOSEPH KLINGENSTEIN, Honorary Vice-President
FRED LAZARUS, JR., Honorary Vice-President
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, Honorary Vice-President
JAMES MARSHALL, Honorary Vice-President
WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Honorary Vice-President
RALPH E. SAMUEL, Honorary Vice-President
HORACE STERN, Honorary Vice-President
MAURICE GLINERT, Honorary Treasurer
JOHN SLAWSON, Executive Vice-President Emeritus

REUBEN W. ASKANASE, Houston, Vice-President
O. ROY CHALK, New York, Vice-President
HAROLD SHERMAN GOLDBERG, Boston, Vice-President
ANDREW GOODMAN, New York, Vice-President
JACK GOREN, Atlanta, Vice-President
ARTHUR GROMAN, Los Angeles, Vice-President
HENRY L. KOHN, Chicago, Vice-President
MARION I. LEVY, Cleveland, Vice-President
WILLARD L. LEVY, St. Louis, Vice-President
ELMER L. WINTER, Milwaukee, Vice-President
ROBERT I. WISHNICK, New York, Vice-President

noted in apptmnt book

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York, N. Y. 10022 • PLaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

January 25, 1968

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Marv:

One of the biggest problems we face in the nation's ghettos is that of fair and effective law enforcement. We need not only to transform the police, but also to secure effective citizen support for such a transformation. Enclosed are galleys of a new pamphlet, "The Police on the Urban Frontier," by Judge George Edwards, which we think will help considerably in bringing such a development about.

The cost of the pamphlet is $1.00 a copy, $80 per hundred, $700 per thousand. If you should want an imprint, "Distributed by the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality," it is available on pre-printing orders of 1,000 or more with the additional charge of $25.00 for the imprint.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Race Relations Coordinator

P.S. Please let us have your orders by February 9th, to enable speedy production of the pamphlet.

HF:eak
encl.

MORRIS B. ABRAM, President
PHILIP E. HOFFMAN, Chm., Executive Board
ORIN LEHMAN, Chm., Board of Governors
NATHAN APPLEMAN, Chm., Board of Trustees
EMERY E. KLINEMAN, Treasurer
MRS. SANFORD SAMUEL, Secretary
MORRIS H. BERGREEN, Associate Treasurer
BERTRAM H. GOLD, Executive Director

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Honorary President
LOUIS CAPLAN, Honorary President
HERBERT B. EHRMANN, Honorary President
IRVING M. ENGEL, Honorary President
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Honorary President
ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, Honorary Vice-President
JOSEPH KLINGENSTEIN, Honorary Vice-President
FRED LAZARUS, JR., Honorary Vice-President
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, Honorary Vice-President
JAMES MARSHALL, Honorary Vice-President
WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Honorary Vice-President
RALPH E. SAMUEL, Honorary Vice-President
HORACE STERN, Honorary Vice-President
MAURICE GLINERT, Honorary Treasurer
JOHN SLAWSON, Executive Vice-President Emeritus

REUBEN W. ASKANASE, Houston, Vice-President
O. ROY CHALK, New York, Vice-President
HAROLD SHERMAN GOLDBERG, Boston, Vice-President
ANDREW GOODMAN, New York, Vice-President
JACK GOREN, Atlanta, Vice-President
ARTHUR GROMAN, Los Angeles, Vice-President
HENRY L. KOHN, Chicago, Vice-President
MARION I. LEVY, Cleveland, Vice-President
WILLARD L. LEVY, St. Louis, Vice-President
ELMER L. WINTER, Milwaukee, Vice-President
ROBERT I. WISHNICK, New York, Vice-President

THE POLICE ON THE URBAN FRONTIER

A Guide to Community Understanding

by Judge George Edwards

	Galley
Introduction	2
The Police in the 20th-Century City	3
The Challenge to Law Enforcement	4
The Conflict between Negroes and Police	13
19th-Century Tools for 20th-Century Tasks	18
Recommendations in Brief	20
Police Professionalization	21
The Disciplined Use of Force	25
More--and More Effective Law Enforcement	28
Effective Race Riot Control	30
Channels of Communication	35
Organizing Citizen Support	39
Toward a 20th-Century Police Force	43

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1968
SEDF

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations · 165 East 56 Street, New York, N. Y. 10022 · PLaza 1-4000 · Cable Wishcom, New York

January 30, 1968

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

Thank you so much for having been with us at lunch Friday and for having joined in exploring possible solutions to one of the thorniest problems in the communications field today.

I will be in touch with you shortly, outlining the follow-up that you and your fellow conferees suggested.

Cordially yours,

Morton Yarmon
Director of Public Relations

MY:aw

MORRIS B. ABRAM, President
PHILIP E. HOFFMAN, Chm., Executive Board
ORIN LEHMAN, Chm., Board of Governors
NATHAN APPLEMAN, Chm., Board of Trustees
EMERY E. KLINEMAN, Treasurer
MRS. SANFORD SAMUEL, Secretary
MORRIS H. BERGREEN, Associate Treasurer

BERTRAM H. GOLD, Executive Director

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Honorary President
LOUIS CAPLAN, Honorary President
HERBERT B. EHRMANN, Honorary President
IRVING M. ENGEL, Honorary President
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Honorary President
ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, Honorary Vice-President
JOSEPH KLINGENSTEIN, Honorary Vice-President
FRED LAZARUS, JR., Honorary Vice-President
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, Honorary Vice-President
JAMES MARSHALL, Honorary Vice-President
WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Honorary Vice-President
RALPH E. SAMUEL, Honorary Vice-President
HORACE STERN, Honorary Vice-President
MAURICE GLINERT, Honorary Treasurer

JOHN SLAWSON, Executive Vice-President Emeritus

REUBEN W. ASKANASE, Houston, Vice-President
O. ROY CHALK, New York, Vice-President
HAROLD SHERMAN GOLDBERG, Boston, Vice-President
ANDREW GOODMAN, New York, Vice-President
JACK GOREN, Atlanta, Vice-President
ARTHUR GROMAN, Los Angeles, Vice-President
HENRY L. KOHN, Chicago, Vice-President
MARION I. LEVY, Cleveland, Vice-President
WILLARD L. LEVY, St. Louis, Vice-President
ELMER L. WINTER, Milwaukee, Vice-President
ROBERT I. WISHNICK, New York, Vice-President

form returned
2/21/68

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1968
SEDE

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations · 165 East 56 Street, New York, N. Y. 10022 · PLaza 1-4000 · Cable Wishcom, New York

MEMORANDUM

FROM: Morton Yarmon
Director of Public Relations

February 5, 1968

You will recall that, at our luncheon meeting on Friday, January 26, on minority-group employment in the mass media, Alfred Balk of the Saturday Review suggested four subdivisions of the total problem, and recommended that those of us most concerned with each of these meet to discuss possible further steps that might be taken.

The four areas Mr. Balk suggested were:

(1) How to stimulate interest in journalism and related fields among high-school students in minority-group areas. Central to this question, you will recall, was the need to provide adequate support for high-school newspapers in such areas.

(2) How to increase minority-group representation in college-level and graduate journalism courses.

(3) Steps to create an Inter-media Editorial Personnel Center that would bring together qualified personnel and those media sources--newspapers, magazines, radio and television--that are in need of such personnel.

(4) The creation of a New York City Media Recruitment, Training and Employment Program, involving publishers, network executives, unions representing media professionals, and possibly foundations, in joint efforts to create training fellowships, summer programs, part-time and weekend employment, as well as opportunities for upgrading and promotions of minority-group personnel.

In order to move this project further along, it would be helpful to know which of these special areas are of interest to you. Would you be good enough to fill in and return to me the brief form attached, which, we hope, will help bring together smaller working groups to plan concrete action.

Thank you for your cooperation.

MORRIS B. ABRAM, President
PHILIP E. HOFFMAN, Chm., Executive Board
ORIN LEHMAN, Chm., Board of Governors
NATHAN APPLEMAN, Chm., Board of Trustees
EMERY E. KLINEMAN, Treasurer
MRS. SANFORD SAMUEL, Secretary
MORRIS H. BERGREEN, Associate Treasurer
BERTRAM H. GOLD, Executive Director

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Honorary President
LOUIS CAPLAN, Honorary President
HERBERT B. EHRMANN, Honorary President
IRVING M. ENGEL, Honorary President
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Honorary President
ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, Honorary Vice-President
JOSEPH KLINGENSTEIN, Honorary Vice-President
FRED LAZARUS, JR., Honorary Vice-President
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, Honorary Vice-President
JAMES MARSHALL, Honorary Vice-President
WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Honorary Vice-President
RALPH E. SAMUEL, Honorary Vice-President
HORACE STERN, Honorary Vice-President
MAURICE GLINERT, Honorary Treasurer
JOHN SLAWSON, Executive Vice-President Emeritus

REUBEN W. ASKANASE, Houston, Vice-President
O. ROY CHALK, New York, Vice-President
HAROLD SHERMAN GOLDBERG, Boston, Vice-President
ANDREW GOODMAN, New York, Vice-President
JACK GOREN, Atlanta, Vice-President
ARTHUR GROMAN, Los Angeles, Vice-President
HENRY L. KOHN, Chicago, Vice-President
MARION I. LEVY, Cleveland, Vice-President
WILLARD L. LEVY, St. Louis, Vice-President
ELMER L. WINTER, Milwaukee, Vice-President
ROBERT I. WISHNICK, New York, Vice-President

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

ON

RACE RELATIONS AND URBAN AFFAIRS

May 1967

CONTENTS

Page

AJC Policy Development 1

Program Recommendations - Note 5

Employment
- National Activity 6
- Chapter Activity 8

Housing
- National Activity 14
- Chapter Activity 16

Negro-Jewish Relations 19
- National Activity 20
- Chapter Activity 22

Police-Community Relations
- National Activity 23
- Chapter Activity 24

Poverty, Slums and the Ghetto
- National Activity 27
- Chapter Activity 29

Education
- National Activity 31
- Chapter Activity 33

Appendix A -- Department of Education and Programming
- Suggestions for Community Activities and Services 35

AJC POLICIES AND PROGRAMS ON RACE RELATIONS AND URBAN AFFAIRS

AJC Policy Development

In 1947, the American Jewish Committee moved in a new direction. At that time the agency recognized the interrelatedness of problems of prejudice and discrimination among all minority groups and it undertook activity in the areas of civil rights and race relations. The Executive Committee declared: "There is the closest relation between the protection of the civil rights of all citizens and the protection of the civil rights of the members of particular groups; that it is a proper exercise of the powers of our charter that the American Jewish Committee join with other groups in the protection of the civil rights of the members of all groups irrespective of race, religion, color or national origin; and that it is our general policy so to do."

Since that time the American Jewish Committee has participated in drives for fair employment, fair housing, fair education and fair public accommodation laws. Our legal briefs in land-mark civil rights cases in the areas of housing, employment, education and public accommodation supported our understanding of the indivisibility of the problem of discrimination.

In 1963 the Administrative Board declared that: "The crisis resulting from a century of denial by the white majority of the Negro American's basic human rights is not a Negro problem. It is a challenge calling for a moral commitment by Americans of every race and religion, and of every section of the country."

Later that year our Executive Board declared that: "Negroes, as a group, have been discriminated against systematically and deprived of the normal benefits and opportunities of society. Consequently, only large-scale measures deliberately designed to establish a new place in society for Negroes will be effective. Since Negroes have suffered discrimination in jobs, housing and schools for generations, it is incumbent upon the nation to provide measures to help close the wide and growing gap which separates the overwhelming masses of Negroes from other Americans. To be meaningful, equality of treatment in all walks of life must be the foundation upon which is constructed a new social framework of supportive devices enabling the individual Negro to overcome a heritage of social deprivation.

"America has historically rendered special assistance to special categories of people upon whom society has enforced extra burdens and who have the special needs that could not otherwise be met. These have included among others, veterans, workers, farmers, migrants and the aged. We think, therefore, that agreement should be sought on a crash program that would help Negroes and members of other minority groups to overcome their disadvantaged positions."

In 1964 at the AJC Annual Meeting, the Executive Board declared: "As an organization dedicated to strengthening American democracy, reducing intergroup tensions and contributing to a stable society of well-being and social tranquility, the American Jewish Committee affirms its concerns with the problems of the poor of our nation" and called upon our chapters to back community-wide action programs "toward the elimination of the disabilities created by poverty."

In 1965, our Domestic Affairs Committee and Board of Governors both added that: "Equal opportunity for all cannot be achieved unless we have full as well as fair employment, housing and education and that AJC is therefore properly concerned with the effort to reduce or eliminate poverty."

It was agreed that AJC's program in this field should be centered primarily in areasrequiring competence in intergroup relations -- understanding of the racial and ethnic factors in poverty, skills in community organization, experience in reducing group tensions and conflict and other insights and techniques which we have developed over the years.

At our 1966 Annual Meeting, there was virtual unanimity among the delegates that much of our effort should be directed towards the important task of mobilizing the white community to help Negroes overcome discrimination and economic and social handicaps.

There was widespread support for the proposition that AJC nationally and in the chapters should consider how to become involved in the support of measures to eliminate poverty. Staff was instructed to make continuing studies of the economic aspects of race relations to bring recommendations for suitable policy and action before appropriate lay bodies of AJC. At this same meeting our President, Morris B. Abram, quoted President Lyndon B. Johnson as saying that: "In far too many ways, American Negroes have been another nation, deprived of freedom, crippled by hatred, the doors of opportunity closed to hope." Calling this "diagnosis" absolutely correct, Mr. Abram concluded with "We must be prepared to face up to what is required to make the white and Negro Americans one nation...We shall intensify our efforts to create fair housing and full housing, to create full employment, to create good and integrated quality schools."

At the National Executive Board Meeting held in Cleveland in October 1966, the AJC responded to the escalating racial and ethnic tensions growing out of the social and physical deterioration of our cities by establishing a new Department of Education and Urban Programming. The department was charged with the task of developing a program that would merge our concern for advancing the cause of human relations with creative forces in the fields of city planning, slum removal, community development and educational technology. Listed in Appendix A are suggested programs that might be considered to implement this program.

These suggestions, stimulated in part by the White House Conference on Civil Rights held in June, 1966, are directed toward the individual members of AJC as well as AJC chapters and the national agency. They are offered as a practical guide to help our members participate in a program of high priority for the American Jewish Committee.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

There are hundreds of projects dealing with employment, housing, education and police-community relations, etc. in which our chapters and members have been or could be engaged. We are listing only a few as illustrative of both national and local approaches. Additional material on all of these examples is available from AJC Staff upon request. Many pamphlets, books and reprints offering more information on these subjects are listed in our catalogue, Publications of the American Jewish Committee. We will also be able to provide both consultation services and speakers as needed.

EMPLOYMENT

AJC as a voluntary organization works with others to develop and sustain a climate within which the Negro community and other deprived minorities can secure better job opportunities as well as improve the quality of life. In our chapters, and on the national scene, our members help mobilize community support for planning and action in the area of economic improvement and welfare.

National Activity

1. In 1963 at the request of President Kennedy, the American Jewish Committee convened a special conference of more than 100 Jewish business leaders from every section of the nation to encourage recruitment, training and upgrading of minority group workers. Follow-up conferences have carried this program forward in many communities. In addition, we have helped initiate nonsectarian businessmen conferences in many other cities.

2. AJC serves on the National Interreligious Advisory Committee of Project Equality, a program initiated by the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice. Project Equality is a carefully staged program whereby a religious jurisdiction (Catholic diocese or Protestant, Greek Orthodox, Jewish jurisdiction) officially assumes the responsibility of:

   a. insuring equal employment in all its own hiring, and

   b. requiring equal employment as a condition of sale in all general and contract purchasing.

Across the nation, over 10,000 business firms are now actively cooperating in Project Equality. These range from two-man shops to corporations hiring as many as 75,000 persons. Each firm has:

a. submitted its commitment to undertake an extensive program of affirmative actions to bring about equality in every phase of its operation -- recruitment, hiring, upgrading,

b. pledged to submit a breakdown of its total work force by race,

c. promised to work for continuing improvement of employment practices to achieve the elimination of employment discrimination.

Merit Employment Directors hired by the sponsoring religious jurisdictions review and evaluate the implementation of Project Equality. Many AJC chapters, through local Jewish federations, participate in Project Equality in their cities.

Project Equality is cooperating in efforts to combat discrimination against Jews in the executive suite.

3. At the request of the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity Assistance of the Small Business Administration, we helped develop a National Conference for Equal Business Opportunity. More than 300 national business leaders, including AJC members from a score of communities, participated in this conference. Its purpose was to enlist the nation's business leadership in the Title IV program of the Economic Opportunity Act, which provides for loans to poor members of minority groups and others wishing to start businesses of their own. In addition to cooperating with the Small Business Administration, AJC members in various cities are also participating in the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity, a program initiated by the American Jewish Congress and the National Urban League, as volunteer counselors to loan recipients.

4. We helped develop the Apprenticeship Program co-sponsored by the Workers Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph

Institute, and serve on its Minorities Employment Committee. This program, the most successful in the country, has just received a U. S. Labor Department grant of $287,000 to expand its activities from New York City to Westchester, Buffalo and Cleveland. Through a combination of effective recruiting, tutoring (Western Electric engineers were among the voluntary tutors) and establishing good relations with unions, the program has placed more than 175 young Negroes and Puerto Ricans in apprenticeship programs of many unions in New York City, including the Iron Workers, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Electricians, Plumbers and Typographical Union.

5. Because of our concern with full as well as fair employment, AJC leaders Morris B. Abram, president and John Slawson executive vice-president, sponsored A. Philip Randolph's "Freedom Budget." In April 1967, the Domestic Affairs Committee endorsed the "Freedom Budget" as a fundamental approach to the elimination of poverty for all Americans, regardless of color. It declared itself in broad agreement with the Budget's basic objectives and broad outlines, while not necessarily endorsing every detail. A memo went to AJC chapter and unit chairmen indicating steps to promote study and action on the issues raised by the "Freedom Budget." As the "Freedom Budget" takes legislative shape, additional material will be shared with the field.

Chapter Activity

1. Merit Employment Councils are a natural vehicle for a large proportion of our constituency, and in some cases, AJC chapters have taken the leadership in establishing these councils. Business and professional people who are members of AJC chapters

are taking an active part in the work of such job councils -- in offering consultation services, training and job opportunities. Such consultation involves technical assistance, as well as aiding Negro applicants to become ready to make application for new and better employment.

In Los Angeles in March 1965 we helped organize a Southern California Merit Employment Conference at which delegates from 150 firms planned ways of promoting job integration. After the 1965 Watts riot, this Conference, initiated and staffed by AJC, arranged to have a dozen corporations and business organizations, including General Motors, North American Aviation, Pacific Telephone, Douglas Aircraft, Lockheed and the California Retailers Association, send employment interviewers into Watts. They screened applicants, conducted interviews and hired several hundred of the Watts unemployed. Similar Merit Employment Councils, under various names, have been organized with AJC's help in Milwaukee, Chicago, Newark, Detroit and other cities.

2. We should encourage employers to make employment more accessible to minority persons by such means as:

   a. Stepping up recruitment efforts beamed specifically to minority groups;

   b. Relating job requirements more realistically to the work to be performed;

   c. Relaxing unrealistic and unnecessary academic background;

   d. Revising testing procedures to reduce over emphasis on academic skills and accentuate other relevant skills and capabilities.

In this connection our chapters should undertake joint action with Jewish and other vocational service agencies, to review standards generally used in job applications with a view towards eliminating those which are found to be biased.

3. Our Los Angeles Chapter, together with the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency, set up a training program for personnel interviewers to enable them to be more understanding in dealing with the problems of job seekers from poverty areas. The program included developing non-discriminatory job-related tests for applicants including a bi-lingual Spanish test.

4. The Cleveland Chapter organized a meeting of some 25 Jewish business leaders with a representative of the United States Labor Department's Manpower Office, who described how businessmen could utilize Federal funds for job training programs. Initial response to the meeting was the creation of 75 new jobs for Negro applicants.

In St. Louis our chapter followed up a similar meeting with systematic phone calls and visits to Jewish business leaders, urging them to provide job opportunities and job training programs. More than 70 jobs were created, and the chapter then arranged for temples and synagogues to expand the program to their employer members. Other Jewish businessmen's meetings were held in Cincinnati, New York, Pittsburgh, etc. All increased the number of new Negro jobs.

Acting as an individual, one AJC member, the president of a chain of small department stores, headquartered in Detroit, did an excellent job of promoting integration among the 6,000 employees in his company. He appointed a Negro social worker as vice-president and personnel director. Negroes were up-graded to be salesmen, buyers, department heads and store managers. In addition, he conducted an experiment with so-called "unemployables," who failed to pass standard aptitude tests for sales jobs. The results, following a specially advanced training program, were remarkably successful. The story has been used widely, since it had important implications for executive and personnel managers, and for administrators and counselors of Federal, state and community job opportunity, anti-poverty and similar programs.

In Newark, one of our members started on-the-job training programs for approximately fifty workers during the past year (with funds provided under the Manpower Development and Training Act), and also set up an educational program in his factory for twenty-nine Spanish-speaking employees who lacked basic literacy skills in English. They received instruction in citizenship, English, reading, writing and arithmetic. This not only furthered their educational development but helped them secure promotions as well.

5. The shockingly high rate of unemployment among Negro youths -- boys and girls -- their disproportionately high rate of school dropouts with the resulting lack of work experience and skills needed for adaptation to the job market, makes it imperative that we emphasize this by giving aid to the education and training and counseling of young Negroes. Many chapters, including Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Chicago and Philadelphia, have been involved in promoting summer jobs for such youngsters. For instance, in Milwaukee, the Merit Employment Council, led by an AJC member, put ads in a Negro newspaper which carried photos of all the Negro high-school graduates, advising them of job opportunities and urging them to apply.

6. In Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and elsewhere, chapters are cooperating with the Small Business Administration to lend

assistance and advice to minority group persons interested in opening their own business enterprises. This is an extension of the national program described earlier.

7. As a follow-up to an Interreligious Institute co-sponsored by AJC and the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Phoenix chapter is coordinating volunteer workers assigned to the new Inner City Service Center, which accommodates community service agencies assisting Mexican-Americans and Indians as well as Negroes.

8. Our Dallas chapter set up a program together with seven department stores. The program, carried out by the Board of Fundamental Education, is teaching reading, writing, arithmetic and communicative English to thirty-five students, all of whom were employed in low-grade jobs. The intention is to make these employees available for promotion.

9. The San Francisco Jewish Community Relations Council established an Economic Opportunity Committee which received our help in preparing a kit of materials to promote job integration.

10. The Atlantic City, N. J. unit provided consultative services to the local/Jewish Community Relations Council on problems of Negro discontent with employment conditions in the community's hotel industry. The Community Relations Council was helped in developing plans for a broad based community-wide approach to the problem of involving all local industries, including utilities and banks. In furthering this objective, the unit involved representatives of the Hotel Owners Association, the Atlantic City Civil Rights Commission, the local anti-poverty agency, and the Small Business Development Center.

11. Chapters should find ways through the mass media to give wide reporting to programs underway and especially to "success" stories in the field of affirmative action in non-discriminatory hiring, on-the-job training, up-grading and promotion.

12. Chapters should work with other civil rights groups to study the full scope and implications of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Where enforcement is inadequate, they should enter actively into publicity campaigns or local action designed to achieve full compliance with the law.

HOUSING

AJC nationally supports public policy that would enable construction of housing, so that every family would have as shelter a dwelling unit that meets the standards of decent, safe and sanitary living qualities, and be within reasonable convenient distance from the employment of the working members of the family. We support the following for Federal action.

1. A Federal anti-discrimination law or comprehensive Executive Order as broad as the Constitution permits, covering all housing transactions, whether or not federally assisted.

2. The Federal government should adopt a firm and vigorous policy to utilize the programs and resources of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and other agencies to promote and implement equal opportunity and desegregation.

3. Enforcement under the Executive Order and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 should be more affirmative and vigorous. Demonstrations of affirmative action to desegregate should be required by recipients of federal funds and assistance and further, AJC can be alert to insure that federal funds within the scope of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act should go only to those communities in which freedom of choice to secure a home is written into law.

4. An adequate and increasing number of new housing units for low and moderate income families, so constructed as to avoid the creation of segregated ethnic and racial units, both in cities and suburbs.

5. A revitalization of the present existing ghetto areas.

National Activity

1. AJC is convening meetings of Jewish realtors to encourage and to plan for more practical methods of insuring open occupancy and to stimulate the employment of large numbers of Negroes in the housing field -- in construction, management, etc. We are also stimulating real estate boards to open their membership to Negro real estate agents in those communities in which

this situation does not exist.

2. AJC is working to broaden the many city-wide and statewide fair housing coordinating bodies so that their programs will reflect a concern for housing development as well as for fair housing.

3. AJC is cooperating with Urban America, Inc. in its non-profit Housing Center program which seeks to bring technical information and consultation to potential non-profit developers and rehabilitators.

4. AJC has held a number of top-level meetings with key HUD officials to both suggest and seek guidance for AJC involvement in model cities planning and implementation.

5. A number of meetings with key Jewish Federation executives and their staffs have been held to explore the possibility of a more dynamic role of federations in housing and urban affairs.

6. AJC is part of the Urban Alliance which meets under the leadership of the U. S. Conference of Mayors to aid the Department of Housing and Urban Development in carrying out its programs.

7. AJC has carried on research in order to promote the concept of local housing development corporations. It is currently circulating plans for a Washington Housing Development Corporation as the potentially most effective model it has found.

8. Consultations with the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice on the establishment by the NCCIJ of a new department in housing development and urban affairs have been held with the prospect for joint programming explored.

Chapter Activity

1. Increasingly, it will be necessary to work with the white community, middle-class and lower-class, to prepare individuals to accept the fact that neighborhoods will have to become increasingly integrated. The greatest difficulty appears to be the resistance of white home owners, both rich and in moderate circumstances, who fear depreciation of the housing market if Negroes move into their neighborhoods. AJC through its chapters should devise programs of education to allay such fears and to point out the inaccuracy of this myth.

We urge those members who are on boards of settlement houses and Y's, etc. to use these agencies as educational vehicles in bringing this continuing education to its members.

2. Chapters are organizing and helping build Fair Housing Councils. These councils act as both education and action groups which encourage Negroes to seek homes in the general market, test the market to see whether legislation is being compiled with and serve as "watch dogs" with respect to publicly aided programs, and to act as "brokers" in bringing buyers and sellers together.

The Los Angeles chapter provides consultation services to Neighbors Unlimited, a neighborhood program which it helped organize in cooperation with the local Federation and West Side Jewish Center. It is also providing assistance to a private corporation concerned with fostering integrated housing. The Miami chapter has helped organize a Fair Housing Agency of Dade County to promote open occupancy in that area. In Kansas City, chapter members helped obtain signatures for a fair housing pledge circulated throughout the community.

3. In Wisconsin, Ohio and New Jersey, AJC chapters and units participated in successful efforts to secure passage of fair housing laws. Now they are working with other civil rights groups in Fair Housing Councils to educate for open occupancy, aid Negroes to locate homes, and help individuals file complaints when necessary.

4. Many religious and civic groups are beginning to launch projects which allow them to rehabilitate slum housing under exceptionally liberal federal financing. We can help set up training and consultation services for organizations and individuals interested in this area, especially those in the Jewish community. Chapters should consider their role in this area. Short of their own involvement in rehabilitation, which is being explored on different levels by our New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Washington Chapters, AJC can now begin to give leadership to the creation of non-profit housing rehabilitation corporations.

The Washington Chapter is working with COIN (Community Organization to Improve Neighborhoods). This is a non-profit corporation established to rehabilitate housing under provisions of Section 221 (d) (3) of the Federal Housing Act. COIN, which is presently negotiating for two properties housing approximately 600 families, represents the cooperation of a variety of human relations, civic and religious organizations. Plans to improve living quarters in rundown neighborhoods include provisions for social services. The Philadelphia, Chicago and New York chapters are also considering possible opportunities under the Federal Housing Act to develop non-profit housing programs in deteriorating neighborhoods.

6. In New York City a training program was developed by the chapter for the New York City Housing Authority to help those employed in the housing field become more sensitive to and skilled in community relations. This involved the preparation and training of housing managers, plus those in charge of family selection for housing developments, etc.

7. Members could promote housing desegregation by investing in open-occupancy housing. One example of this is M-REIT, Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust, organized by AJC member, Morris Milgram. M-REIT has bought apartment buildings in segregated areas from Washington to Boston, and has created open-occupancy in these buildings, but with a majority of white tenants.

8. Jewish businessmen, including leaders from real estate and building industries, should explore with local city officials and with representatives of the Department of Housing and Urban Development the constructive role that might be played in increasing private efforts to create decent low and middle-income housing, improve code enforcement, enhance beautification of neighborhoods, foster economic development of ghettos, and participate in model (demonstration) cities programs and in rent supplement programs.

NEGRO-JEWISH RELATIONS

Jewish organizations, for decades, have been active in the struggle for equal rights and in efforts to eliminate discrimination, segregation and prejudice against Negroes. They have promoted not only legislation but a host of mass educational activities to encompass real equality for all Americans. The leadership of Negro civil rights movements, almost universally, has welcomed such Jewish support and has pointed out the traditional relationship between the history of persecution of the Negro people and the Jewish people.

Yet, despite such common concerns and values among Jewish and Negro leadership, many points of tension appear to have developed between Negroes and Jews. Both groups include some who tend to share the prejudices that prevail in the general society, and stereotypes abound in their thinking. Some Jews, like other whites, tend to generalize about Negroes unfavorably and, conversely, some Negroes express their hostility to white society through anti-Semitism. Paradoxically, most Jews and Negroes have high expectations of behavior toward each other and disappointment when such behavior fails to meet the ideal creates increased resentment.

Points of conflict which have been listed as partial causes for Negro anti-Semitism have included, in the past, three points:

1. Confrontation between the Jew as an employer, landlord, merchant and the Negro as a worker, tenant and customer.

2. Christian theology and anti-Semitic teaching prevalent in much of religious education.

3. The general culture of the environment, mildly but pervasively anti-Semitic.

A new dimension which has appeared within recent years has been the presence and activity of Black Nationalists, who often spread virulent anti-Semitism, and the increasing popularity of the slogan "Black Power." While it is impossible to measure whether anti-Semitism among Negroes is greater or less than years ago, there was demonstrably increased expression of anti-Jewish feeling in the past two years than was evident in the past. What is more, such expressions of hostility were noted not only among the poor, but came from some people at almost every level in the Negro community: intellectuals, professionals, businessmen, young people as well as the poor and deprived.

National Activity

1. The aid of Negro intellectuals should be enlisted in the effort to undercut Negro anti-Semitism. One instance was our activity with James Baldwin and Ossie Davis, whose names were listed on the Advisory Board of the Negro anti-Semitic magazine, Liberator. Their published statements in the Negro quarterly Freedomways, opposing Negro anti-Semitism, have been carried widely in the daily press, the Negro and Anglo-Jewish press, and radio and TV. The effect has been to help make anti-Semitism disreputable in Negro militant and intellectual circles.

A major concern for us is the fact that most Negroes are not conscious of the contributions of Jews to the Negro struggle and the lack of knowledge by Jews of Negro support for the struggle against anti-Semitism. We think it is necessary to provide such material to be carried in the Negro and Anglo-Jewish press as well as in the general mass media. In addition, we have to establish machinery so that when Jewish groups carry on activity supporting the Negro struggle, it will be followed-up by favorable reactions from Negro leaders.

2. In cooperation with our area directors a project was developed which enabled a dozen young Negro leaders to participate in study missions to Israel. They examined Israel's intensive efforts to bridge the gap between the Western and Oriental segments of its population in the educational, economic and social fields, and discussed with Israeli leaders the main elements and unique aspects of Israel's situation. Following the tours, the Negro leaders felt, as persons closely concerned with the problems facing the United States in providing equal opportunity for the Negro and other minority groups, that they had learned much of significance from Israel's experience. Upon their return, they participated in many meetings with Negro and Jewish groups in Atlanta, Washington, Chicago, etc., related their experiences, wrote in Negro publications, and also appeared frequently on radio and TV.

3. Noting the considerable use of Negro anti-Semites and other bigots by "talk-back" shows to build their TV and radio ratings, we opened a public campaign to urge the broadcasting industry to police itself according to the spirit as well as the letter of its own standards. Our editorial in the AJC Newsletter said: "We bar the airways to frauds, slanderers and pornographers. Why, then, open them to bigots, who often represent no one but their own selves, and whose invited appearances on certain programs are meant only to irritate, not educate." Television critics of the nation's leading papers, as well as Variety and Broadcasting, applauded our viewpoint and many stations editorialized in support of our point of view.

4. A petition to the Soviet government condemning discriminatory treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union is being circulated by Bayard Rustin to a large group of Negro leaders. It also contains material opposing anti-Semitism in the United States.

Chapter Activity

1. Negro-Jewish dialogues should be conducted in order to explore jointly areas of misunderstanding and agreement and provide a basis for joint programs in the community. Among chapters carrying on such activities are Essex County, Westchester, Detroit, Boston and New York.

2. Negroes should be included in Christian and Jewish dialogues, since one cause of Negro anti-Semitism is to be found sometimes in Christian theology.

3. Our chapters could stimulate an exchange of pulpits between synagogues and Negro churches.

4. We urge confrontation with responsible Negro leaders on particular situations, in order to suggest to them the value of speaking out to answer public evidences of Negro anti-Semitism. Likewise AJC chapters should not hesitate to act firmly against Jewish anti-Negro expressions.

5. Programs should be developed to discourage panic flight of middle-class elements from the cities and to stabilize changing neighborhoods that threaten to become Negro ghettos. In Detroit, for example, our chapter has been conducting such a program among Negro and Jewish residents in the Mumford area.

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Every race riot in recent years has been sparked by hostile confrontation between Negroes and police officers. Key law enforcement officials in various parts of the country have made it abundantly clear that AJC assistance was welcome in promoting human relations training programs for police and other law enforcement agencies.

At the same time, in our focus on the key role of the police in dealing with community relations tensions, we have failed to give active indication of our sympathy and understanding for their own feelings in many communities that they, themselves, constitute an underpriviledged group, frequently stereotyped and facing mass attack.

In justice to them and to ourselves, we must recognize that the welfare of the community requires citizen support of vigorous and equal law enforcement and we must also counter efforts by extremists to alienate the police from civic groups promoting democratic civil rights. A program to encompass this goal is listed under Chapter Activity.

National Activity

1. We have prepared a variety of materials to aid in police training programs. Among those which are being widely used by law enforcement agencies throughout the nation are:

   a. CRIME AND RACE: CONCEPTIONS AND MISCONCEPTIONS. Sociologist Marvin E. Wolfgang analyzes the facts and fallacies underlying crime statistics and indicates how race prejudice affects public thinking about criminality.

   b. CASE STUDY OF A RIOT: THE PHILADELPHIA STORY. Lenora E. Berson analyzes the Philadelphia race riot of August 1964, highlighting the frustrations and resentments common to the Negro ghettos of urban America, and outlining the social and economic changes needed to prevent future riots. The pamphlet is accompanied by a Discussion Guide.

c. THE POLICE AND RACE RELATIONS, by Harry Fleischman. This background memo was prepared for the U. S. Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice.

d. POLICE AND RACE RELATIONS, a selected bibliography of books, pamphlets and articles.

2. George Edwards, former Detroit Police Commissioner and now a Judge of the United States Court of Appeal for the Sixth Circuit, is currently completing a pamphlet for us on police and community relations. The pamphlet will deal with the major factors underlying police-racial tensions and the steps to be taken by City Hall, the police themselves and responsible groups within the community, to effect improvements of police-community relations.

Chapter Activity

1. Chapters should take the initiative in calling upon their communities to not only upgrade the police professions but also help to shape safer cities by taking the following steps:

a. Review their community police department budget requests and be represented at municipal hearings in order to support, where indicated, recommendations for salary increases and enlargement of staff to make police work attractive enough to compete with other professions.

b. Meet with police officers to get their suggestions as to how the intergroup relations agencies can be helpful to them in the overall administration of their responsibilities and particularly in increasing two-way communications between the police officer and the neighborhood and local citizens.

c. Urge all civic-minded groups to aid in recruiting Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans into the police forces so that the latter may adequately represent their total communities.

d. Participate in efforts to secure additional public or private funds for intergroup training of police officers.

e. Develop citizen support for effective and fair police enforcement and help to improve their image as "keepers of the peace."

f. Work with other community organizations to develop support for the above programs.

g. Bring the chapter's supportive community position to the attention of the Policemen's Benevolent Association and other organizations of law enforcement officers in the community and offer to work with them to achieve common objectives.

This effort to develop citizen support for law enforcement is basic in a democratic society. Without it, the police will be considered by many Negroes and other minority persons as an "occupation army". With citizen support of police professionalization and support for vigorous and equal law enforcement, the police will be recognized as the community's right arm in fighting the evils which tend to make city living difficult and unattractive.

2. The New York Chapter and the New York City Police Department sponsored a series of four workshops on community relations for the 44 top officers, with rank of Inspector and higher, of the department. Following those workshops, the department and its Police Academy are working with the New York Chapter and universities on a large-scale training program for 3,500 police officers.

3. In Cleveland, the AJC chapter co-sponsors an annual Northern Ohio Police Community Relations Institute, attended by almost 200 top ranking city and county police officers.

4. Our chapters in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Oakland, Washington, D. C., Boston, Atlanta and Phoenix are work-

ing with new police-race relations training programs with the police departments in their areas.

5. In Detroit, we met with Detroit police and community leaders to express our concern over the prospects of adoption of a "stop and frisk" law, a law which the Negro community felt was directed primarily against Negroes. We helped develop overwhelming opposition by community leaders and public officials to the proposed law and it was dropped. If the issue arises elsewhere, chapters should be alert to the need for prompt action.

POVERTY, SLUMS AND THE GHETTO

As a human relations agency we have a special responsibility in this area to anticipate the potential of racial violence in the ghettos and to work with other groups to stimulate action far enough in advance, so that frustration does not give vent to violence. It should not have been necessary for Chicago to wait until a race riot occurred before the city purchased sprinklers for street hydrants or 13 swimming pools for use by residents of the ghetto.

We have a responsibility, too, because we share the concern with improving the quality of life for all the deprived and discriminated against. All of the recommendations that refer to economics and police-community relations affect the life of the ghetto. We wish here to highlight the special concern in this section by suggesting a number of activities -- modest as they may be -- that we can begin to work on.

In addition, Appendix 1 contains guidelines and projects for implementing programs in urban affairs. They were prepared by our new Department of Education and Urban Programming, which will supplement them from time to time.

National Activity

1. We joined various national groups concerned with these problems such as The Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty (CCAP). We are on the National Committee of this group which has brought together religious and civil rights organizations, farm organiazations, labor unions, businessmen and student groups. CCAP has developed an information network of more than 6,000 grassroots organizations in poverty stricken areas and is training 1,000

workers to help poor people themselves play a more active part in resolving the problems facing them.

2. The Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization was organized by representatives of major Protestant groups, including Presbyterians, Episcopal, Baptist, United Church of Christ and Methodist, plus the American Friends Service Committee, the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago and the American Jewish Committee. The Foundation, whose temporary president is Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, was organized to coordinate and facilitate community organization programs of the religious groups. We feel that since Jews are bound to be affected by the ferment that these community organization programs produce, it is valuable to have an identifiable Jewish presence involved in the planning and coordination both as an indication that Jews have not abandoned urban responsibilities, and to report back to the Jewish community and interpret the need for and goals of such programs.

3. In 1964, we urged our chapters to promote public support, in cooperation with other voluntary and governmental groups, for "a community-wide action program aimed toward the elimination of the disabilities created by poverty." In 1965, Congress boosted social security payments to the elderly and disabled by seven per cent. When our chapters learned that 35 states flaunted the clear intention of Congress by cutting welfare benefit payments to the poor by the same amount that Congress raised the benefits under HR 6675 (the Social Security Act of 1965), many of them worked with other voluntary groups, to convince governors and state legislators to deal fairly with their senior citizens. Similar activity may be required in the future on specific issues of this character.

Chapter Activity

1. It has only recently come to the consciousness of people concerned with problems in the ghetto that in a large number of the major cities of this country, bus and other transportation facilities are antiquated and inadequate. For example, in the Watts area of Los Angeles, there was almost a total lack of direct bus facilities to downtown Los Angeles. A recent survey revealed that a Negro worker coming from the Watts area had to travel one and one-half hours and pay $1.00 carfare each way, to arrive at his job in a central area of Los Angeles. We recommend that our chapters concern themselves with this issue in their communities; that they confer with boards of transporation if preliminary study indicates such inadequacy and, if this has not yet been done, involve the business and civic community with Negroes in a program to correct this situation.

2. In order to improve the convenience and the quality of living in areas where Negroes live, it is important that new business establishments be located by private employers in areas accessible to places where Negroes live, such as downtown areas, rather than distant suburbs and other out-of-the-way sites. We recommend that our chapters and our members engage in an effort to improve the shopping services available to Negro residents.

3. AJC's Southwest Regional Council joined with the Texas Council of Churches and the Texas Catholic Conference to establish a Texas Interfaith Council on Poverty. One of the purposes of the new organization is to mobilize local, state and federal resources to alleviate the socio-economic conditions of Mexican American farm workers in the Rio Grande Valley. The Interfaith Council testified in favor of a minimum wage law, which does not

exist in Texas.

4. There are moves in many local communities, particularly within the social work community, to provide for more adequate protection of welfare clients against the harassment, the "midnight raids" of punitive and vindictive welfare administrators. We urge our chapters to work with social welfare administrations, social work agencies, civil rights and civil liberties groups, to develop local programs that would not degrade the poor. The Essex County and Los Angeles chapters are cooperating with the civil rights committees of the local bar associations in projects to provide free legal services to protect the rights of the poor.

5. In Los Angeles more than 100 women chapter members are serving as volunteers in tutorial and Head Start activities. Chicago, Phoenix, Miami and Philadelphia have also recruited women in similar programs.

EDUCATION

In the field of education AJC reasserts its conviction in the equality of educational opportunity for all at all levels including pre-school and higher education. AJC urges the allocation of adequate financial resources, the replanning of educational facilities so that they become the central regenerative and rehabilitative force for communities, especially in depressed areas, and physical and curricular experimentation that puts a premium value on effective integration and on the creation of democratic values for all students.

National Activity

1. Help organize support in local communities for the enforcement of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's guidelines on school desegregation.

2. AJC has published THE SHORTCHANGED CHILDREN OF SUBURBIA which has had unprecedented public attention. It promises to become a classic in alerting educators and interested parents to the inadequate way in which the subjects of racial, religious and economic difference are treated in suburban schools. AJC is planning an important follow-up program where the subject matter of SHORTCHANGED CHILDREN will be further discussed in community-wide conferences with further research as to specific deficiencies in specific school systems. AJC will also take steps to increase the incidence of urban-suburban pupil exchange programs and to explore with suburban school systems the greater use of sensitivity techniques to advance teacher and student attitude formation leading to a higher level of "social concern".

3. AJC has worked to promote more widespread knowledge

and discussion of two widely controversial government reports; the report on Equality of Educational Opportunity (The Coleman Report) and the recently released U. S. Commission on Civil Rights' "Racial Isolation in the Public Schools."

4. AJC has effectively promoted the concept of the educational park through a number of pioneer publications and position papers. It has on numerous occasions pressed its case with leading educators and with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. HEW backed legislation to aid in the planning and constructing of educational parks and recent HEW allocations for feasibility studies have been encouraging. Educational parks planning is now going on in numerous school systems throughout the nation.

5. AJC has advanced for discussion a new "technological strategy" for school integration. It calls for a poly-centered approach to educational facilities which would do away with monolithic thinking about either the construction of neighborhood schools or large-scale busing "into someone else's school." The new strategy would call for the construction of many new facilities in central areas (largely with federal aid) and the conversion of some older buildings to a variety of different educational uses. These new educational forms would encompass such ideas as educational parks, educational laboratories, fine and expressive arts centers, half-day children's academies, magnet schools, five-day boarding schools, country camp schools, computer centers, science and technology centers, suburban-urban exchange, therapeutic centers, library centers.

While all children would have a home base, none would have to be locked into a set form of educational hopelessness.

The wide choice would aid in desegregation. It would also allow for a more flexible use of educational diagnoses and expose all children to a variety of challenging settings.

Chapter Activity

AJC should:

1. Work for increased state aid to urban education aiming for state equalization formulas where city schools would be brought up to at least the amount of expenditures per child enjoyed by the best suburban schools.

2. Stimulate discussion and fact finding on the highly controversial subject of interdependent metropolitan planning for educational facilities and for the achievement of more realistic racial integration through urban-suburban exchange.

3. Enter fully into the field of higher education, supporting legislation and programs that expand minority group placement in colleges and universities. AJC should be vigilant to see that shortages in higher education do not lead to the reconstitution of quota systems against Jews. AJC should support extraordinary methods of bringing Negroes into higher education settings even if it means a modification of time honored systems of eligibility for college.

4. Help step up and universalize intergroup relations training for teachers, the teaching about American minority groups and comparative culture, and the teaching about the dangers of totalitarianism. AJC should also seek to encourage school systems to develop units of learning and supplementary materials for the teaching about civil rights and civil liberties.

5. Study the impact of present intergroup education on

attitude change and work to devise more sophisticated psychological tools and techniques for school use in dealing with the emotional base of prejudice especially among very young children.

6. Sponsor pilot programs in schools that have developed an advanced usage of machine and computer learning to see what impact this has on learning of minority groups and on children's relations and attitudes to each other.

7. Encourage experimentation with new forms of educational facilities which are designed to achieve a qualitatively superior physical atmosphere while at the same time foster integration. Such innovations as educational parks, educational laboratories, childrens' academies, five-day close-to-home boarding schools, country camp schools, educational therapeutic centers for the emotionally disturbed, computer and television learning, etc.

8. Seek out opportunities to take legal action where appropriate to enforce the Supreme Court school desegregation decisions. A recent example of such activity is the amicus brief filed by the Houston Chapter in the case of Broussard v. Houston Independent School District. The Houston School Board had taken the position that in its school construction program it has no duty to locate new schools so as to accelerate racial desegregation. The plaintiffs, a group of Negro parents, filed a suit in the United States District Court to enjoin the construction program on the ground that it would perpetuate school segregation. The AJC argued that there is an affirmative duty to build schools in locations which will help to implement the Board's declared intention to comply with judicial directives that the Houston public school system be desegregated "with all deliberate speed," particularly in an area with a long history of de jure segregation.

APPENDIX A

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND URBAN PROGRAMMING

SUGGESTIONS FOR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

Listed below are some illustrative activities and community services which chapters and units should consider in developing programs to implement the decision of the National Executive Board. Local conditions and resources will, of course, determine the direction and scope of the commitments undertaken. Nevertheless, a basic involvement by all chapters and units in the area of urban and educational planning is now called for.

(1) Educating AJC Members on City and Regional Planning Issues

Launch a discussion group program within the chapter on new urban and regional planning issues. Feature city planners and educational planners at major AJC events. Develop locally oriented discussion materials.

(2) Educating the Jewish Community About the Urban Crisis and Its Impact on Jewish Life

In the past, as new problems have arisen, AJC has been successful in stimulating fresh thinking throughout the Jewish community. We must now develop more sophisticated attitudes on the Jewish role in the renaissance of our cities. Co-sponsorship by AJC chapters of meetings, institutes, and courses with synagogues, community centers, and other organizations interested in adult Jewish education on the general topic of "The Jew and the City" should be stimulated. Sub-topics such as (a) Jewish Responsibilities in the City, (b) The Suburban-Urban Clash,

(c) The Jew As the Historical Urbanite, (d) Jewish Values and Urban Values, and (e) The Negro-Jewish Confrontation should be of deep interest.

(3) Developing Dialogue and Cooperation Between Planners and Community Action Forces

Under AJC or joint sponsorship call together leading representatives of university city planning departments, urban affairs centers, city planning commissions, government officials, and key civil rights, community action, and poverty program leaders for an exploration of present and future planning issues affecting your city. AJC's leadership role in creating dialogue and narrowing the gap between planners and major social action forces could be of great significance.

(4) Involving Jewish Businessmen in the Private Sector's Assault on City Problems

Set up meetings with Jewish businessmen including leaders from real estate and building industries to explore with local city officials and with representatives of the Department of Housing and Urban Development the constructive role that might be played in increasing private efforts to create decent low and middle income housing, improve code enforcement, enhance beautification of neighborhoods, foster economic development of ghettos, and participate in model (demonstration) cities programs and in rent supplement programs.

(5) Creating Opportunities for Suburban Jews to Play a Creative Role in City Affairs

Try to stimulate AJC members, leading Jews, etc., many of whom live in suburbia, to maximize the contributions they can make through their "world of work" to the rebirth of the city.

Chapters should gather lists of small projects that corporations, merchants groups, and professional organizations can sponsor. Jewish members of these structures can play an important role in stimulating response by organizations they are a part of or are leaders in.

Included in this package of projects there ought to be a grouping that includes financial and technical aid to minority group self-help programs. Such projects as the building of vest pocket and alley parks, the holding of street festivals and "happenings," the creation of curbside gardens, and paint up and clean up campaigns are possible with a minimum investment.

Jewish support of private and public funding of indigenous and neighborhood cultural arts programs in drama, music, film, etc. should be generally encouraged. The creation of "Neighborhood Arts Councils" ought to be stimulated to give positive direction to minority group desires for an authentic expression of their identity.

(6) Stimulating Organizational Sponsorship for Non-Profit Slum Rehabilitation Projects

Many religious and civic groups are beginning to launch projects which allow them to rehabilitate slum housing under exceptionally liberal federal financing. Chapters should consider their role in this area. Short of their own involvement in rehabilitation, which is being explored on different levels by our New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Washington Chapters, AJC can now begin to give leadership to the creation of non-profit housing rehabilitation corporations. We can help set up training and consultation services for organizations and individuals interested in this area, especially those in the Jewish community.

(7) Focusing Greater Attention on the Problems and Status of "Older" Ethnic Groups

Expressions of racism, backlash, and right-wing activity are growing in urban centers among many older ethnic groups whose lower middle class status deprives them of the full fruits of the affluent society. The drama and the disruption caused by the Negro struggle is increasingly seen by members of these groups as a threat to their hard won gains. AJC can contribute to the development of greater knowledge of the source and solution of this discontent. Chapters can in cooperation with local research institutions conduct surveys of the relative social, economic, and educational status and current attitudes of a variety of ethnic groups that reside in key cities. Conferences on the status and problems of ethnic groups in various communities might be sponsored by AJC chapters.

(8) Organizing for Improved Higher Education Possibilities for Minority Groups

Minority children face a bleak future if current statistics of college enrollment of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, American Indians, etc. remain at such a low level. Chapters should work jointly with Negro and other minority leadership to create "Higher Education Opportunities Councils." These councils would be charged with the responsibility of pressing for innovative programs and the expansion of facilities to accommodate more minority group students in higher education.

(9) Backing "Yardstick" Technical Innovation in the Schools

The solutions to de facto segregation that have been offered in the past are obviously not working well enough, nor are there clear signs that even honest efforts are measurably improving slum and ghetto schools. More affluent white children are also being cheated by educational backwardness. The need for new forms of planning and constructing and the utilization of new techniques and machinery in schools is becoming evident.

AJC chapters should help to create high-level "Citizens Committees for Educational Planning and New Technology" where they don't exist or seek to influence existing education committees. School boards should be encouraged to face the school technological revolution if they are not doing so now. AJC chapters should seek to inject human relations criteria into new planning for school construction, school architecture, the application of computer, television, and programmed learning. Interest in the creation of "yardstick schools" to measure the possibility of more effective forms ought to be encouraged within every school system. Such "yardsticks" as educational parks, children's academies, boarding schools, educational laboratories, and suburban-urban exchange are catching on in a number of communities.

(10) Universalizing Human Relations in the Schools

AJC chapters can work to set up better systems of accountability in school systems whose social climate allows for the incorporation of human relations training, integrated teaching materials, and curriculum that deals adequately with civil rights, civil liberties, racism, and totalitarianism. AJC chapters can lead in demonstrating the use of sensitivity and other "laboratory" training methods for teachers, administrators, and children to help transform negative attitudes on race and religion.

Recruiting Jewish Urbanists for AJC

To help successfully carry out some of these very challenging programs it is recommended that the chapter make a special effort to recruit as AJC members Jewish "urbanists" from universities, foundations, voluntary agencies, city, state and federal agencies, and business. The status and expertness that these individuals carry with them can be the added ingredient that will make AJC's efforts in this field a truly important one. It will also guarantee that our future leadership will be relevant to and informed about the crucial problems of our age.

M-REIT

Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust

41 East 42nd Street, Suite 1708, New York, N.Y. 10017 • (212) MU 7-6550

CHARLES J. COHL
President
MURRAY KUBIT
Vice President
EUGENE KING
Secretary
SAM EVANS
Director of Property Management

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
PAUL T. O'KEEFE
Chairman
JOHN H. WHEELER
Vice Chairman
THOMAS J. KLUTZNICK
Treasurer
JON BLUM
WILLIAM W. BRILL
PATRICK F. CROWLEY
MAX DELSON
FRANK S. LOESCHER
NORMAN P. MASON
DAVID H. SCULL
ROBERT C. WEAVER

MORRIS MILGRAM
Consultant

DELSON & GORDON
Counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Morris B. Abram
Alexander J. Allen
Steve Allen
Andrew J. Bell, Jr.
Charles Benton
Kenneth J. Brown
Charles Cogen
Nathaniel S. Colley
Randolph P. Compton
Albert Sprague Coolidge
John S. de Beers
Sidney B. Dexter
Earl B. Dickerson
Marvin B. Durning
Msgr. John Egan
M. R. Emrich
Irving Jay Fain
James Farmer
Donald M. Fraser
Harvey Furgatch
Thomas A. Gaines
Richard Glenn Gettell
Stanley Gewirtz
Seth M. Glickenhaus
John Glustrom
Richard S. Gordon
Patrick E. Gorman
Jack Greenberg
Robert K. Greenfield
Morton S. Grossman
James T. Harris, Jr.
Dorothy I. Height
Ralph Helstein
Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh
Norman Hill
Philip Hoff
H. Claude Hudson
Homer A. Jack
Sophia Yarnall Jacobs
Byron L. Johnson
Madison S. Jones
Kivie Kaplan
Frank E. Karelsen
Wilfred H. Kerr
Philip M. Klutznick
Samuel H. Liberman
Louis E. Martin
George R. Metcalf
Howard M. Metzenbaum
Robert R. Nathan
Andrew E. Norman
Daniel A. Pattison
John de J. Pemberton, Jr.
Sidney Poitier
Jacob S. Potofsky
Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.
Charles A. Robinson
Bernard J. Rosen
W. Byron Rumford
Kenneth Russ
Howard J. Samuels
William H. Scheide
Eleanor Oshry Shatzkin
Leon Shull
Mrs. Gus J. Solomon
Fortney H. Stark, Jr.
John S. Stillman
Herbert H. Tate
Mother Mary Luke Tobin, S.L.
William J. Trent
Frank Untermyer
Charles F. Vatterott, Jr.
Joseph Viertel
Olive Walker
Leon N. Weiner
William L. C Wheaton
Mrs. Walter White
Roy Wilkins
Gayraud S. Wilmore, Jr.
Whitney M. Young, Jr.
A. L. Zwerdling

RECEIVED

JUL 14 1970

[illegible]

July 13, 1970

Mr. Marvin Rich
SEDFRE
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Marvin:

Norman Hill tells me that you knew a man and his wife, Charles and Marion Oldham of St. Louis. I understand he is an attorney and the wife is associated with the Teachers' Union at St. Louis.

I have been trying to contact some level-headed people in this community and sought his advice and contacts. Can you help me by giving me their exact address and telephone number if possible. Also, may I use your name as reference.

Incidentally, I never did get an understanding of precisely what SEDFR does. Is the material enclosed here from the Ford Foundation somewhat descriptive?

I would appreciate a call when you have a moment. My best to your wife.

Sincerely,

Murray

Murray Kubit
Vice President

encl.
MK:slm

Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust is a business trust organized under a declaration of trust on file and available for inspection at the office of the Trust. Any agreement, obligation, paper, action or liability made, entered into or incurred by or on behalf of the Trust binds only the Trust's property and no Shareholder, Trustee, Officer or Agent of the Trust assumes or shall be held to any liability therefor.

July 15, 1970

Murray Kubit
Vice President
Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust
41 East 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Murray:

Charles and Marion Oldham's address is 5227 Westminister Place. They are really solid, tcp-notch people. I saw them just a few weeks ago.

I am enclosing a background information sheet on SEDFRE which will give you some idea of our program and scope.

I'm leaving on vacation tomorrow, and I will call you when I return to the office during the week of July 27th.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
President

Enclosure: (1)

M-REIT

Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust

41 East 42nd Street, Suite 1708, New York, N.Y. 10017 • (212) MU 7-6550

RECEIVED
JUL 23 1970

CHARLES J. COHL
President
MURRAY KUBIT
Vice President
EUGENE KING
Secretary
SAM EVANS
Director of Property Management

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
PAUL T. O'KEEFE
Chairman
JOHN H. WHEELER
Vice Chairman
THOMAS J. KLUTZNICK
Treasurer
JON BLUM
WILLIAM W. BRILL
PATRICK F. CROWLEY
MAX DELSON
FRANK S. LOESCHER
NORMAN P. MASON
DAVID H. SCULL
ROBERT C. WEAVER

MORRIS MILGRAM
Consultant

DELSON & GORDON
Counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Morris B. Abram
Alexander J. Allen
Steve Allen
Andrew J. Bell, Jr.
Charles Benton
Kenneth J. Brown
Charles Cogen
Nathaniel S. Colley
Randolph P. Compton
Albert Sprague Coolidge
John S. de Beers
Sidney B. Dexter
Earl B. Dickerson
Marvin B. Durning
Msgr. John Egan
M. R. Emrich
Irving Jay Fain
James Farmer
Donald M. Fraser
Harvey Furgatch
Thomas A. Gaines
Richard Glenn Gettell
Stanley Gewirtz
Seth M. Glickenhaus
John Glustrom
Richard S. Gordon
Patrick E. Gorman
Jack Greenberg
Robert K. Greenfield
Morton S. Grossman
James T. Harris, Jr.
Dorothy I. Height
Ralph Helstein
Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh
Norman Hill
Philip Hoff
H. Claude Hudson
Homer A. Jack
Sophia Yarnall Jacobs
Byron L. Johnson
Madison S. Jones
Kivie Kaplan
Frank E. Karelsen
Wilfred H. Kerr
Philip M. Klutznick
Samuel H. Liberman
Louis E. Martin
George R. Metcalf
Howard M. Metzenbaum
Robert R. Nathan
Andrew E. Norman
Daniel A. Pattison
John de J. Pemberton, Jr.
Sidney Poitier
Jacob S. Potofsky
Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.
Charles A. Robinson
Bernard J. Rosen
W. Byron Rumford
Kenneth Russ
Howard J. Samuels
William H. Scheide
Eleanor Oshry Shatzkin
Leon Shull
Mrs. Gus J. Solomon
Fortney H. Stark, Jr.
John S. Stillman
Herbert H. Tate
Mother Mary Luke Tobin, S.L.
William J. Trent
Frank Untermyer
Charles F. Vatterott, Jr.
Joseph Viertel
Olive Walker
Leon N. Weiner
William L. C. Wheaton
Mrs. Walter White
Roy Wilkins
Gayraud S. Wilmore, Jr.
Whitney M. Young, Jr.
A. L. Zwerdling

July 21, 1970

Mr. Marvin Rich, President
SEDFRE
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Marvin:

I hope by the time you receive this you will have had a good vacation. I thought I would let you know that I will be leaving the day you come back and will return on August 10th.

In the meanwhile, I will attempt to get your friends on the telephone in St. Louis and I would like to thank you in advance for the help.

I am also enclosing ~~is~~ a copy of some recent publicity we received upon the acquisition of our 19th property, Rockford Towers in Wilmington, Delaware.

Increasingly, inspite of the fact that the law of the land seems to indicate M-REIT should be considered obsolete - we are assuming an important vanguard role. I hope you can set some time aside for our October 13th Annual Meeting. We meet at noon and go on for at least three or four hours. This year's meeting should be somewhat exciting.

Sincerely,

Murray

Murray Kubit
Vice President

encl.
MK:slm

Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust is a business trust organized under a declaration of trust on file and available for inspection at the office of the Trust. Any agreement, obligation, paper, action or liability made, entered into or incurred by or on behalf of the Trust binds only the Trust's property and no Shareholder, Trustee, Officer or Agent of the Trust assumes or shall be held to any liability therefor.

Rockford Tower Apts. sold

By CY LIBERMAN

A national real estate firm dedicated to integrated middle-income housing has purchased the 130-unit Rockford Tower Apartments in Wilmington.

Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust, known as M-REIT, announced the purchase of the $2 million complex, which is on Rockford Road overlooking Rockford Park, near the northwestern corner of Wilmington.

The firm said the complex is a "currently all-white project" and that it will work with local organizations to develop successful integration of the apartments without causing a white exodus. Procedures successful at the firm's 17 other properties throughout the country will be used here, the firm said.

"M-REIT is confident of its ability to succeed in providing high-quality equal opportunity housing in this fine neighborhood," the company said.

It added that shortly after its purchase of the complex a black professional applied for an apartment and will soon be occupying it.

All apartment houses of more than four units have been subject to the federal fair housing law since Dec. 31, 1969. Discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin is illegal. Despite the existence of the law, some paartment developments may not be integrated. M-REIT strives for integration as a policy.

The firm said it now has more than 3,000 apartment units in its 18 locations, and that more than 1,400 of these are in southern areas, including Missouri and Virginia. "Acceptance of integration there has been surprisingly good," the firm said.

Expressing its philosophy, the firm said: "M-REIT is continuing to investigate other areas where employment and income patterns make middle-income integrated housing essential, in their belief that integration in national life will be dependent upon integration in housing."

© Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd., 1970

New Owner Plans Apt. Integration

By CY LIBERMAN

A national real estate firm dedicated to integrated middle-income housing has purchased the 130-unit Rockford Tower Apartments in Wilmington.

Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust, known as M-REIT, announced the purchase of the $2 million complex, which is on Rockford Road overlooking Rockford Park, near the northwestern corner of Wilmington.

The firm said the complex is a "currently all-white project" and that it will work with local organizations to develop successful integration of the apartments without causing a white exodus. Procedures successful at the firm's 17 other properties throughout the country will be used here, the firm said.

"M-REIT is confident of its ability to succeed in providing high-quality equal opportunity housing in this fine neighborhood," the company said.

It added that shortly after its purchase of the complex a black professional applied for an apartment and will soon be occupying it.

All apartment houses of more than four units have been subject to the federal fair housing law since Dec. 31, 1969. Discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin is illegal. Despite the existence of the law, some paartment developments may not be integrated. M-REIT strives for integration as a policy.

The firm said it now has more than 3,000 apartment units in its 18 locations, and that more than 1,400 of these are in southern areas, including Missouri and Virginia. "Acceptance of integration there has been surprisingly good," the firm said.

Expressing its philosophy, the firm said: "M-REIT is continuing to investigate other areas where employment and income patterns make middle-income integrated housing essential, in their belief that integration in national life will be dependent upon integration in housing."

M-REIT

Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust
41 East 42nd Street, Suite 1708, New York, N.Y. 10017 • (212) MU 7-6550

RECEIVED
JUL 28 1970

CHARLES J. COHL
President
MURRAY KUBIT
Vice President
EUGENE KING
Secretary
SAM EVANS
Director of Property Management

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
PAUL T. O'KEEFE
Chairman
JOHN H. WHEELER
Vice Chairman
THOMAS J. KLUTZNICK
Treasurer
JON BLUM
WILLIAM W. BRILL
PATRICK F. CROWLEY
MAX DELSON
FRANK S. LOESCHER
NORMAN P. MASON
DAVID H. SCULL
ROBERT C. WEAVER

MORRIS MILGRAM
Consultant

DELSON & GORDON
Counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Morris B. Abram
Alexander J. Allen
Steve Allen
Andrew J. Bell, Jr.
Charles Benton
Kenneth J. Brown
Charles Cogen
Nathaniel S. Colley
Randolph P. Compton
Albert Sprague Coolidge
John S. de Beers
Sidney B. Dexter
Earl B. Dickerson
Marvin B. Durning
Msgr. John Egan
M. R. Emrich
Irving Jay Fain
James Farmer
Donald M. Fraser
Harvey Furgatch
Thomas A. Gaines
Richard Glenn Gettell
Stanley Gewirtz
Seth M. Glickenhaus
John Glustrom
Richard S. Gordon
Patrick E. Gorman
Jack Greenberg
Robert K. Greenfield
Morton S. Grossman
James T. Harris, Jr.
Dorothy I. Height
Ralph Helstein
Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh
Norman Hill
Philip Hoff
H. Claude Hudson
Homer A. Jack
Sophia Yarnall Jacobs
Byron L. Johnson
Madison S. Jones
Kivie Kaplan
Frank E. Karelsen
Wilfred H. Kerr
Philip M. Klutznick
Samuel H. Liberman
Louis E. Martin
George R. Metcalf
Howard M. Metzenbaum
Robert R. Nathan
Andrew E. Norman
Daniel A. Pattison
John de J. Pemberton, Jr.
Sidney Poitier
Jacob S. Potofsky
Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.
Charles A. Robinson
Bernard J. Rosen
W. Byron Rumford
Kenneth Russ
Howard J. Samuels
William H. Scheide
Eleanor Oshry Shatzkin
Leon Shull
Mrs. Gus J. Solomon
Fortney H. Stark, Jr.
John S. Stillman
Herbert H. Tate
Mother Mary Luke Tobin, S.L.
William J. Trent
Frank Untermyer
Charles F. Vatterott, Jr.
Joseph Viertel
Olive Walker
Leon N. Weiner
William L. C Wheaton
Mrs. Walter White
Roy Wilkins
Gayraud S. Wilmore, Jr.
Whitney M. Young, Jr.
A. L. Zwerdling

July 23, 1970

Mr. Marvin Rich,
President
SEDFRE
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Marvin:

I have enclosed here a confidential document which I feel I should share with you.

As you can see, we have labored mightily, have bought over $35-million worth of property from here to St. Louis, and have managed to fill very few integrated apartments for our efforts. The figures you see here are for verified black families alone - we haven't tabulated others such as Spanish surname, Oriental, etc. We have these too, but I've not made an emphasis upon either cataloging them or even making an issue. I'm satisfied when we get a black family in that it is a clear statement on our part that we believe in integration. I'll let the rest flow on its own.

At any event, the purpose of giving you this type of information is to enlist your support in making our availability known. I'm convinced that a good measure of our inability to attract minority families- and we have tried- is that we are just not sufficiently known. For too many years, our activities have been clouded by secrecy because it was argued that to devulge our locations would open up the residents, and minorities, of course, to bigoted attack. While of course the threat still persists, I feel that, since the law of the land has been made clear its important that we serve as a vanguard organization publicizing the fact that we are law-abiding and are making a definite and insistent drive to integrate all of our properties. Having said all of this, please make your referrals directly to me. I'd like to know if there is a demand that you can reach.

Sincerely,

Murray Kubit,
Vice-President

Enc.
MK/hac

Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust is a business trust organized under a declaration of trust on file and available for inspection at the office of the Trust. Any agreement, obligation, paper, action or liability made, entered into or incurred by or on behalf of the Trust binds only the Trust's property and no Shareholder, Trustee, Officer or Agent of the Trust assumes or shall be held to any liability therefor.

Member National Association of Real Estate Investment Funds

M-REIT

Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust
41 East 42nd Street, Suite 1708, New York, N.Y. 10017 • (212) MU 7-6550

RECEIVED
JAN 8 1971

January 7, 1971

Mr. Marvin Rich
SEDFRE
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Marvin:

I have enclosed a copy of our most recent stockholder's report.

We printed, for the first time in M-REIT's history, something that might be construed as controversial and we have gotten the expected results - a spate of stockholders' remarks - all expressing substantial disagreement.

I would appreciate a call when you receive this and have had a chance to read it if you haven't previously seen it.

Cooperatively yours,

Murray Kubit
Vice President

encl
MK:slm

CHARLES J. COHL
President
MURRAY KUBIT
Vice President
EUGENE KING
Secretary
SAM EVANS
Director of Property Management

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
PAUL T. O'KEEFE
Chairman
JOHN H. WHEELER
Vice Chairman
THOMAS J. KLUTZNICK
Treasurer
JON BLUM
WILLIAM W. BRILL
PATRICK F. CROWLEY
MAX DELSON
FRANK S. LOESCHER
NORMAN P. MASON
DAVID H. SCULL
ROBERT C. WEAVER

MORRIS MILGRAM
Consultant

DELSON & GORDON
Counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Morris B. Abram
Alexander J. Allen
Steve Allen
Andrew J. Bell, Jr.
Charles Benton
Kenneth J. Brown
Charles Cogen
Nathaniel S. Colley
Randolph P. Compton
Albert Sprague Coolidge
John S. de Beers
Sidney B. Dexter
Earl B. Dickerson
Marvin B. Durning
Msgr. John Egan
M. R. Emrich
Irving Jay Fain
James Farmer
Donald M. Fraser
Harvey Furgatch
Thomas A. Gaines
Richard Glenn Gettell
Stanley Gewirtz
Seth M. Glickenhaus
John Glustrom
Richard S. Gordon
Patrick E. Gorman
Jack Greenberg
Robert K. Greenfield
Morton S. Grossman
James T. Harris, Jr.
Dorothy I. Height
Ralph Helstein
Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh
Norman Hill
Philip Hoff
H. Claude Hudson
Homer A. Jack
Sophia Yarnall Jacobs
Byron L. Johnson
Madison S. Jones
Kivie Kaplan
Frank E. Karelsen
Wilfred H. Kerr
Philip M. Klutznick
Samuel H. Liberman
Louis E. Martin
George R. Metcalf
Howard M. Metzenbaum
Robert R. Nathan
Andrew E. Norman
Daniel A. Pattison
John de J. Pemberton, Jr.
Sidney Poitier
Jacob S. Potofsky
Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.
Charles A. Robinson
Bernard J. Rosen
W. Byron Rumford
Kenneth Russ
Howard J. Samuels
William H. Scheide
Eleanor Oshry Shatzkin
Leon Shull
Mrs. Gus J. Solomon
Fortney H. Stark, Jr.
John S. Stillman
Herbert H. Tate
Mother Mary Luke Tobin, S.L.
William J. Trent
Frank Untermyer
Charles F. Vatterott, Jr.
Joseph Viertel
Olive Walker
Leon N. Weiner
William L. C Wheaton
Mrs. Walter White
Roy Wilkins
Gayraud S. Wilmore, Jr.
Whitney M. Young, Jr.
A. L. Zwerdling

Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust is a business trust organized under a declaration of trust on file and available for inspection at the office of the Trust. Any agreement, obligation, paper, action or liability made, entered into or incurred by or on behalf of the Trust binds only the Trust's property and no Shareholder, Trustee, Officer or Agent of the Trust assumes or shall be held to any liability therefor.

302

Member National Association of Real Estate Investment Funds

Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1970

Dear Shareholder:

M-REIT's 1970 Annual Meeting was held October 13, 1970. At the meeting, the shareholders ratified the amendments to the Declaration of Trust proposed in the proxy statement distributed by mail several weeks earlier. In addition, all members of the Board of Trustees were re-elected and, in turn, they have asked me to serve as the Chairman of the Board for another year. I was pleased and honored to accept their offer because of my desire to do all I can to assist the Trust. Stability during the last phases of our administrative and management reorganization is of great importance to our continued efforts to open quality housing to people regardless of race.

The meeting was, for all of us, an interesting and important day. Firstly, it gave the administrators of the Trust an opportunity to explain first-hand our financial and social programs which we are confident will improve M-REIT's position and the cause of integrated housing nationally. The passage of our proposals by the shareholders has given us the new opportunities required for the development of our programs.

Furthermore, those present had the great privilege of hearing an address by Mr. Roger W. Wilkins, the Program Officer in Charge of Social Development in the Division of National Affairs of the Ford Foundation. As I said at the meeting, I only would have hoped that Mr. Wilkins could have made his very provocative and brilliant address on the future of the black race over national television so that he could have been heard by millions of Americans. In lieu of that, we are reprinting herein excerpts of his remarks for those of you who were unable to be there.

Shareholders also had the opportunity to hear Mr. Fred Friendly's eloquent remarks in connection with the presentation of the Chester F. Carlson Award to Mrs. Irving Jay Fain, receiving it on behalf of her husband.

The accompanying income statement reflects that, for the three months ended September 30, 1970, our total income from real estate operations was $1,305,999 as compared with $699,858 for the three months ended September 30, 1969. Funds generated from operations declined to $37,782 from $53,223 during the same period last year.

As at September 30, 1970, net assets of the Trust, at book value, were $9,627,000, which is equivalent to $6.72 per share on 1,433,116 shares outstanding. The Trust's gross assets were approximately $34,000,000.

The Trustees have continued to defer further action on any distribution, since cumulative distributions to date are in excess of funds generated by approximately $12,000. The rate or amount of future distributions will be dependent upon the results of operations for the Trust's full fiscal year.

As previously reported, we have commenced a program directed towards significantly greater financial achievement through improved results in the operations of our properties. Administrative changes have been initiated and are well under way to providing assurance of an improved financial position.

Sincerely,

Paul T. O'Keefe

Paul T. O'Keefe, Chairman
for the Trustees

December 21, 1970

MUTUAL REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

STATEMENT OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1970 AND 1969

	Three Months Ended September 30, **1970**	Three Months Ended September 30, **1969**
Income from Real Estate		
Rental income	$1,294,532	$692,168
Other income	11,467	7,690
Total income	1,305,999	699,858
Expenses:		
Real estate taxes	235,827	146,370
Interest on mortgages	383,781	217,669
Management fees	50,785	32,089
Depreciation of buildings, improvements and equipment	257,547	144,194
Other operating expenses	375,929	186,385
Total expenses	1,303,869	726,707
Net income or (loss) from real estate	2,130	(26,849)
Other income — interest	27,791	101,526
	29,921	74,677
General and administrative expenses	87,113	69,354
Net operating income or (loss)	(57,192)	5,323
(Loss) on sale of securities	(63)	(2,443)
Net income or (loss) for the three months ended September 30, 1970 and 1969	$(57,255)	$ 2,880

NOTE: For accounting purposes, depreciation is provided on the straight-line method, whereas for federal income tax purposes, it is provided on the declining balance method (150% of straight-line rates) for certain of the Trust's properties. For the three months ended September 30, 1970, this depreciation exceeded the straight-line depreciation by $23,178.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended September 30, **1970**	Three Months Ended September 30, **1969**
Net income (loss)	$ (57,255)	$ 2,880
Add: Depreciation and amortization of office equipment and improvements	453	40
Depreciation of buildings, improvements and equipment	257,547	144,194
Net income before depreciation	200,745	147,114
Less: Amortization of mortgage principal	146,076	92,307
Provision for replacement of personal property	16,887	1,584
	162,963	93,891
Funds generated from operations	37,782	53,223
Distributions to shareholders	—	107,473
Excess or (deficit) of funds generated from operations over distributions to shareholders for the three months ended September 30, 1970 and 1969	$ 37,782	$ (54,250)

Excerpts From Remarks by Roger W. Wilkins at the M-REIT Annual Meeting

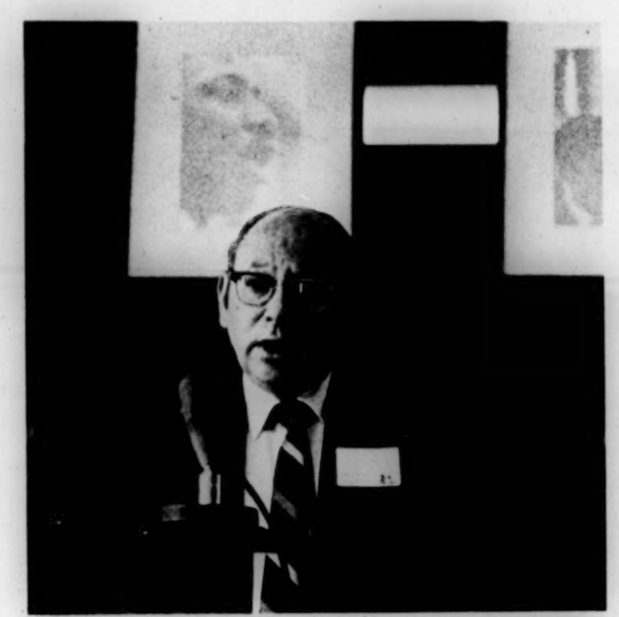
In the last few years as I have talked about race, it has been with a real note of hopelessness and despair. Today, however, I am going to give you a hopeful note. I have thought about that despair and hopelessness and why it was I felt that way.

In the early sixties, I arrived in Washington very innocent and arrogant, feeling that all it took was intelligence, idealism and strong effort to fix what was wrong with our country after the flacid days of the fifties. Despite our optimism, it was a very hard decade — though there were some achievements such as the Civil Rights Acts and the great March on Washington in 1963. But, by 1965 we were beginning to see the breakup of that great old coalition which had produced the civil rights legislation.

Roger W. Wilkins makes a point about the Black Panthers at M-REIT Annual Meeting.

Even more poignant are my memories of endless conversations with my young friends in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which, in its early days, was probably the most idealistic American organization I had ever encountered. They would talk about simple human needs to those of us who were running the United States Government. But, somehow or other, there was always some bureaucratic reason why we, in that liberal administration, could not address those real simple human needs. I had helplessly to watch my friends losing their deep faith in America. They became more and more bitter and more and more alienated as their work turned to naught. They realized, and we came to realize, that all the legislation which had been passed and all the hope which had been built up had not produced very much at all in terms of real change for poor blacks. This lack of progress produced in many of us a bitterness, a hopelessness and a fatalism about our country.

But as I look at America now, I am happy to report that I have reason for hope. But it is not so much reason to hope because of people like you. Unfortunately, I find that there are not yet many white Americans who are prepared to take some of their capital, some of their fortune, and place it down on the line for decency, equality and justice in our country.



M-REIT President Charles J. Cohl discusses developments of the past year with the shareholders.

My hope is born in the growing strength I see in black America, a strength which is growing too in brown America and in the nations of red Americans, a strength which I am convinced did not exist in 1960. A whole new level of leadership, much of it awakened by the Community Action Program of OEO, has come into being among these minority Americans. Among adult blacks, there is a spirit of "we can do it for ourselves and our communities," and they are doing it and they are proving it.

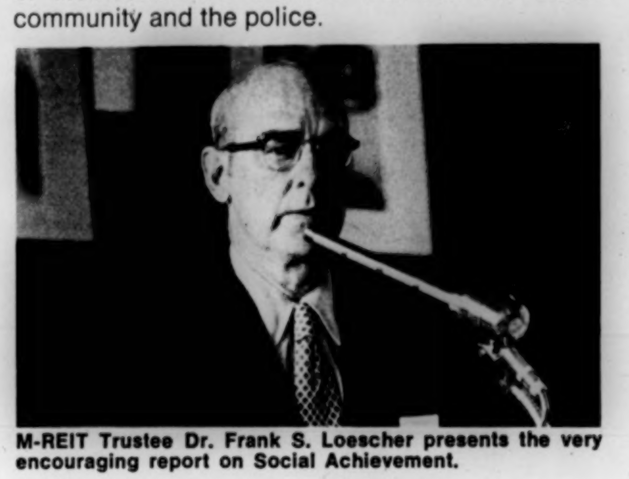
That's a great reason for hope but even more are the young people, struck like thunderbolts by the Black Revolution of the late sixties. Young people, under twenty-one, make up half of the total black population, and they have developed a social consciousness which must make one optimistic.

For those of us over thirty-five, being black in America was a humbling psychic experience. This is not true of the young people today. They examine every assumption that's tossed at them by white America to find if there is some way to relate to it.

Fred Friendly chats with Mrs. Irving Jay Fain about the Chester F. Carlson Award which she received at the meeting.

Out of this psychic growth, the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense was formed by two young men who were sick of hearing other young blacks sit around railing at white people, complaining about white people, talking about black survival but doing nothing. They decided to form an organization to do something for the condition of their poor black neighbors. Every black person knows there has always been a lot of talk about our poor black brethren, but there had never before been many volunteers for the real fight for decency.

These two young fellows who formed the Panthers decided that, to start doing something for their people, they would begin with an issue all black people understand—the conflict between the police and the black community. Every black person, no matter what his station, at least once in his life has had some jarring and grating experience with the police. The Panthers thought of themselves as a shield between the black community and the police.



M-REIT Trustee Dr. Frank S. Loescher presents the very encouraging report on Social Achievement.

The area in which their efforts began was volatile and the methods were flamboyant. Deaths were inevitable because of the issue chosen and the symbol used—the gun.

Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Hoover will tell you that the Panthers are the most dangerous organization in America. There may be some truth in that, but not for the reasons they give.

The Panthers are considered dangerous because they have captured the imagination, spirit, hope and joy of millions of black kids across the country. They may be small in number, the FBI and police may try to decimate the organization, but the spirit, independence, strength and self-belief that the Panthers have engendered is going to live throughout black America and is going to revolutionize the nature of race relations throughout the country.

The secret of the Panthers can be wrapped up in a few words: "We are all Panthers in our own way." This too is the secret of black youth. White America should welcome this spirit of strength and independence which is growing in black America.

Race relations is like marriage. A real marriage cannot exist where one partner is strong, vital and vibrant while the other is a doormat. A real marriage requires two strong and vital members.

The hope I see today is built on the fact that, whichever way the politics go, whichever the legislation goes, black folks "ain't dead no more." We are here to stay.

HUD Challenge
JANUARY 1971

"look who's moved in next door"

By William Cole

Mr. Cole is a free-lance writer from New York City and Washington, D.C.

When a 29-year-old black laboratory technician recently landed a new job at a substantial pay raise in a New Jersey pharmaceutical firm located about 50 miles from New York City, he was overjoyed.

Goodbye, Harlem, the garbage, the rats, and the smog! Green pastures, fresh air, here we come!

His delight steadily dwindled, however, when he, his wife, and two small children painstakingly searched for a place to live in the surrounding countryside. Outside the urban ghettos, there was nothing offered that he could afford because of zoning policies designed to price blacks and other minority groups out of the market. This was suburbia, White America, where landlords staunchly and patriotically support housing integration (when practised by a competitor) but quickly reach for the **No Vacancy** sign when a dark-skinned prospective tenant appears.

Weary and discouraged, the technician was about to resign himself to remaining in Harlem–involving over three hours each day of fatiguing costly commuting–when the family was referred by the local Urban League to the rental department of Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust (M-REIT). M-REIT, which was formed "because residential segregation, like school segregation, is socially unjust," rented the family an attractive garden apartment that had just become available in a recently purchased property situated in a beautiful heavily wooded area of Morris County, N.J. Consisting of 151 apartments in eight buildings on 20 acres, the property includes an Olympic size swimming pool.

As with all of M-REIT's developments–there are 17 in all, located from New York to St. Louis, totaling 3,000 dwelling units–the many large employers in the area create a locale economically stable and amenable to the organization's goal of integration. All of the properties had 100 percent white occupancy when M-REIT took over.

Lily White Suburbia

While M-REIT has made many of its apartments available to blacks and Puerto Ricans–up to 20 percent of the units in some properties–the great majority of minority group families find the dwelling doors in our lily white suburbs shut tight–despite the fair housing laws.

As William Washington, 31, who counsels disadvantaged youth at the State University at Stony Brook, N.Y., told *Newsday:* "I've been searching for a house near the campus for two years. I've answered more ads than I care to remember. Soon as the rental agent discovers I'm a black man with a wife and three children, I begin to get the runaround." Washington and his family continue to live in a cramped apartment a long traffic-jammed drive from the campus.

There are other organizations with goals similar to M-REIT's, but these are non-profit agencies, supported, at least in part, by government or private assistance. What makes M-REIT different is that it is definitely out to make a profit and that it doesn't receive a cent from any source except its investors and business activities. It is an investment trust, listed on the stock exchange, paying dividends, with the socially responsible purpose of providing open-occupancy housing and the hard-nosed goal of making money.

Idealism and Dividends

"When we started the venture in 1965," says William W. Brill, a New York real estate broker who was cofounder and the first chairman of M-REIT, "many people told us that our hearts were in the right place but that we were out of our wigs if we expected to make a profit. Idealism and regular quarterly dividends, they said, just don't mix. We're pleased to expose the fallacy and fatuity of that belief–to show that integrated housing, in addition to its social benefits, is no less profitable than segregated housing."

In recent years, the Trust has expanded rapidly, at a growth rate of 455 percent in dwelling units acquired in the past two years. Funds raised from the sale of stock are used for the purchase of apartment developments in exclusively white communities. Most of the properties are two or three years old, well constructed, and fully occupied. Rents range from $90 per month for an efficiency to $225 for a two-bedroom apartment.

Integration Works

After purchase, as normal vacancies occur, M-REIT undertakes non-quota integration. This technique is designed to avoid tension and conflict. Local equal opportunity organizations are called upon to assist in introducing qualified black and Puerto Rican tenants on a gradual basis as apartments become available.

"We don't advertise vacancies," says M-REIT's President Charles J. Cohl. "A white family simply wakes up one morning and sees that a black family has moved into the development. No big deal is made about the matter; it is treated as a routine occurrence–one family moves out, another moves in–and the tenants accept it as such. Minority tenants come in one by one and there is no feeling of inundation and no panic."

While a handful of white tenants have moved out because of integration, the number is insignificant. As Vice Chairman John H. Wheeler, who heads one of the nation's largest black-owned banks, the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, N.C., asserts:

"Results have shown that in the suburban areas of such cities as New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, and St. Louis, white residents don't panic and flee when blacks are a part of the community in suburban housing. A testament to M-REIT's technique of integration is the fact that the property values of its apartment buildings in these areas do not drop when blacks move in, nor does a white exodus occur."

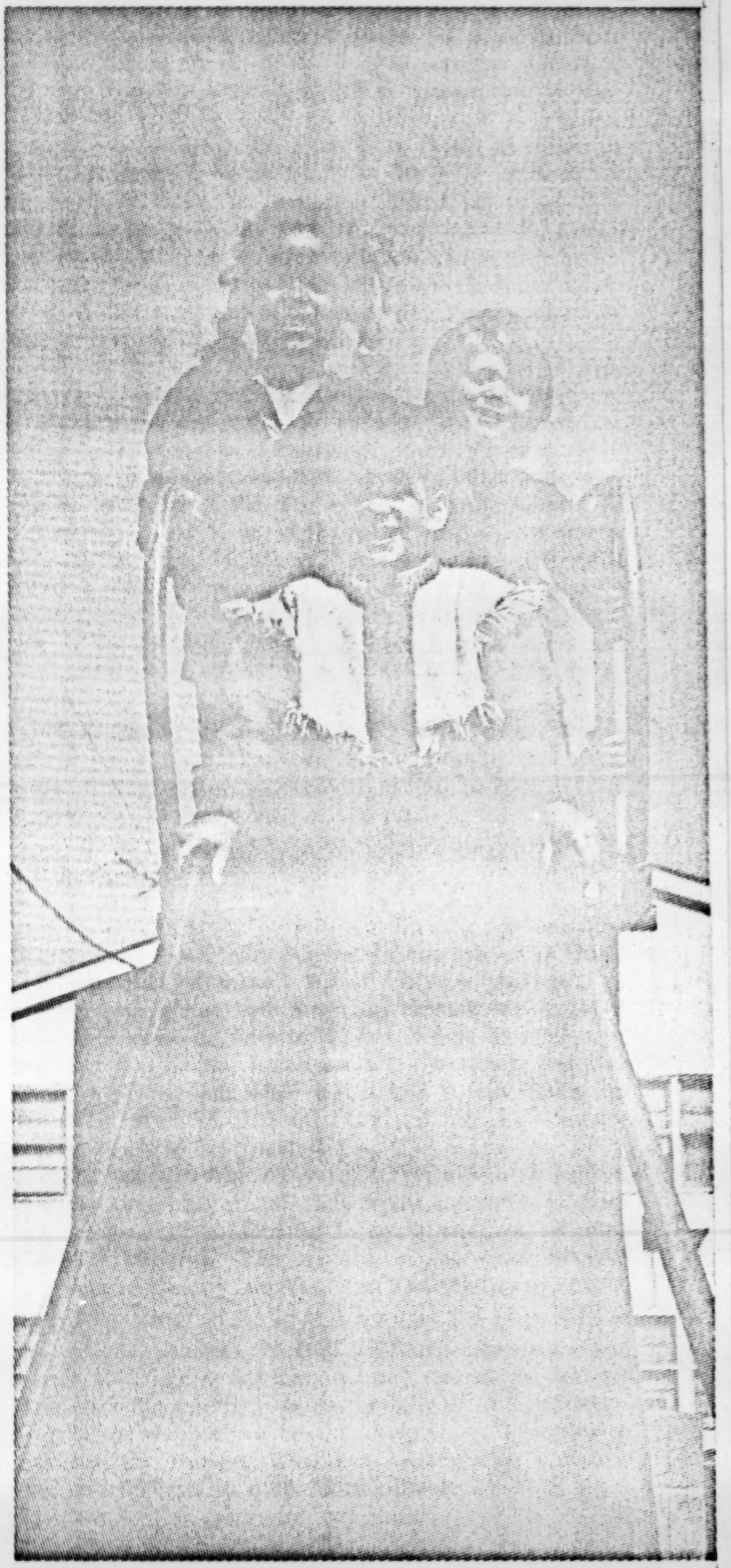
Real estate investment trusts, by law, pay no Federal taxes on income, provided they distribute 90 percent of their taxable income to their investors. Thus, M-REIT investors do not face the double taxation involved in corporate investment. In addition, cash flow to investors is often tax free due to depreciation on buildings owned by the Trust.

These factors make investment in M-REIT attractive, on a financial as well as moral basis, to churches, foundations, and other non-profit agencies and to individuals who want a fair return on their investment while at the same time acting upon their convictions. Recently, the Ford Foundation invested $1,000,000 in M-REIT stock, initiating a new policy for this huge foundation.

LEFT: In M-REIT's developments it is a routine occurrence for a white family to wake up one morning and see that a black or Puerto Rican family has moved in next door. Only an insignificant number of white tenents have moved out because of integration.

RIGHT: Black and white children play together freely and happily when they have examples of unprejudiced interaction among their parents.

BELOW: In such integrated developments, fathers who play basketball together set examples their children will follow.



Fair Housing laws are only the cornerstone; developing a racially stable, inclusive society requires housing patterns that foster interaction, not prejudice.

Equal Opportunity in Housing

Federal law, supplementing many state and local laws, now prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. But as M-REIT's Vice President Murray Kubit points out: "While the fair housing laws form the cornerstone for an inclusive society, they do not, by themselves, provide the incentive for developing meaningful and effective patterns of housing integration. Suitable living environments and stable racially inclusive occupancy patterns do not occur either through law or by chance. They occur from motivation, imaginative planning, and painstaking management."

In pledging to continue and intensify its efforts to promote equal opportunity in housing in areas far from ghetto concentrations, M-REIT cites a recent statement by Vice President Spiro Agnew that "ghetto residents are denied the income gains and improvements in housing quality that would result from freer access to suburban jobs and land." Addressing the National Alliance of Businessmen, the Vice President stated his belief that school segregation could best be brought about by changing housing patterns to allow blacks to escape the ghetto. He said that the affluent white suburbs must help provide housing and employment for inner city slum dwellers or face an increase in ghetto racism.

In keeping with the goal of a free and open society, Secretary Romney has repeatedly called for an extension of basic American rights to include "the right to live within a reasonable distance of one's job and daily activities." He points out that "in many cities those who live in the core of the city commute to the suburbs to work--while those living in the suburbs drive in to jobs in the central city. "I believe," he says, "that the most sensible and obvious solution to this mechanized do-si-do is to expand housing opportunities for low-income families in the suburbs, and at the same time to make the core cities more attractive to middle and upper income people. . . .

"The cost of creating balanced communities, old and new, is not as high as the incalculable economic and social costs of the continued mislocation and division of our people along social, economic, and racial lines."

Trends Continue

An extensive study on jobs and housing conducted by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing finds that, if present trends continue, metropolitan inner cities such as New York and Newark will be more than half black in the next 15 years; that 75 million of the next 100 million Americans will live, work, and play in the suburbs; that while blacks and Puerto Ricans are not being excluded (legally) from the suburbs, they are not (in practice) being included.

"To find suburban municipalities with 5 to 10 percent minority population," the study report states, "is to come upon islands of democratic living in contrast to usual suburban patterns." The majority of the areas surveyed revealed a minority population of less than two percent.

Realizing that it can at best make only a small dent in the national situation, M-REIT welcomes competition and offers consultation services to other real estate agencies who have the foresight--to say nothing of the humanity--to join the struggle for housing integration. By setting an example, by showing what can be done on a strictly businesslike basis to effect social change, M-REIT hopes to convince free enterprise that housing integration is not incompatible with profits.

NEGRO INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC UNION

PRODUCE • ACHIEVE • PROSPER

NATIONAL BUSINESS PLANNING TEAM
One Fifty Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10011

212 691-7060

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1968
SEDF

President
JAMES (JIM) BROWN

1st Vice President & Executive Director
JOHN WOOTEN

Vice President
WILLIAM STENNIS

Treasurer
ARNOLD PINKNEY

Secretary & Legal Counsel
CARL B. STOKES

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Walter Beach
James (Jim) Brown
Carl B. Stokes
John Wooten
Robert (Bobby) Mitchell
Bernard Casey
William Stennis
William (Bill) Russell
Arnold Pinkney
Brady Keyes

ADVISORY BOARD

Charles (CHUCK) Richardson, Chr.
William Cohen
Walter Beach
Josephine Trevathon
Robert Butler
Charles Perry
Burton D. Clemons
Constance Harper
Rev. C. T. Nelson
Emie Green
Theodore Williams
Julian Madison
Albert Liggins
Judge Paul White
Rev. T. Caviness
Doris Gilmer
Ollie Washington
Robert Green
Leroy Ervin
Howard Shefton

July 8, 1968

Mr. Marvin Rich
Director
Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund for Racial
Equality
164 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rich:

I am pleased to know of your interest in our proposed Business Institute and conference which we hope will be the beginning of a unique venture.

Enclosed, you will find a brief description of the proposal for the Business Institute. As we agreed over the telephone, I will see you on Thursday, July 11 at 10:30 A.M.

Should you have any questions before that time, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Calvin Baker

Calvin Baker
Conference Coordinator

CB/cc
Attachment

NATIONAL OFFICE: 10515 Euclid Avenue / Cleveland, Ohio 44106 / Area Code 216-229-5206

NEGRO INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC UNION
NATIONAL BUSINESS PLANNING TEAM

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

NIEU BUSINESS INSTITUTE

I. PURPOSE

Incorporated in November, 1966, as a non-profit, charitable organization, the Negro Industrial and Economic Union (NIEU) has as its main objective, the establishment of new business in black communities throughout the Nation.

We have recognized from our experience in establishing several successful businesses, the gross lack of significant numbers of qualified black men to participate in new business ventures. History shows that black men generally pursue traditional professional career lines such as law, medicine, education and social welfare, rather than business. There are, no doubt, numerous reasons for this pattern. They include, among others, the knowledge of almost systematic exclusion from sources of "seed capital", and other vital tools necessary for successful business undertakings. In addition, there is the lack of an entreprenual tradition which in itself would serve a generative function within the black community. And, finally, the low quality of education, coupled with the foregoing, render the would-be black businessman effectively excluded from the vital economic sector of American life.

Many reasons may be cited, but for the purpose of this project, they are not essential at this point. What is of considerable importance is an answer to these long standing conditions which will alleviate the economic alienation so evident in the black community with respect to business.

The NIEU National Business Planning Team (NBPT) is in the process of discussing the establishment of a business institute, with several colleges and universities, that would help solve the above mentioned inadequacies in the black community's economy by gradually increasing the number of black people capable of successfully managing business enterprises. These institutions are being asked to provide some of the technical and capital resources to establish the Institute. At a conference scheduled for the end of this summer, discussion will center around location, length and complexity of curriculum, financing and staffing.

It is projected that its graduates will go either directly into new business ventures, or to a university for further study.

II. REQUIREMENTS

The NIEU will seek assistance in developing new criteria for admission to the Institute. If this program is to be a success, the question of requirements for entry will of necessity have to be flexible. This will enable persons of diverse circumstances to take advantage of the institute's programs. Students will be drawn from the following areas:

1. Those with little or no post-high school education who have a feel for business but lack the requisite skill and sophistication;
2. Hardcore unemployed who can be motivated by attendance in such an institute to develop skills which will enable them to become a part of the labor force;
3. Returning armed force veterans looking for a future in industry or desiring to start a business of their own;
4. Retiring athletes with some educational background, desirability and capital to start a new business.

III. CURRICULUM

The curriculum, which has not yet been developed, should include, among others, the following subjects:

1. Elementary and advance bookkeeping and accounting
2. All levels of management
3. Economics
4. Production
5. Marketing
6. Personal finance
7. Personnel administration
8. Management theory

IV. OPPORTUNITIES

1. Credits

A graduate of the Institue should, upon graduation, have sufficient credits for entry into an MBA program; or an equivalent certificate to enable him to further pursue his education, if so desired.

2. Employment

The administrators of the Institute and participating colleges and universities will have as their major responsibility, the task of acquiring job commitments for those individuals who will take advantage of the Institute. but will not immediately go into their own business.

V. WHAT CAN YOU DO?

1. Provide grants in-aid (tax deductable)
2. Provide technical assistance
3. Encourage your peers to support this undertaking

Inquiries should be made to:

NIEU National Business Planning Team
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10011
(212) 691-7060

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR N.I.E.U.

BUSINESS INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

AUGUST 29 and 30, 1968

Room - $4.00 per person per night(15)	$ 120.00
linen service @ $1.70 per per	25.50
Food	520.00
Transportation	1284.00
Honorarium	200.00
Misc. supplies	10.50
Misc. expenses(i.e. telephone calls, telegrams, stamps)	150.00

TOTAL	$ 2,310.00

NEGRO INDUSTRIAL & ECONOMIC UNION

NATIONAL BUSINESS PLANNING TEAM

NIEU BUSINESS INSTITUTE

I. PURPOSE

The Negro Industrial and Economic Union (NIEU) was incorporated in November 1966 as a non-profit charitable organization to assist black businessmen in establishing new businesses in black communities across the Nation.

From one experience in establishing several successful businesses, we have recognized a gross lack of significant numbers of qualified black men to participate in new business ventures. History shows that black men have generally pursued traditional professions such as law, medicine, and education rather than pursuing business. Numerous reasons exist for this pattern. For example, systematic exclusion from standard sources of seed capital and other vital tools for business undertakings has depressed the existence of any entrepreneural tradition with the black community. In addition, denial of educational programs in business development has served to further exclude the would be black businessman from any vital sector of the American economic structure. An immediate solution is needed to alleviate the economic alienation so evident in the black community with respect to business. We propose the establishment of a BUSINESS INSTITUTE, for potential black businessmen, which would help solve the above mentioned inadequacies in the black community by gradually increasing the number of black people capable of successfully managing business enterprises.

Several colleges and universities are being asked to provide technical and capital resources to establish the Institute. A conference scheduled for August will be dedicated to discussing problems of curriculum, financing, and staffing.

It is projected that its graduates will go either directly into new business ventures, or to a university for further study.

II. REQUIREMENTS

The NIEU will seek assistance in developing new criteria for admission to the Institute. In order to enable persons of diverse circumstances to take advantage of the Institute's programs, the requirement must necessarily be flexible. Students will be drawn from the following areas:

1. Those with little or no post-high school education who have a feel for business but lack the requisite skill and sophistication;
2. Hard core unemployed who can be motivated by attendance in such an institute to develop skills which will enable them to become a part of the labor force;
3. Returning armed force veterans looking for a future in industry or desiring to start a business of their own;
4. Retiring athletes with some educational background, desirability and capital to start a new business.

III. CURRICULUM

The curriculum, which has not yet been developed, should include, among others, the following subjects.

1. Bookkeeping and accounting
2. Management instruction
3. Basic economic theory
4. Production
5. Marketing
6. Personnel administration
7. Financial planning
8. Small business training

IV. OPPORTUNITIES

Graduates of the Business Institute will go either directly into new business ventures or to a university for graduate study.

1. Employment

The administrators of the Institute and participating colleges and universities will have as their major responsibility, the task of acquiring job commitments for those individuals who upon graduation, prefer further business experience.

2. Further Education

A guaduate of the Business Institute should have sufficient credit for entry into a MBA program.

Further inquiries should be made to:

NIEU National Business Planning Team
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10011
212 691-7060

NEGRO INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC UNION

NATIONAL BUSINESS PLANNING TEAM
One-Fifty Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10011
(212) 691-7060

BUSINESS INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

Thursday, August 29th

and

Friday, August 30th

8:30 A.M. to 6:30 P.M.

at

New York University
Brittany House
55 East 10th Street
New York, N. Y.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Negro Industrial and Economic Union

NIEU was incorporated in November, 1966 as a non-profit charitable organization to deal exclusively with upgrading the economic life of black people in the United States. As presently constituted, its dual function consists of (1) providing projects to the Negro community which direct the communities energies towards creating new economic institutions, e.g., individual businesses, associations of businesses or activities which motivate youth to prepare themselves for a positive economic solution to many of the problems which now make ghetto life unbearable; and (2) evaluating new business opportunities for Negroes and channeling technical and financial assistance to those business possibilities deemed to have the best chance of creating a beneficial impact on the black American community.

National Business Planning Team

To assist in achieving these objectives, NIEU has assembled a group of young black business technicians in such areas as accounting, engineering, production, management, etc. Through this resourceful nucleus, NIEU has been successful in establishing several businesses.

NIEU Business Institute

Through past experience, NIEU has found that there is a gross lack of significant numbers of qualified black men to participate in new business ventures, since black men generally pursue traditional professional careers such as law, medicine, education and social welfare, rather than business. Hence the need for the establishment of an NIEU Business Institute.

WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

Thursday, August 29th

8:00 A.M. - Breakfast
8:45 A.M. - Registration
9:30 A.M. - Introductory Remarks - Brief Out
Philosophy of NIEU
10:00 A.M. - Keynote Address
11:00 A.M. - Presentation of the idea for a b
institute - Spencer Jourdain
12:00 Noon - LUNCH
1:15 P.M. - Plenary workshop to discuss in m
the business institute
3:00 P.M. - Coffee Break
3:30 P.M. - Group workshops
5:30 P.M. - Dinner and Press Conference -
Evening Discussion

Friday, August 30th

8:00 A.M. - Breakfast
9:00 A.M. - Brief recap of previous day's di
9:30 A.M. - Group workshops
12:00 Noon - LUNCH
1:00 P.M. - Group workshops
3:00 P.M. - Coffee break
4:30 P.M. - Presentation of reports to confe
5:00 P.M. - Brief discussion on plans for fu
meetings of school representativ

WORKSHOP TOPICS

I. Curriculum
II. Financing, Staffing and Administration
III. Business Opportunities

PARTICIPANTS

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia

Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts

Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey

Tennessee A&I State University, Nashville, Tennessee

Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas

U.C.L.A., Los Angeles, California

University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Israel Unterman, Consultant

15 representatives (approx.) from the business and grass roots communities of New York City

STAFF

Chairman, Board of Directors - Jim Brown
National Director - John Wooten
Chairman, National Business Planning Team - Spencer Jourdain
Director, Community Relations - Danny Mitchell
Conference Coordinators - Calvin Baker
- Dean Buchannan

Interracial Council For Business Opportunity Of New York
2090 Seventh Avenue, Suite 108 • New York, N. Y. 10027 • Area Code (212) 222-9653

J. Bruce Llewelyn
John J. McFadden
Co-Chairmen

Martin V. Waters, Esq.
President

Patrick O. Burns, Esq.
Vice President & General Counsel

James J. White
Treasurer

B. Lawrence Branch
Secretary

Wilburforce Q. Clark, Jr.
Executive Director

Board of Directors
Winifred Armstrong
Ira G. Asherman
Robert B. Braswell
Joseph P. Corizzo
George Dessart
Parnell F. Drayton
Clarence C. Finley
Winder E. D. Fisher
Lowell Freiberg
Nathaniel Gibbons
D. Parke Gibson
Edward Handman
Ernest E. Johnson
Norman B. Johnson, Esq.
Eric L. Keisman, Esq.
Jacob V. Lamar
Preston L. Lambert
Max Leibler
Robert L. Lenzner
Joseph D. Light
Lyle A. Marshall, Esq.
Lawrence S. Martz, Jr.
Amram E. Nowak
Robert K. Otterbourg
Samuel Sadin
Matthew Shipman
Edward A. Simmons
Clayton Sinclair, Jr., Esq.
James S. Spain
Robert D. Stillman
Roy H. Sutherland
Robert A. Tate

Rodman C. Rockefeller
Harvey C. Russell
National Co-Chairmen

JUL 30 1969

SEDF

July 29, 1969

Mrs. Jacqueline Turner, Office Manager
Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
for Racial Equality, Inc.
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Jackie:

Thanks so much for the literature which you sent us, which we will put in our referral files. As I mentioned to you, we have already suggested to one of our clients (who is also active in a local group in her community) that she might get in touch with Mr. Rachlin, since he or one of his staff may be able to assist her or direct her to someone who can.

We're sending you in return some of our literature which you may find helpful on occasion if any of your clients are looking for assistance within our area of competence.

I was certainly very pleased to discover that you were back on the job and certainly hope that you are now enjoying the best of health and the "full life." One of the more interesting and pleasant things of working with a temporary agency was the people I met, and being able to relate their activities--even in a small way--makes it seem even more worthwhile.

Sincerely,

John

John C. Parks

p.s. If your friends are interested in studying shorthand, or other subjects, in evening courses, I suggest they get in touch with:

Record address

Mrs. Lucretia Lamb
Citizens Care Committee, Inc.
146 St. Nicholas Avenue
Morningside Village
New York, New York 10026
Tel: 666-9220

I'm not sure when courses will start in the fall.

October 6, 1969

Miss Mae C. King
Staff Associate
American Political Science Association
1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Miss King:

It was good to talk to you on the phone this morning and to learn of the interest of the American Political Science Association in serving the needs of newly elected black officials. As I indicated, a number of reports on some of our recent workshops are included. However, most of our training is handled on a one-to-one, counterpart basis, with SEDFRE providing the official the specific resources most appropriate to his needs. This need is determined after a visit by one of our field staff members on request.

As I indicated, the Technical Assistance Program is a natural outgrowth of our wider leadership training activities over the years. We have provided community groups with training in the techniques of voter registration and then later in the methods of campaigning for political office. It was almost inevitable that many of these newly elected officials would then call upon us for additional help after they had assumed their new responsibilities. On an organized basis, the Technical Assistance Program has been in operation for a year. We plan significant expansion of this program during the coming year.

I do hope that you will keep us informed of your plans. I think that there may be a very useful role which the Association can play in this field. When either Ronnie Moore, Executive Director, or I are in Washington, we will look you up.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
President

Enc. 1969 SBS rpt.
Municipal Govt workshop.
TAP brown brochure
Christian Science Monitor article
6/21/69

Enclosures:
bcc: Ronnie Moore

SYRACUSE HILL
473-2693 PROJECT AREA ORGANIZATION 473-2694
944 East Genesee Street
Syracuse, New York 13210

RECEIVED

OCT 31 1969

MARVIN RICH, President
Scholarship, Education,
and Defense Fund
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10006

29 October 1969

Dear Mr. Rich:

Mrs. Faith Seidenberg suggested that we send our proposal to you in the hope that you will give it your sincere consideration. Mrs. Seidenberg assured us that she would certainly appreciate whatever you may do to further our cause. Our Organization will likewise be grateful.

Attached hereto is an austerity budget of $35,000. This money will be used over a period of six months, starting November 1, 1969 and ending April 30, 1970. There is also a yearly operating budget of $124,000 which would permit us to operate the maximum programing for area residents.

The SYRACUSE HILL PROJECT AREA ORGANIZATION is in the process of becoming incorporated through the efforts of the Onondaga Neighborhood Legal Services, Inc. Our Organization is composed of a Board of Directors consisting of 16 voting members and 16 Alternates. Any person, age 18 or over, residing in the project area, may have membership in this Organization; with the exception of students residing in Syracuse University dormatories, sororities, and S.U. living centers. We represent some 10,000 residents.

Grace Episcopal Church, 819 Madison St., Syracuse, N. Y. will accept fiscal responsibility for accounting of money spent, until we are fully incorporated. Any contribution will be greatly appreciated and is tax deductable. All checks should be made payable to the SYRACUSE HILL PROJECT AREA ORGANIZATION.

Thank you in advance for any contribution the Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund may decide to extend.

Very sincerely yours,

Winfred H. Jones
Winfred H. Jones, Exec. Director

Leslie W. Jackson
Leslie W. Jackson, Exec. Secretary

WHJ/va
encl 4
cc Faith Siedenberg

SYRACUSE HILL
PROJECT AREA ORGANIZATION

BUDGET for 6 month Period

1 November '69 - 30 April '69

I - Administration

(a) Personnel

POSITION	Per cent TIME	TOTAL PER YEAR		TOTAL 6 MONTHS
One full-time Exec. Director	100%	$ 12,500		$ 6,250
One " " Ass't Director	100%	8,500		4,250
One " " Secreatary	50%	6,000		3,000
Community Relations Specialist	50%			
One full-time Community Relations Specialist	100%	7,000		3,500
One part-time Janitor	50%	1,560		780
		$ 35,560	total Salaries--	$17,780

Of total salaries - 15% - Employee fringe Benefits ----------	2,667
	$20,447

(b) Space Cost

Office Rental	@ $200 / mo	6 mos	$1,200	2,310
Utilities	@ 60 / mo	" "	360	
Maintainance	@ 40 / mo	" "	240	
Office Equipment	@ 35 / mo	" "	210	
Phone -------------------------------------			300	
			$2,310	

(c) Consumable Supplies

Office Supplies (4 people @ $50 / mo)	$ 300	
Postage @ 140 / mo	840	$ 1,140

(d) Transportation

Car expenses @ 10¢ / mile	600	
Travel	1,400	
(Director & Chairmen)	$2,000	2,000

II - General and District Meetings		1,200
III - Consultant Fees @ $250 / day -- 15 days		3,750
IV - Public Contact Service	850	
Newspaper and other publications	1,200	
	$2,050	2,050
V - Program Expenses		
Housing information and Survey		1,250
VI - Miscellaneous Expenses		500
VII - Representative Development Cost		300
GRAND TOTAL for 6-month period -------------		$34,947

lj20oct69

SYRACUSE HILL
PROJECT AREA ORGANIZATION
944 East Genesee Street
Syracuse, New York 13210
Phone: 473-2693 or 473-2694

The Syracuse Hill Project Area Organization, a non-profit organization, is seeking funds to continue its operation for the fiscal year ending September 1, 1970. We are soliciting contributions from businesses, institutions and foundations. The purpose of this fund-drive is to enable this organization to inform and educate the residents of this community about their rights and obligations. And, to organize them into a single unit for better community leadership and better public services. These services are the ones that should be provided by the city and private institutions and organizations that effect the daily life of each resident within our community. This organization will organize tenant-owner groups, small business associations; and initiate a self-pride relationship between the residents of this area and the general community. This relationship includes racial, economic, social, educational and general fellowship opportunities to all the members of this community.

This organization is composed of a broadly-based cross representation of citizen-participation by people who reside in this area, and represents every economic and social strata present in our neighborhood. Through this fund-drive, we hope to realize a budget of $123,954.40 of which $53,440.00 will be the Federal share from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The remaining sum of $70,514.40 will be the anticipated share from the fund-drive.

Rationale:

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) expanded its requirements in the 1968 Housing Act to increase the opportunities for citizen-involvement in the planning, development and execution of HUD-assisted activities. This required the Syracuse Urban Renewal Agency and the City of Syracuse to establish, through the Citizens Council on Urban Renewal, a Project Area Organization (P.A.C.) for the Syracuse Hill Area in which residential redevelopment and rehabilitation activites are contemplated. And, that residents of this area should have a clear and direct access to the decision-making process in all stages of the Urban Renewal process in order to achieve:

(a) More accurate determination of needs the project should meet and the development of policies and programs responsive, and relevant to these needs.

(b) An involvement of residents in the development and execution of policies and programs in order to further their growth and development.

(c) A firmer commitment of residents to the Urban Renewal Project Area.

Now that the Project Area Organization is formed, this organization with a clear set of goals can accomplish much in providing the types of services that will be most valuable to the residents, businesses, churches and other organizations of this community. By establishing our planning goals for the area, and evaluating the Urban Renewal's progress in terms of these goals, the relationship of the residents and the total community can be realized so that we can make our neighborhood a model for the rest of the nation to follow.

Syracuse Hill Project Area Organization --- cont'd

The Syracuse Hill Project Area Organization is unique in Syracuse in that it has been able to gather together a full cross-section of the community to work on neighborhood problems and to express the concerns of local residents to appropriate governing bodies. In spite of years of attempts to develop such neighborhood involvement in the inner-city area, few if any groups have been able to gather together disparate groups into a working organization such as ours which has shown its viability over the last few months.

Our problem is - that funding for the University Hill Neighborhood development Program (funding which would include the necessary permanent money for our staff and program) is frozen in Washington until the Nixon Administration decides what it wants to do about the fate of the cities of our nation.

Therefore, we are unable to keep our four-person staff who have so loyally served our interests. We are unable to keep our store-front office which has served as a meeting place and location for information for neighborhood residents. We are unable to put out our little newspaper which can give people in our inner-city area information about what is going on in the neighborhood.

We of the Executive Board would like to continue our efforts in two directions until the money comes from Washington. First, we would like to be able to take up and actively pursue concerns of the neighborhood in accord with priorities; in particular, to develop new sources for housing - to get rid of the abandoned, deteriorating wrecks in the neighborhood; try to get better control of crime. With a staff and an office, we can use the neighborhood involvement to get some of these done. Without our staff and office, we are reduced to relying just on the goodwill and squeezed-out time of the volunteers on the Board and others they might recruit. Second, the hold-up of the funding in Washington, we foresee might result in a revision of the application from Syracuse. In this case, we could get involved in the actual 1st year application (this was not the case prior to this time; the 1st year program was developed without consultation with the people of the neighborhood) and could, for the first time, get a program which really reflected the desires of the people of the neighborhood.

Given the expectation (high - but not sure) that the Project Area Organization will receive money from the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development by next Spring, we therefore need $35,000 (thirty-five thousand dollars) for operational expenses for this period of time.

We cannot stress too heavily the importance of keeping this organization going. After a great deal of work, we have succeeded in getting the neighborhood cooperation on a scale hitherto never achieved in a low-income, integrated area in Syracuse. To let this go - to let people in the neighborhood feel that we have promised them a voice in what goes on, and will go on, and then just sit because our time can't be fully extended so as to cover the areas needed, is to destroy the chance of getting any long-term participation in planning and improving the area.

(continued on page 3)

We feel that in terms of getting people to become involved in developing and achieving changes in their neighborhood, that they initiate and want, is a program worthy of support by every local foundation in the area; and we earnestly solicit your assistance in finding the funds necessary to carry us over this period. So, we are asking for a contribution [redacted]

Enclosed is an itemized budget for the fiscal year ending September 1, 1970. We are also enclosing two editions of our newspaper.

Winfred H. Jones

Winfred H. Jones
Executive Director

whj:lwj

Budget of the Syracuse Hill Project Area Organization

August 31, 1969 - September 1, 1970

I ADMINISTRATION — PERSONNEL

No. of Persons	Position	per cent time	Total per month		Total per year
1	Executive Director	100	$ 1,041.67	------------	$ 12,500.00
1	Assis't " "	100	708.34	--------------	8,500.00
1	Exec. Secretary	100	500.00	--------------	6,000.00
2	Community Relations Specialists	100 @ $538.34 =	1,166.68	(7,000 x 2) --	14,000.00
2	" "	50 @ $333.34 =	666.68	(4,000 x 2) --	8,000.00
2	Clerk Typists	100 @ $316.67 =	633.34	(3,800 x 2) --	7,600.00
1	Janitor	50	260.00	--------------	3,120.00
L)			$4,976.71		$ 59,720.00

Employee fringe benefits------ 7,166.40

TOTAL PERSONNEL COST-------- $ 66,886.40

Space Cost

Rental	$ 250 per month =	$ 3,000.00	
Utilities	60 " "	720.00	
Maintainance	500 " "	500.00	
		$ 4,220.00 Total Space Cost	4,220.00

Consumable Supplies

Office Supplies (9 people @ $100 per month) ----------------------	$ 1,200.00	
Postage - bulk mailing, stamps, etc. -------------	1,668.00	
Newspaper and othe punlications @ $225 per month ----	2,700.00	
Total per year----	$ 5,568.00	5,568.00

Other Costs

Telephone ---- local, long distance, Western Union ($100 mo. 1,200.00

Travel

(a) Local travel miles per month

Executive Director -------------		650
Assis't " -------------		400
Exec. Secretary -------------		300
Community Relations Specialists (2)	@ $300 each --	600
" "	@	
(2) part-time	@ 100 each --	200
Janitor --------------------------		50
TOTAL miles per month		2200

2200 miles @ 10¢ = $ 2,640.00 per year -------------------- 2,640.00

(b) Out of town travel (to see what other communities are doing) and meetings ---------------------------------- 5,000.00

(to p. 2)

Budget of the Syracuse Hill Project Area Organisation ---- cont'd

III - Rental Lease

1. Office equipment	$ 1,000	
2. Car leasing @ $270 per mo.	3,240	
TOTAL Leasing --------	$ 4,240	$ 4,240.00

IV - CONSULTANTS

Public Service Advice -----	$ 3,000	
Planning Consultant @ $250 per day for 30 days ---	7,500	
Other type consultants @ $250 per day for 20 days ---	5,000	
Speakers @ $500 (10 talks) -------	5,000	
General District Meetings @ $200 per mo. x 12 months --------	2,400	
Total ---	$ 22,900	22,900.00

V - Miscellaneous

Insurance -----------------------	$ 300.00	
Representative Development Cost --	1,000.00	
	$ 1,300.00	1,300.00

VI - Other Expenses (including over-time pay)	10,000.00
TOTAL BUDGET -------	$ 123,954.40

VII - Federal Share (Department of Housing and Urban Development)----------	$ 53,440.00
Non- Federal Share -------------------------	70,514.40
	$123,954.40

December 16, 1969

Winfred H. Jones
Leslie W. Jackson
Syracuse Hill Project Area Organization
944 East Genesee Street
Syracuse, N.Y. 13210

Dear Brothers Jones and Jackson:

SEDFRE is itself an operating organization providing training and technical assistance to community organizations. It does not make financial grants except to scholarship students. Therefore, even if we were financially able, which we are not, we could not make a grant for support of the Project Area Organization.

We have done some work in the training field with groups such as yours. Enclosed is a copy of a Background Information sheet on SEDFRE and a most recent newsletter.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
President

Enclosures as stated

[ca Nov. 28, 1969]

LEAGUE FOR LIBERAL ACTION
4113 WASHINGTON AVENUE
RACINE, WISCONSIN 53405
PHONE 414-633-1447

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1969

Dear People;

Please accept this letter as an informal request for more information concerning your organization. Also please find enclosed within a check for three dollars $3.00, for twenty copys of (The Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.)

Sincerly yours

President

December 1, 1969

President
League for Liberal Action
4113 Washington Ave.
Racine, Wisc. 53405

Dear Sir:

As Indicated in your recent letter received on November 28th, I am forwarding more comprehensive information concerning the programs of SEDFRE. As we have exhausted our supply of Reports by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders I am returning your check of $3.00. Copies of the report may be obtained by writing to the Anti Defamation League of B'nai Birth, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

If we can be any help to you, please do not hesitate to communicate with us.

Sincerely yours,

Jacqueline Turner (Mrs.)
Office Manager

683-1209

FRONTLASH-1970

~~315 East 53 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022~~
~~Tel: (212) 687-9674~~
120 EAST 32nd STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

a student/youth project for grassroots political participation

RECEIVED
DEC 29 1969

December 26, 1969

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Joseph Berlant
James G. Blake
Ann Casey
Ed Elkins
Bernice Friedlander
Bobby Hill
Penn Kemble
Rene Martin
Tom Milstein
Spencer Oliver
Terry Watson

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Charlotte Roe

ADVISORY COUNCIL
George Agree
Alexander Barkan
Bill Dodds
Sigmund Arywitz
Michael Harrington
Dr. Vivian Henderson
Norman Hill
Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Tom Kahn
Kivie Kaplan
Seymour Martin Lipset
Dr. S. M. Miller
Matthew A. Reese
Bayard Rustin
Mrs. John W. Sawyer
Gus Tyler

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director, SEDFRE
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Rich:

I'm very interested in SEDFRE's program in the field of voter registration and political education. Gil Jones just brought me up to date on some of your recent activities. If it can be arranged soon, I'd like to meet with you to find out more and see how we might cooperate in certain areas.

Enclosed is some material on the Frontlash program. I will be in touch with your office to make and appointment.

Sincerely,

Charlotte

Charlotte Roe
Executive Director

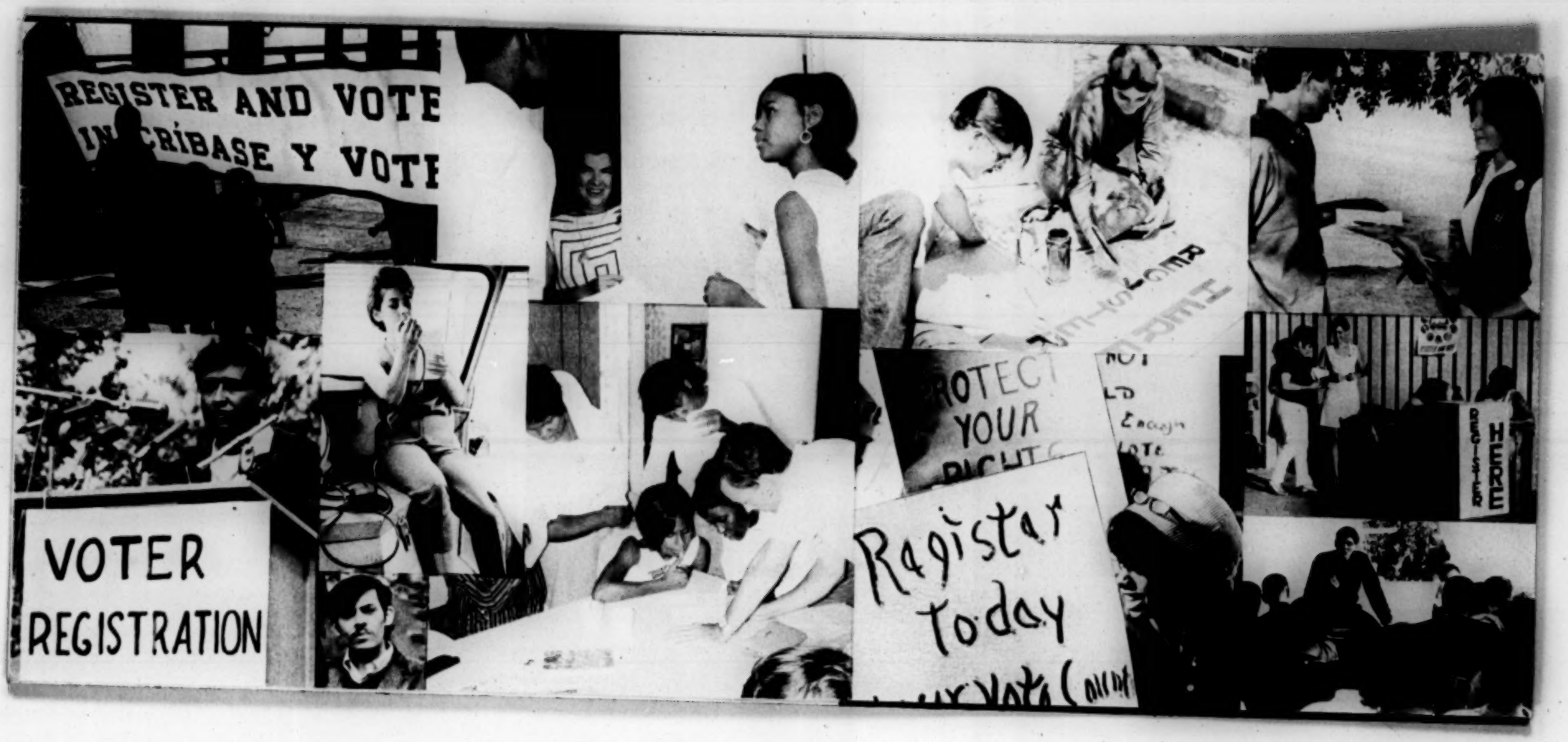
CR/gs

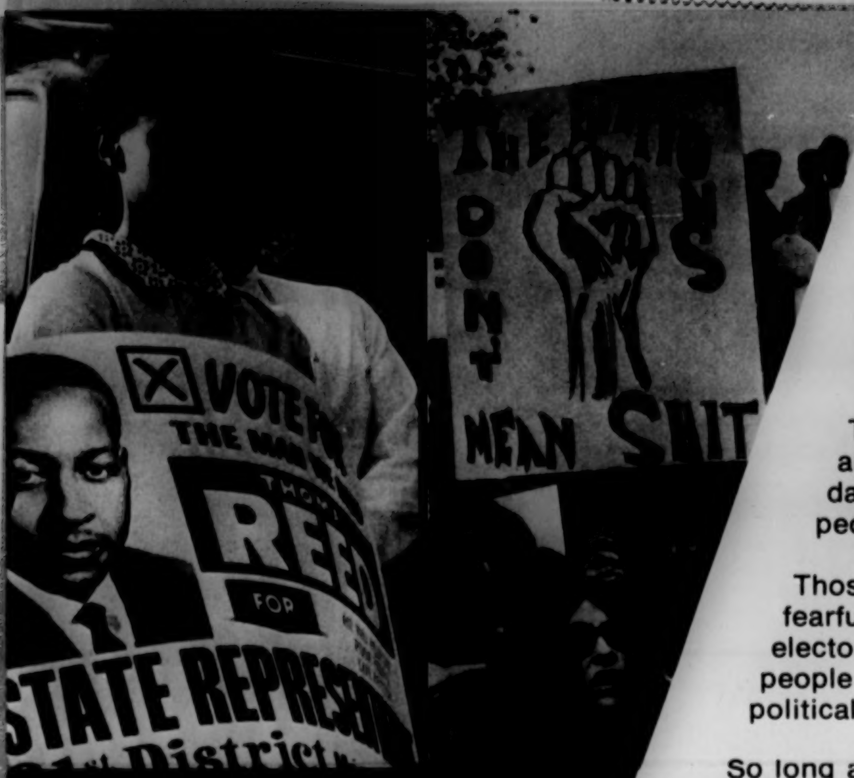
Enc.

apptment 1/7/69
at 4 PM

National Sponsoring Organizations:
Campus Americans for Democratic Action / Catholic Youth Organization / College Young Democrats / NAACP Youth Council / U. S. National Student Association / United States Youth Council / Young Christian Movement / Young Democratic Clubs of America / Young People's Socialist League

384


REGISTER AND VOTE
INSCRÍBASE Y VOTE
VOTER REGISTRATION
PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS
Ragistar today
Vote Count
REGISTER HERE



WHICH WAY?

IT'S NO EASY ROAD...

Today, it is easier to buy a gun, get married or rent a car than it is to register to vote.

Most state and local election laws are a hodge-podge of cumbersome, restrictive and out-dated rules that discourage popular participation at the polls. It's no wonder less than half of America's eligible voters cast ballots in national Congressional elections.

Throughout the nation, voter turnout is lowest in minority and low-income communities. The grinding problems of daily life and the empty promises of many public officials leave people with a sense of hopelessness and political alienation.

Those who lack formal education are often bewildered—if not fearful—about the bureaucratic procedures that surround the electoral process. Too few organizations make an effort to reach people in the slums and the barrios to help them exercise their political rights.

So long as these conditions prevail, the votes of the wealthy and the privileged will count more than the votes of the poor.

Young people who care can help overcome the obstacles to registration; we can educate citizens on the importance of using their voting power to gain a meaningful voice in government.

Only through increased voter participation can we create an irreversible mandate for democratic social change.

FRONTLASH—'70 is directed at these problems. FRONTLASH gives students and concerned young citizens a common cause in the movement for a more just social order.

FRONTLASH
'70

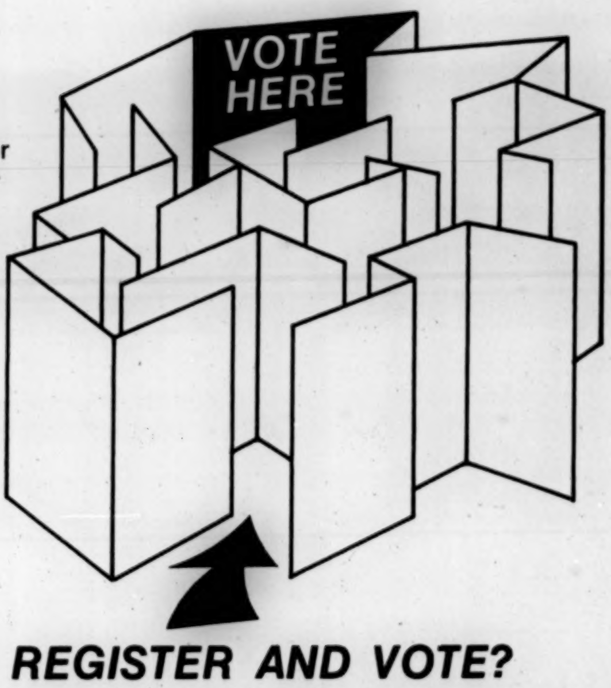
OUR GOALS ARE:

- ✓ to bring students into grassroots coalitions for voter registration and voter education in low-income communities.
- ✓ to broaden the franchise and help make the democratic process more open to all people.
- ✓ to combat the backlash and the reactionary trends that thrive on fear, frustration and voter apathy.

In the months ahead, FRONTLASH will sponsor projects in many states and urban communities where important electoral choices will be made.

Workshops will be held to train young people in the purposes and methods of precinct organizing. Local projects will conduct door-to-door canvassing for registration, distribute educational literature to arouse voter interest, hold forums to focus attention on candidates and provide debate on the issues.

FRONTLASH organizers will work with labor and community groups to take voters to the polls on election day.



REGISTER AND VOTE?

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- ✓ help organize a coordinated youth effort for voter registration in your area.
- ✓ contact FRONTLASH headquarters for workshop leaders and other assistance.
  prepare and distribute literature to explain the registration process and motivate people to exercise their voting rights.
- ✓ conduct blockwork, recruit volunteers, raise funds and organize other services for a community-level voter drive.
- ✓ study local and state election laws and procedures and help mount pressure for reform.

CLIP AND RETURN TO:

FRONTLASH—'70

120 East 32 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016

☐ I want to help FRONTLASH—'70.

☐ My organization can participate in the FRONTLASH—'70 project.

☐ Enclosed is $________ as a contribution to the work of FRONTLASH.

NAME______________________________________

ADDRESS____________________________________

CITY________________STATE__________ZIP________

ORGANIZATION (if any)__________________________

SCHOOL/CAMPUS______________________________

FRONTLASH '70

A STUDENT/YOUTH PROJECT
FOR GRASSROOTS
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

"Power in America rises in its most primitive form from the citizens voting their will in secret polling places."
Theodore H. White

But too often, only a select few of our citizens vote.

FRONTLASH is an effort to mobilize the energies and idealism of youth for non-partisan register-and-vote drives in poor and working-class communities.

We believe all people should have a chance to become active participants in the nation's political life.

FRONTLASH '70

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS: United States Youth Council • B'nai B'rith Young Adults • Campus Americans for Democratic Action • College Young Democratic Clubs of America • Encampment for Citizenship • Law Students Civil Rights Research Council • NAACP Youth and College Division • National Catholic Youth Organizations Federation • U. S. National Student Association • National Student Caucus of YMCA's • National Student Council of the YWCA • National Young Adult Council of YMCA's • World Federalist Youth—U.S.A. • Young Christian Movement • Young Democratic Clubs of America • Young People's Socialist League • United Farm Workers' Organizing Committee.

ADVISORY COUNCIL: George Agree • Alexander Barkan • Joe J. Bernal • Bill Dodds • Sigmund Arywitz • Michael Harrington • Vivian Henderson • Norman Hill • Dolores Huerta • Vernon E. Jordan • Tom Kahn • Kivie Kaplan • Martin Kilson • S. M. Lipset • Matthew A. Reese • Bayard Rustin • Mrs. John W. Sawyer • Gus Tyler

A New Urban Populist Movement

by Charlotte Roe

FRONTLASH-1970

315 East 53 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022

a student/youth project for grassroots political participation

A New Urban Populist Movement

By CHARLOTTE ROE

Now that the grim consequences of the Nixon victory are becoming plain to see, many thoughtful liberals and radicals are reassessing their goals and strategies for the 1970's. The key problem that must be grappled with remains: how can political and economic power be democratized and made responsive to the urgent needs of the American people? How can we build a majority movement for equality and social justice?

The "new left's" answer is becoming more and more an echo of the sectarian policies of bygone movements clothed in modish rhetoric: the partisans of social change should withdraw from electoral politics, adopt new life-styles, and assault the "pig power structure" until it collapses.

The alternative being set forward in some liberal intellectual circles is equally unsatisfactory for it relies on similar though moderate strategies of minority confrontationism. Such a view was recently presented in its most sophisticated form by Herbert Gans in his N. Y. Times Magazine article entitled, "We won't End the Urban Crisis Until We End Majority Rule." Gans argues that the victims of poverty and segregation will remain helpless unless majoritarian democracy can be restricted to allow "outvoted minorities" such as students, blacks, and migrant workers more power than their numbers warrant. The majority, in this view, must be persuaded to give up some of its power lest the left-outs become too alienated and disruptive.

THE OTHER MINORITY

This theory reflects either a cynical or despairing attitude toward the democratic process and the possibilities for social change. This is an outlook that was common in the silent '50's, and one to which, unfortunately, many liberal intellectuals are now returning. And it ignores some important facts about the powers-that-be in this country. For many years, American politics has been dominated by an alliance of minority interests — the industrial elite whose main home is in the Republican party, and the Southern Bourbons who form the conservative wing of the Democratic party.

The vast majority of citizens, far from being content with their lot, have been adversely affected by the consequences of their rule. The results have been racial polarization, starved public services, deteriorating and explosive urban conditions, scarce housing supply, rising inflation, rocketing costs for health care and education, inequitable tax laws, gross inequalities of income and hosts of other social ills. Those hurt most by these roadblocks to democratic progress have been low and middle-income people, both black and white.

When their grievances and aspirations have not found effective political expression, they have been turned in a destructive direction. The divisions which undermine the liberal coalition of minorities, trade unions and intellectuals, combined with the low voting participation of blacks and poor in the North, have blocked the emergence of a solid majority to challenge the rule of the Dixiecrat-Republican establishment.

The conservative elite has been protected not only by conflicts at the bottom of society, but also by undemocratic procedures in the structure of government. Through legislative methods such as the filibuster and the seniority system, conservatives are able to frustrate majority rule in the Congress and state legislatures. The lack of party discipline allows them even more room for extending veto powers over liberalism. And the enormous wealth commanded by conservatives gives them obvious advantages in mounting election campaigns and influencing public officials.

If any minority were to benefit from the further curtailment of democratic power proposed by Professor Gans, it would surely be the corporate elite and its allies on the Right, not the oppressed city dwellers. There is more than a strain of paternalism in the argument that blacks, browns and the white poor cannot organize themselves, are forever doomed to political impotence, and must be separated from the rest of the working class. But there is a greater danger. Workers and lower middle-class whites who are beset by their own economic troubles, do not take kindly to the suggestion that the poor can only get ahead at their expense. This appeal is often just what is needed for them to make up their minds in favor of anti-black, right-wing political candidates. As a result the backlash is strengthened, the poor lose out and the rich are let off scot free again.

THIRD ALTERNATIVE

A third alternative exists to both the putchist ideology of the new left and the resigned "majority oblige" approach of liberalism in retreat. It is based on a recognition that tokenism and oppression — whether in Memphis or Madrid or Prague — can only be overcome by a movement that fights consistently for the expansion of democracy.

This democratic spirit is embodied in the present undramatic, persistent struggle of the Negro movement in the South.

CHARLOTTE ROE is the executive director of "Frontlash"

Reprinted by permission from NEW AMERICA (August, 1969)

VOTE FOR
THE MAN
THOMAS
REED
FOR
STATE REPRESENT
21st District

—From "Civil Rights Digest."

Since the passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, organizations such as the Southern Regional Council and the NAACP have mounted voter registration drives in bastions of white supremacy throughout Dixie, taking advantage of the presence of Federal examiners and working year in and year out to achieve gains that have profound implications for all of American politics. For the first time since Reconstruction, Negroes now serve in state legislatures, and today there are 461 black elected officials in the South.

Last year, an integrated delegation replaced the Mississippi Dixiecrats at the national Democratic convention, and the unit rule, often used to suppress minorities in Southern party politics, was abolished. The rural-based Southern conservatives, who for years have controlled key Congressional committees and obstructed majorities in Democratic caucuses, are no longer secure in their one-party districts. Aware that political participation is the key to winning equality, Southern Negroes will not give up their fight despite the pro-Dixiecrat maneuvers of the Nixon administration and the willingness of many "progressives" to opt out in favor of the new separatism.

Another, more modest, example of this commitment is a student-directed project called **Frontlash** which was organized in 1968 to conduct voter education and voter registration drives in low-income Northern communities where crucial elections were being held. Initiated by a group of activists in the Young People's Socialist League and the United States Youth Council, the project has gained the support of a wide variety of youth groups including the NAACP Youth Council, the Young Democrats, the Catholic Youth Organization and the Kennedy Action Corps.

In 1968 **Frontlash** organizers worked in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and the A. Philip Randolph Institute to set up voter education in five key states. Participating youth and student volunteers worked to get out the vote in minority and working class neighborhoods, to counteract the propaganda of the Wallace movement, and to make voters aware of the issues. An estimated 25,000 voters were registered as a result of these pilot projects; and student organizers gained valuable know-how and established relationships in the communities in which they worked.

THE NATIONS DON'T MEAN SHIT
PROTEST ELECTIONS FARCE

—Photo by Magnam

Two clashing views on the electoral process: at top left, a Negro girl determinedly campaigns for her candidate; at right, Ivy League new left students dramatically express their contempt for political involvement.

Even more important, the philosophy underlying **Frontlash** was sharpened by the research and practical experiences of the 1968 campaign. Students learned that the backlash among working class whites can be minimized through the kind of political and economic education that unions conducted to defeat the influence of the Wallace movement in their ranks. They found that, although voter registration work is grueling and complex and lowest on the priority list of most political campaigns, it has a central importance. Projects like **Frontlash** help to mobilize a "missing electorate" of enormous potential for political and social change.

Presidential elections in America are decided by only about two-thirds of the nation's eligible voters, while in off-year elections the turnout drops to roughly one-half. The non-voters — made up largely of workers and poor, ethnic minorities and young adults — do not abstain because they are against democracy or have "discovered" it doesn't work. In many cases, they are disfranchised by obscure, difficult, and restrictive registration and voting requirements. (A Gallup poll taken after the 1968 elections pointed out that approximately 19 million voters were kept from the polls by one inconvenience or another, and another 10 million could not vote because they failed to register in time.)

In most Western democracies, the responsibility of keeping up the voting lists is placed on the public officials. In the United States, this burden is placed on the individual and often involves extreme inconvenience and confusion. A powerful national campaign is needed to simplify the registration process and change the unfair rules and procedures — literacy tests, over-strict residency requirements, inconvenient registration and voting hours, incomplete enforcement of the Voting Rights Act, etc — factors that keep millions of people from voting.

Registration reform and the enactment of the eighteen-year-old vote, by opening the doors to large numbers of voters who have a stake in progressive government programs, could be important steps to a left turn in American politics.

JOB AHEAD

Who will spark such a drive? The immigrant-based urban machines that once helped low-income voters overcome these barriers are crumbling, and liberal middle class reform movements have failed to create alternative structures to involve those now excluded from the political process. The emergence of new, black political leaders such as Mayor Carl Stokes and Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, point to one aspect of the solution. Another aspect is suggested by David Henninger (New Republic of August 30): "The cities, it appears, are less in need of civil rights liberals than of new urban populists who speak to both the 3-by-4 inch plasticized flag and the upheld fist."

The 1970 Congressional elections will be an important test for the partisans of social change. Over one-half of the liberals in the Senate, and fewer than one-fifth of the conservatives, are up for reelection. Many of the liberals — who include Ralph Yarborough of Texas, Philip Hart of Michigan, Quentin Burdick of North Dakota, and Harrison Williams of New Jersey — were first elected during the anti-"Right-to-Work" mobilization of 1958 or the unusual anti-Goldwater surge of 1964. Today the political climate is more threatening: the loss of just a handful of liberal seats will permit the Dixie-GOP coalition to command a majority in the Senate for the first time in decades.

The House elections pose a similar challenge. Over 30 liberal Representatives who won marginally in 1968 will be facing well-financed opponents, and in some cases a handful of votes — or non-votes — will decide the electoral outcome. AFL-CIO COPE, the UAW, and the A. Philip Randolph Institute — organizations which played crucial roles in holding back the backlash in 1968 — are beginning to plan large-scale register-and-vote drives in these marginal districts and states for 1970.

The response of the student community can also make a difference. The **Frontlash** project is now raising funds for a greatly expanded voter education drive for the 1970 elections. **Frontlash** organizers are setting up new projects in New York and California and exploring the possibilities for campaigns in Texas, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio and other areas. They hope to enlist young trade unionists as well as students in the fight to broaden the franchise and build the base for a "new urban populism."

The examples of these programs show that students and intellectuals might have something better to do than withdraw into university enclaves dreaming about guerrilla warfare or bemoaning the hopelessly backward attitudes of the American masses. They can contribute skills and energy to the day-to-day struggles that matter to ordinary people, work to win mass support for the radical programs that are needed to solve the urban crisis, and help create the conditions in which a strong coalition of "the have-nots," "the have-littles" and the "conscience constituency" can wrest political power from the conservatives. To paraphrase Malcolm X, and Sigmund Freud, they can stop being part of the problem and become part of the solution.

for additional copies or
information contact:

FRONTLASH-1970

315 East 53 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022

21L

FRONTLASH-'70: FOCUS ON TEXAS

Frontlash-'70 is an action program designed to involve young people in non-partisan voter registration and voter education drives in low-income communities. It is based on the belief that the "backlash" trends can and must be overcome through the democratic process, and that the cause of social change is directly related to the level and quality of political participation in the nation's urban centers. We feel that students and youth can play a creative role in solving these problems by turning their energies to campaigns to expand the electorate and educate citizens on the issues at stake.

These views were tested in the 1968 elections, when pilot projects organized by Frontlash produced substantial increases in voter registration and turnout in several Northern cities. As a result of these drives, many young activists developed valuable organizing skills and close working relationships with community-based groups that have extended far beyond a short-lived election project. We are seeking to establish similar programs in many new areas for the 1970 elections.

Voting in Texas

Texas was chosen as the first target state for Frontlash-'70, for its registration system poses a unique challenge for all those who are concerned with the democratic process. Texas was one of the last hold-outs for the poll tax, which effectively disfranchised a large proportion of the minority and low-income population in the state for generations. Even today, its election laws and procedures are without exception the most restrictive in the U.S. Annual registration is mandated by a provision of state constitution -- the only requirement of this kind in the country. The registration rolls are open for only four months a year, with the deadline falling on January 31, nine months prior to the general election. There is a six-month residency requirement for every county. Moreover, the county tax-assessor has a great deal of arbitrary-power to set local registration procedures. Cases of voter intimidation and discriminatory treatment by local officials are frequently reported in southern Texas counties.

It is estimated that only 64% of the adult population was registered to vote in the last general elections, giving Texas one of the lowest voter participation rates in the nation. (It is 45th on the list of states). These obstacles naturally have the most impact in poor communities, where the population is mobile and political isolation is greatest. Where language is a barrier, the problem is even more severe. Among the sizeable Mexican-American population in Texas, less than half of all adults are registered.

In spite of these roadblocks, there is no cause for despair or inaction. In recent years vigorous campaigns have been mounted with the support of labor and civil rights organizations to try and broaden the base of political participation in Texas. Sen. Ralph Yarborough's re-election campaign and the likelihood of many closely contested state legislative races will probably arouse voter interest that can be translated into increased registration this year.

Frontlash-'70 is cooperating closely with Texans for Voter Registration, the state-wide registration campaign. After consulting with the campaign leaders on where our time and resources might most valuably be spent, we decided to concentrate on San Antonio and El Paso. Mexican-Americans constitute roughly half the population in both these cities, and the registration levels are among the lowest in all Texas. A third Frontlash project can also be established in Corpus Christi if enough funds are raised.

San Antonio

San Antonio, whose population is around 800,000, is a city of great potential and great poverty. The median family income is $8,636, the lowest for any city in the nation of comparable size.*

In 1968, only 237,300 voters were registered in surrounding Bexar County -- less than half of the potential electorate. According to a survey conducted in the summer of 1969 by David L. Hackett Associates, the registration level is probably as low as 35% in the heavily Mexican-American precincts in San Antonio. (In the area surveyed, only 585 persons were registered out of an estimated voting population of 1,650. 57 % of the households contained no registrants at all.)

The San Antonio Frontlash project is aimed at enlisting maximum student and youth participation in the community registration drive that is sponsored by the Committee on Voter Education and Registration (COVER). The Young Democrats, the Catholic Youth Organization, and a variety of neighborhood youth groups are participating in the drive. The project has taken responsibility for registration in five large, predominantly Mexican-American precints containing over 12,000 potential voters. Through the COVER office, student canvassers will be testing new techniques to reach the "hard-core" unregistered with the aid of computerized precinct lists. Martha Martinez, the student coordinator, is working part-time at the registration headquarters to organize the blockwork, recruit and train new volunteers, and publicize the drive through churches and schools in the target areas. During the college recess throughout the month of January, over half her salary will be paid locally, enabling her to devote full-time to the campaign.

---

*This is based on figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Editor & Publisher Market Guide covering cities from 500,000 to 1,000,000 population that were published in the Congressional Record of May 16, 1969.

El Paso

El Paso, the largest border city in North America, is also an area of vast contrasts. Substantial wealth is produced here: El Paso is the largest manufacturer of cotton clothing in the U.S., and it refines one-fourth of the nation's new copper production. Yet harsh deprivation exists, particularly in the Spanish-speaking community, which constitutes over half of the city's population of 350,000. The education system is poor and backward, and health needs are sorely neglected. El Paso's South Side barrios have one of the highest rates of active tuberculosis cases in the country.

Voter participation rates are abysmally low. Only 87,800 voters were registered in El Paso county, in 1968, out of an estimated population of 359,000; in 1969 it dropped to 79,900. (Over 20,000 El Pasoans are registered aliens and therefore ineligible to vote, however.)

The registration drive being conducted by the El Paso Voter Registration Committee is concentrating on 18 precincts whose population is 80 to 90% Mexican-American. Large numbers of citizens are being deputized to conduct door-to-door registration, and a concentrated blockwork program is planned for the target neighborhoods. Homer Galicia, the Frontlash field representative for the Southwest states, will remain in the city until January 31 to help organize the voter drive. The Mexican-American Youth Alliance, MAPA, and several other youth and student organizations are participating in the campaign. It is hoped that a coordinated effort by youth, labor and community groups will succeed in boosting registration to an all-time high of over 100,000.

December 3, 1969
Frontlash-1970
120 East 32 Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

information clearinghouse

National Institute for New Careers
University Research Corporation
4301 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20015
(202) 244-9210

8 January 1970

Mr. Marvin Rich, President
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality, Inc.
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Rich:

Thank you for the materials you sent concerning the activities of your organization. I found them quite interesting and look forward to a continuing relationship through the exchange of our publications.

Your program for the training of people for co-op success appears to have implications for the types of projects we would like to initiate. Is it possible that we could receive further information, e.g. on a particular credit union operation involving the individuals in one of your target areas? I would very much appreciate any relevant findings in this area.

Again I'd like to thank you for your response.

Sincerely,

Evelyn Briggs

Evelyn Briggs
Research Assistant
Youth Services Project

EB:pm

January 14, 1970

Evelyn Briggs
Research Assistant
Youth Services Project
Information Clearinghouse
National Ist. for Careers
4301 Conn. Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015

Dear Evelyn Briggs:

Enclosed is a copy of a recent report on co-operative training. We do not have most of our trainers reports available, since much of the material in them is by its nature confidential. If you have specific questions about some of the groups described in any of the published reports we would, of course, be glad to respond.

Thanks so much for your interest and concern.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
President

Enclosure: (1)

Regional Plan Association

230 West 41st Street New York, New York 10036 (Area Code 212) 565-1714

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman
*Morris D. Crawford, Jr.

Vice Chairman
*C. McKim Norton

President
*John P. Keith

Treasurer
John W. Larsen

*Max Abramovitz
H. Mat Adams
Alexander J. Allen
Malcolm Andresen
Cowles Andrus
Robert A. Baker
Proctor H. Barnett
*Walter D. Binger
Charles F. Bound
*Richard W. Darrow
James Felt
Paul H. Folwell
*William C. Greenough
Mason W. Gross
Luther Gulick
*Willard G. Hampton
Samuel W. Hawley
Edward A. Jesser, Jr.
Robert D. Lilley
Clifford L. Lord
*Albert W. Merck
Harold S. Osborne
*Arthur E. Palmer, Jr.
Donald C. Platten
Alfred Rheinstein
*George A. Roeder, Jr.
Elmo Roper
Wallace S. Sayre
William G. Sharwell
Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.
Milford A. Vieser
Thomas R. Wilcox
John Wilkie
Paul Windels, Jr.
*Rev. G. H. Woodard, Jr.
*Harry G. Woodbury
David L. Yunich

**member of Executive Committee*

STAFF

President
John P. Keith
Vice President-Public Affairs
William B. Shore
Vice President-Research & Planning
Boris Pushkarev
Associate Director
Heman B. Averill
Information Director
Sheldon Pollack
Executive Assistant
Pearl H. Hack
Chief Economist
Alan Donheiser
Chief Planner
Richard T. Anderson
Chief Systems Analyst
Jeffrey M. Zupan
Chief Urban Designer
F. Carlisle Towery
Field Representative
Louis B. Schlivek
Economic Consultant
Dick Netzer
Information Systems Consultant
Jay M. Gould
Urban Design Consultant
Rai Y. Okamoto

C. McKim Norton, Counsel

RECEIVED
JAN 22 1970

January 21, 1970

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
For Racial Equality, Inc.
164 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Marvin:

In my non-Regional Plan capacity I work with a committee in East Hampton that has organized a voluntary, local Head Start program. It seems that one can't avoid urban problems anywhere, even in the country on weekends.

For some reason, not too hard to imagine, the local school boards have not wanted to run an official program and thus the voluntary one. Funds are very short and I wonder if there is any possibility of securing some support from your organization. I would think that if we can get through to this summer then a fund raising drive could be conducted to tap the summer folk for the following year.

Priscilla Huntington, who spearheads the effort, and other members of the Committee could meet with you at any time. Also, have you any good advice about additional sources of funding.

I'd appreciate any help you can give.

Best regards,

Sheldon Pollack

A citizens organization dedicated to the development of an efficient, attractive and varied New York Metropolitan Region

YEAR ROUND HEAD START PROGRAM EAST HAMPTON NEW YORK

A privately and locally originated enrichment day care program for 3 and 4 year olds from Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor and East Hampton. January 1970

"Head Start" is an attack on the root source of poverty and its perpetuation - the process by which children of the poor begin school at a physical, intellectual, cultural and emotional disadvantage with their middle class peers, a gap which widens as failure conpounds itself.

Recent confirmation of the importance of early childhood development and the rapid growth of intelligence in these years reaffirms the urgency of an enriched preschool program for disadvantaged children.

Fifteen percent of East Hampton families have annual incomes in the poverty range ($3200 or less for a family of 4), but, with the exception of a brief summer program, Federal antipoverty funds run out at Southampton. No other preschool opportunity is available for these children. Nor has their health received the attention it needs. With few exceptions the children entering the summer program had received neither dental nor eye examinations. 20 of the 34 had not completed DPT innoculations, 12 had not begun them. 6 had received no polio vaccinations, 10 none for small pox.

Aware of a flourishing full year Head Start Program in Southampton, and despairing, after repeated fruitless requests, of a Federally funded year-round program here, a group of parents and other concerned citizens determined to do it themselves. A working committee was formed, benefits given and the community at large appealed to. In a few short weeks we had secured $16,000 in pledges and contributions. The Economic Opportunity Council of Suffolk, impressed by the scope of community involvment, offerred substantial assistance with non-salary costs totally some $15,000.

On the strength of this early success and promise, an able staff was recruited. 22 three and four year olds from Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor and East Hampton who met poverty guidelines were accepted, and we opened our very own Head Start Program on November 3rd, 1969 in a building made available to us at Boys Harbor.

There are problems of space (we planned and staffed for 34 children but have room presently for only 22), transportation (bids for bus service came in at double the original estimate, so parents and staff are doing the job), and location (we're not central or readily accessible to the target population), BUT we have in progress a thriving, growing program with a rare and exciting spirit among parents, staff and children. Observers already report dramatic changes in the classroom and in the individual adjustment of the children at home and at school. We have a vigorous parent organization which assists in fund raising in addition to paying tuition of $2.00 per week per child. Parents assist in day to day ways and participate through their Parent Advisory Committee in planning both for themselves and their children. Thorough medical examinations are underway with the volunteer assistance of the East Hampton Medical Group. Vision and dental screening will follow, these services also being volunteered by local professionals.

We also enjoy the "in-kind" services of a regular nurse, two accountants, two attorneys and a small army of classroom and special occasion volunteers. Gifts of equipment, clothing and even food have been abundant. A psychiatrist and a psychologist are available for emergency consultation. Specialists in early childhood development, health and nutrition from the Economic Opportunity Council of Suffolk Head Start Program have visited and been available for consultation at all times. They have also conducted training sessions with our staff and one staff member attended a 6 week training prognam at N.Y.U. as a guest of the Office of Economic Opportunity Regional Office.

We find ourselves now, however, beset by serious financial problems and facing the threat of an early demise. Important fund raising help which was available in the summer has returned to its winter pursuits and will apparently be unavailable until next summer. Some of the larger pledges of contributions have been slow in delivery, and the Economic Opportunity Council, although generous with technical assistance, has been of virtually no financial help. We have been obliged to pay over $3500 of bills which we had counted on them to cover. Others remain unpaid. We have on hand some $2000, with receipts coming in slowly from a Christmas Fund-Raising mailing.

A copy of our operating budget is attached. Our annual cost of $1650 per per child compares favorably with day care programs in general and excedingly well with that of other enrichment programs (Federally funded Head Start programs average well over $2000per child). We are able to do this because of the wealth of volunteer and in-kind services available to us.

At the present time the only reasonably certain financial assistance which we can look forward to is some $6000 in funds from Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, receivable some time in February, and some $8000 in Summer Head Start funds to be converted to the Year Round Program, also possibly receivable in February. Depending on E.O.C. to cover non-salary costs, the bulk of this $14,000 has been programmed for salaries. (Only certain salaries, however, may be paid from these funds - those of the Director and Teacher, for example, are excluded.) With nine month salary costs of $30,584 this leaves $16,546 required to staff us through September 1970.

The question of whether E.O.C. is going to be able to deliver the promised assistance with non-personnel costs is moot. Assuming that they will cover the cost of the Basic Classmoom Equipment and Supplies ($2840), this leaves a total of $11,803 in non-personnel costs for the first nine months of 1970. We have, still, a good credit standing in the community and in order to retain this and to be certain of continued functioning it would be highly desirable to secure a more dependable source of assistance.

The total amount needed to complete the first nine months of 1970 is $28,349, assuming receipt of Title I and Summer Head Start Funds.

Note: The need for more centrally located, more spacious quarters is clear. Not only is it important to serve the full 34 children and families for whom the program was conceived, but our location in more adequate quarters (35 sq. ft. / child) would render us eligible for substantial assistance from the N.Y. State Department of Social Services. Year Round space of any sort, especially for rental, is at a premium in this booming summer resort. There are, however, at least 2 large residences well located and excellently suited to our needs which are currently on the market in the $50,000 to $60,000 range.

6

An individual or a foundation interested in making a promising investment and in assisting our project at the same time might well consider purchase of such property with the plan to make it available to us on a long term lease.

Other less expensive, less well situated and arranged buildings are also possible, at least one in the $45,000 range.

Finally, we are currently exploring the availability of two relocatable classrooms which are probably going to be available at a reasonable price in June.

PERSONNEL

YEAR-ROUND HEAD START PROGRAM OF THE EAST HAMPTON ORGANIZATION FOR COMMUNITY ACTION, INC.

NO.	POSITION	SALARY PER MO.	PERCENT OF TIME	9 MO. SAL.	SOC. SEC.	DIS-AB.	WK. CO.	9 MO. CST.	12 MO. SAL.	12 MO. CST.	TO-TAL CST.
1	Director	$500	50%	$4500	$207	$35	$31	$4773	$6000	$6353	$6353
1	Teacher	600	100%	5400	248	35	38	5721	7200	7616	7616
3	Teacher Aides	420	100%	3780	174	35	26	4014	5040	5342	16,026
1	Bookkeeper	210	50%	1890	87	22	13	2012	2520	2683	2683
1	Cook	210	50%	1890	87	22	13	2012	2520	2683	2683
1	Custodian	210	50%	1890	87	22	13	2012	2520	2683	2683
1	Community Aide	210	50%	1890	87	22	13	2012	2520	2683	2683

$30,584

Annual	$40,727
Monthly	3,394
Weekly	783
Per Child (22)	1,851
Per Child (34)	1,198

NON-PERSONNEL

Travel	
Bus transportation based on Aldrich estimate of $500/mo. for 100 miles per day	**$6000**
Staff travel: home visits, conferences etc.	600
Food: 42 meals/day @ 48¢/meal/240 days	4838
Maintenance: Rental and utilities, $2400 and $600	3000
Custodial and Sanitary Supplies	360
Office Supplies and Postage, including Publicity and Fund Raising	600
Telephone @ $20/mo.	240
Basic Classroom Equipment & Supplies, incl. cots @ $10/each	2840
Outdoor Equipment Construction material only	100
$1311.50/mo	18,578
Less tuition of $2.00/week/family	3200
	$15,378

TOTAL: $137.50/child/mo. $4675/mo.

TOTAL	$56,105
PER CHILD (34)	1,650

January 30, 1970

Sheldon Pollack
Regional Plan Association
230 West 41st Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

Dear Sheldon:

I would be glad to meet with Priscilla Huntington or anyone else from your committee for what little advice I can give. I am a pretty good fund raiser, but I have the feeling that people living in East Hampton probably know most of the tricks of the trade themselves.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
President

[October 1963]

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND

1 Union Square
New York 3, N. Y.

Notice of Education Committee Meeting

TO: A. Addison
C. Devree
E. Lemle
A. Norman
P. Willen
R. Haley (CORE)

In accordance with the recommendation of the September 12 Board meeting, a meeting has been scheduled with Fay Bennett of the National Sharecroppers Fund to discuss possibilities for develping a program of educational assistance to agricultural workers and small farm owners in Mississippi. The Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, which has field staff in Mississippi has also been invited to send a representative.

The meeting will be held:

Date - Tuesday, October 1

Time - 12:30 p.m.

Place - Hotel Berkshire, 52nd St. and Madison Ave.
Room 1006 (Radcliffe Club)

It is suggested that anyone who wishes to bring a sandwich for lumh should do so. Coffee and tea will be provided.

If you have any questions, please call Nannette Sachs at JAckson 2-5435.

213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Miss.
December 10, 1963

Mrs. Richard C Sachs
CORE Scholarship Fund
Room 902-One Union Square
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Sacha;

In reply to your letter of October 25, I am pleased to say that such a person as you described in the field in the delta area will in my opinion be a great thing to do.

As far as our working with such a person you may have every assurance that we will be glad to. There will be many instances of cooperation in programs of mutual interest. We will give him so much to do he will soon loose any subjective feelings he might have that are prejudiced to CORE. If he is not a MOVEMENT man, before he leaves the Miss. delta he will be. Here you never know who is coming to your rescue, all helping hands are welcomed and looked far.

Please send him on, he was needed yesterday.

Yours truly,
Aaron E. Henry
Aaron E Henry

December 16, 1963

Mr. Jessie Morris
c/o COFO
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Morris:

Having read some of the reports you have prepared on problems of the Mississippi Delta and having received information on the fine work you have been doing in this area from Bob Gore, Dave Dennis and Bob Moses, I am writing this letter to acquaint you with a program that is currently being undertaken by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Before going into the details of the program, perhaps I should explain the nature of CORE SEDF. Although this organization carries CORE's name in its title, it is completely independent of CORE. It was set up to supplement CORE's direct action program w with a program confined to educational approaches to civil rights problems. When sufficient sums can be raised, we plan also to be of assistance in the area of legal defense. However, we are currently concentrating on developing educational programs and granting scholarships to students who have made important contributions to the cause of civil rights.

We of course have been deeply aware of the dire situation in the Mississippi Delta area. (When the problems of the handicraft co-op near Cleveland came to our attention, we arranged for two of the members to attend an institute in Madison, Wisconson to get management training.) From what we know of the situation in the Delta, we understand that the three most active civil rights groups (CORE, SNCC and NAACP) need help in coping with the economic problems that have been increasing in severity every year -- particularly as a result of the voter registration drives.

While CORE SEDF is neither equipped noreauthorized to operate in the area of direct action, we are able to provide assistance in solving the economic and social problems of the rea. We consulted with CORE field staff, with Jim Monsonis of the New York SNCC office and with Fay Bennett of the National Sharecroppers Fund on possibilities for developing a program to assist farmers of the Delta area. The consensus was that the most effective measure that could be taken would be to send a field worker to the Delta area to aid Negro farmers in getting government assistance, in getting representation on local bodies and in setting up co-operatives and other organizations that would improve their economic outlook. Actually, on page 6 of your recommendations for remedial measures for the Delta, you describe exactly what we have in mind, except we lack funds to put a field worker in every county and propose instead to hire one worker to service the Delta area with the hope that as the program grows, we will be able to hire more workers; also that the worker hired will be able to set up the project in such a way that he can utilize volunteer help when it becomes available. (We believe that it will be possible to recruit volunteers from colleges in the summer.)

The field worker we hire would be resonsible for getting the entire program rolling. Much of the future would depend on the way he organizes the program at the onset. His first responsibility would be to secure every possible kind of asssistance from the federal government for the Negro farmers, also to encourage representation on local bodies. that make decision on governmental suppprts to the area. The National Sharecroppers Fund has offerred complete cooperation in all matters related to agricultural problems and in utilizing all contacts with the Department of Agriculture and other government
s

agencies. The field worker would spend some time in Washington meeting the appropriatepersonnel at the government agencies and familiarizing himself with procedures and programs before going to work in Mississippi.

As you probably realize, the work you have been doing in the Delta would seem to fit you for this job if you are interested. Your knowledge of conditions in the area and your grasp of possible remedies is the kind of background we are seeking in the field worker we hire. Of course, we also consider personal qualification very important particularly abilitiy to communicate with the farmers and to develop participation in the programs initiated. He should be a combination community organizer and specialist in securing and utilizing all forms of economic assistance that can be found for the farmers.

The field worker would of course be employed by CORE SEDF and would be responsible and report to this organization. Locally, he would cooperate closely with all the civil rights groups; probably COFO would be the appropriate body for consultation and cooperation. Because of CORE SEDF's basic interest is/in education to further the progress of civil rights, we of course would wish the field worker to be guided by civil rights needs in tackling problems of economic and community organization. He would also utilize the community centers as they are developed for his educational programs, and would concentrate on the economic and social problems that underlie the civil rights problems. The necessity of "concentration" seems obvious since the same person cannot operate effectively in areas of direct action and social and economic development at the same time.

The salary for the field worker is somewhat open -- depending partly on how much money we are able to raise and partly on other costs that will be incurred.

If you are interested in discussing the possibility of your taking this job with representatives of CORE SEDF we would arrange for your transportation to come to New York for an interview. We would like to hear your general reactions to this project and also to know whether you personally might be interested in the job.

If you have any questions, please feel free to ask them. We, on our part, would appreciate your supplying personal data such as your educational and employment background and your work in the civil rights movement. If you would prefer to telephone, please do not hesitate to call me collect. I suggestion you call me at my home telephone, JAckson 2-5435, Area Code 212. The best time to reach me is in the morning.

I hope to hear from you on this by letter or phone as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Nannette Sachs, Administrator
(Mrs. Richard C. Sachs)

P.S. I am sending copies of this letter to Robert Moses, James Foreman, John Lewis and Dave Dennis so that they, too, will be informed on this project.

February 17, 1964

Mr. Amzie Moore
614 Chrisman Street
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Moore:

Dave Dennis tells me that you are interested in the job of rural field worker for the Delta area. The Board of the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund is considering applications for this position at this time. Therefore, will you please fill out the enclosed form and return it to me right away. I enclose a self-addressed envelope for your convenience.

We are pleased that you are interested in this important job, and hope to hear from you very soon.

With kindest regards,

Nannette Sachs, Administrator
(Mrs. Richard C. Sachs)

February 17, 1964

Mr. Jesse Morris
COFO Office
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Morris:

Dave Dennis tells me that you may be interested in the job of rural field worker, particularly in the research aspects of this work. The Board of the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense is considering applications for this position at this time. Therefore, will you please fill out the enclosed form and return it to me right away at my home address. I enclose a self-addressed envelope for your convenience.

We are glad you are now interested in this important job, and hope to hear from you very soon.

Sincerely,

Nannette Sachs, Administrator
(Mrs. Richard C. Sachs)

February 20, 1964

Mr. Lewis W. Jones
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Jones:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the deprived rural people of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope that you might be able to recommend someone for this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed.

This field worker will help farmers in the Delta to obtain needed governmental and private assistance, and will act as a consultant in obtaining this aid. It is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. And it is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the desperate plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work very hard in their behalf.

Because of the worsening conditions among Negroes of this area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. We shall greatly appreciate your cooperation in promptly referring likely prospects to us.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

February 20, 1964

Mr. William L. Higgs
619 'G' Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Higgs:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural people of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope you may be able to recommend someone for this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed.

This field worker will help farmers in the Delta obtain desperately needed government and private assistance, and will act as a consultant in obtaining aid for them. It is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. And it is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the desperate plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work very hard in their behalf.

Because of the worsening conditions among Negroes of this area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. We shall greatly appreciate your cooperation in promptly referring likely prospects to us.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

February 20, 1964

Dr. A. D. Beittel
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Beittel:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the deprived rural people of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope that you may be able to recommend someone for this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed.

This field worker will help farmers in the Delta to obtain needed government and private assistance, and will act as a consultant in obtaining this aid. It is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. And it is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the desperate plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work very hard in their behalf.

Because of the worsening conditions among Negroes of this area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. We shall greatly appreciate your cooperation in promptly referring likely prospects to us.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

March 3, 1964

Student Placement Officer
Alcorn A & M College
Alcorn, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope you may be able to recommend someone for this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. It is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. And it is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work very hard in their behalf.

Because of the worsening conditions among farmers in this area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. We shall greatly appreciate your cooperation in promptly referring likely prospects to us.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

March 3, 1964

Mr. Cortney Siceloff
Penn Community Center
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Siceloff:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope you may be able to recommend someone for this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. It is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. And it is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work very hard in their behalf.

Because of the worsening conditions among people in this area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. We shall greatly appreciate your cooperation in promptly referring likely prospects to us.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

March 3, 1964

Dr. Luther H. Foster, President
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Dr. Foster:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope that you or someone on your staff may be able to recommend prospects for this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. It is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. And it is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work very hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. We shall greatly appreciate your cooperation in promptly referring likely prospects to us.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

FRANK P. GRAHAM
chairman
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
vice-chairman
ELIOT D. PRATT
secretary-treasurer

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

FAY BENNETT
executive secretary

NW

March 6, 1964

Dear Mrs. Singer:

Fay Bennett is absent from the office now, at our conference in Georgia, but she has asked me to send you the enclosed copies of correspondence from people who applied for our OMAT training project.

Sincerely,

Joyce Kantor
Secretary to Fay Bennett

Some schools she suggested which we have not written as of April 18:
Virginia State
N.C. College at Durham
A + T
South Carolina State

(over)

March 11, 1964

Mrs. Martha Ann Singer, Coordinator
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
Room 902, One Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs. Singer:

Bill Higgs has informed me that he has recommended me to you as an applicant for employment by CORE SEDF as a rural field worker to service the Mississippi Delta. I am very much interested in your program and would enjoy discussing it further with you if that can be arranged.

In the meantime I am enclosing a completed application form to which is attached two of my writings. These attachments, I believe, will give you some insight into my qualifications for the position.

Sincerely yours,

Norman G Kurland

Norman G. Kurland

Very good recommendation
by Fay Bennett
→ Extension Service agent –
10 years
Veterans' Adm – 6 years
Savannah State.

March 12, 1964

Mr. John H. Morgan
Post Office Box 547
Tifton, Georgia

Dear Mr. Morgan:

We understand from Miss Fay Bennett of the National Sharecroppers Fund that you are interested in the Mississippi field worker job sponsored by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. The Board of Directors of the Fund wishes to employ a worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Delta region, and we are very pleased to send you information about this project. A job description and application form are enclosed.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. We believe it is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- these personal strengths are probably as important for this work as experience and relevant background. It is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. We are very glad you are interested, and hope you will fill out and return the enclosed form promptly. To expedite your application, I am enclosing a stamped envelope with my home address. If you have further questions about this job opening, please do not hesitate to write me about them, and I will answer as quickly as possible. The salary offered is flexible to some extent, so please let us know your requirements.

We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)
home address: 115 Willow Street
Brooklyn 1, New York

Marth 15, 1964

Charles I. Brown,
   Ass't Professor of Education
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Brown:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope that you may be interested in this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed. Your name was given to us by Miss Fay Bennett of the National Sharecroppers Fund who told us you had written to them about a similar job opening which they had.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. We believe that it is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. It is probably not necessary to add that this worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. If you are interested we shall greatly appreciate your filling out the enclosed form and returning it to us promptly. If you have questions about this job opening or about the Fund, please let us know and we will answer right away.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

March 15, 1964

Professor Houston Stallworth
The Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

Dear Professor Stallworth:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope that you may be interested in this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed. Your name was given to us by Miss Fay Bennett of the National Sharecroppers Fund who told us you had corresponded with them about a similar job opening which they had.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. We believe it is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- that these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. It is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. If you are interested we shall greatly appreciate your filling out the enclosed form and returning it to us promptly. If you have questions about this job opening or about the Fund, please let us know and we will answer right away.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

March 15, 1964

Mr. James A. Paschal
303 Vista Drive
Americus, Georgia

Dear Mr. Paschal:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope that you may be interested in this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed. Your name was given to us by Miss Fay Bennett of the National Sharecroppers Fund who told us you had written to them about a similar job opening which they had.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. We believe it is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- that these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. It is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. If you are interested we shall greatly appreciate your filling out the enclosed form and returning it to us promptly. If you have questions about this job opening or about the Fund, please let us know and we will answer right away.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

March 15, 1964

Mr. Oliver W. Robinson
Post Office Box 155
Fort Valley, Georgia

Dear Mr. Robinson:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope that you may be interested in this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed. Your name was given to us by Miss Fay Bennett of the National Sharecroppers Fund who told us you had corresponded with them about a similar opening which they had.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. We believe it is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- that these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevent background. It is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. If you are interested we shall greatly appreciate your filling out the enclosed form and returning it to us promptly. If you have questions about this job opening or about the Fund, please let us know and we will answer right away.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

March 15, 1964

Student Placement Officer
Southern University and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Scotlandville, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope you may be able to recommend someone for this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. It is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. And it is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of the worsening conditions among farmers in this area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. We shall greatly appreciate your cooperation in promptly referring likely prospects to us.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

March 15, 1964

Student Placement Officer
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Sir:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope you may be able to recommend someone for this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. It is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. And it is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of the worsening conditions among farmers in this area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. We shall greatly appreciate your cooperation in promptly referring likely prospects to us.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

March 15, 1964

Mr. Earl M. Middleton
197 Amelia Street
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Middleton:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope that you may be interested in this important job. A job description, application form, and a very brief description of this CORE Fund are enclosed. Your name was given to us by Miss Fay Bennett of the National Sharecroppers Fund who told us you had written to them about a similar job opening which they had.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. It is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. It is probably not necessary to add that this worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. If you are interested we shall greatly appreciate your filling out the enclosed form and returning it to us promptly. If you have questions about this job opening or about the Fund, please let us know and we will answer right away.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

March 15, 1964

Dr. T. Fred Lewin
Columbia University School of Social Work
2 East 91st Street
New York 28, New York

Dear Dr. Lewin:

As I explained to you very briefly on the telephone today, the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. It occurred to me that you and others at the School may be able to recommend applicants for this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed. Also enclosed is a fund raising piece which describes the situation and the job to be done.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. It is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. And it is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of the worsening conditions among farmers in this area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. We shall greatly appreciate your cooperation in promptly referring likely prospects to us. If you or others have any questions about this opening or about the Fund, I think it would be easiest and quickest if you contact me directly by telephone or mail at my home address.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer
115 Willow Street
Brooklyn 1, New York MA 4-7729)

314 Martha Washington Street
Alexandria 9, Virginia

March 18, 1964

Mrs. Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
Room 902, One Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs Singer:

This is in further regard to my letter to you of March 11, which enclosed my application for employment as a rural field worker in Mississippi. The enclosed proposal for a training program for the Mississippi Delta may also be of interest to you in considering my application.

Very truly yours,

Norman G Kurland

Norman G. Kurland

Enclosure

4/6/64 A Singer to J. Wasserman.
Highly recommended
to Sharecroppers by
Bob Moses - surprised we got
we [illegible] vote -
Fay is seeing him
in Wash this week
ask him -

Proposal to Use Obsolete Military Training Base for Delta Community Residential Retraining School for Victims of Farm Automation

It has been reported that Greenville Air Force Base in Greenville, Mississippi will suspend operations in 1964. This base has been utilized as a training installation and is, therefore a self-contained unit for providing housing, medical, recreational, educational, and other community services. After closing, the installation will be turned over to the Division of Surplus Property Utilization of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to be donated or sold at a fraction of its original cost to a public or private non-profit organization to be used for educational, health, or civil defense purposes. Unlike the distribution of personal property, which must be donated through a State Board, (in Mississippi the board is headed by the governor), real property is distributed directly by HEW.

One of the ideas reportedly being discussed by Mr. Shriver and his Poverty War planners is to use obsolete military bases for training purposes, but no one seems to know whether installations in Mississippi will be involved. Hence, it is suggested that a concrete proposal be submitted to acquire the Greenville Air Force Base for a privately operated community residential school for training entire families that are displaced by farm automation in the Mississippi Delta. Sufficient manpower, equipment, and other resources from private and Federal sources could be mobilized so that adults could be taught new trades and children provided with education of a quality that surpasses anything offered anywhere in this country. Those taking agricultural courses could farm enough of the land to make the community school relatively self-sufficient.

To be eligible for Federal property, the school would have to receive at least tentative approval from either the State or the regional accrediting agency. The organization operating the school must also receive tax-exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service.

Norman G. Kurland
March 12, 1964

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

letter re call to Bill Delano - 3/17 - 202 382 8461

March 18, 1964

Dr. Robert Calvert
The Peace Corps Volunteer
Career Information Service
1815 H Street N.W.
Washington, D. C. 382 1713

Delano - is Special Asst. to Shriver - let Bill know if Calvert does not follow up.

Dear Dr. Calvert:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. William Delano suggested I write to you, because he agreed with us that this job would surely be of interest to returning Peace Corps volunteers. We are hoping you may be able to recommend some applicants for this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed. I am also including a very brief description of the Fund, and a fund raising piece for this field worker project which describes the situation and the work to be done as we see it.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private aid. We believe it is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- that these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. And it is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Our Education Committee is considering some applications at a meeting next week, and we would very much like to consider at that time anyone you are able to recommend. If you have any questions about this job or about the Fund, I think it would be easier and quicker if you would write to me at my home address (below), and I will answer right away. And I would be very pleased to have you telephone me collect at home if you wish to do so. In any case, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible, and shall greatly appreciate your cooperation in promptly referring likely prospects to us.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

home address:
115 Willow Street
Brooklyn 1, New York
MAin 4-7729

BENNETT COLLEGE
Greensboro, North Carolina
27402

Box 5
March 18, 1964

Mrs. Monroe S. Singer, Co-Administrator
Core Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
1 Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs. Singer:

I am in receipt of a letter and related materials from your office descriptive of a field representative position in the Mississippi Delta region and though I must decline relative to myself, may I take the liberty to suggest the name of Thomas Edwards?

Edwards is a former student of mine (M.A., Tuskegee Institute, '61) and co-author of a piece that has been well received by professional educators. Edwards is a native of Mississippi, which to me seems to a decided asset, and has been quite instrumental in civil rights movements within that state. Edwards is in the area of the Social Sciences and is presently employed by Coahoma Junior College, Clarksdale, Mississippi.

It may be that at one time an early major of Edwards was in Agriculture. At any rate I am sure that an offer of the position should be allowed his consideration.

Sincerely,
Charles I. Brown
Charles I. Brown
Social Science Division

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER CAREER INFORMATION SERVICE
A PROJECT OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

ROOM 601
1815 H STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

PHONE: AREA CODE 202
382-2720

March 20, 1964

Mrs. Monroe S. Singer
Co-Administrator
CORE Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs. Singer:

It was good to talk to you on the phone today and to learn more about your Mississippi Delta project.

Enclosed are some names of returned Volunteers who might be possible candidates for the position. Please pardon the carbon copy, but I did want you to have them as soon as possible.

As I indicated over the phone, there is no way in which we can evaluate the effectiveness of the personnel.

We would, of course, be interested to know if anyone of our Volunteers is accepted for the position.

Sincerely yours,

William H E Holmes Jr
William H. E. Holmes, Jr.
Career Counselor

WHEH:nbk
Enclosure

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

March 22, 1964

Mr. Thomas Edwards
Coahoma Junior College
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Edwards:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope that you may be interested in this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed. You were recommended to us by Charles I. Brown, of Bennett College, who felt this position would be of interest to you.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. We believe it is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- that these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. It is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. If you are interested we shall greatly appreciate your filling out the enclosed form and returning it to us promptly. If you have questions about this job opening or about the Fund, please let us know and we will answer right away.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

Post Office Box 441
Sparta, Ga.
March 24, 1964

Mrs. Martha A. Singer
Core Scholarship Education
and Defense Fund
Room 902- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs. Singer:

Mr. Delton, of the Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia, imformed me of a job opening in Mississippi. The full details of this position were not disclosed at this time, therefore; I am not sure of the nature of this position.

Please send me more information concerning the nature of this position and any other information you may have concerning jobs of this kind in the Georgia area.

Very truly yours,
Augusta Means
Augusta Means

Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia
March 26, 1964

Mrs. Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
Core Scholarship Education and Defense Fund
Room 902 - One Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs. Singer:

I have read with interest your letter of March 15 regarding the need by CORE for a worker to serve the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta.

I wish so much that I was in a position to favorably consider this job myself but I have just completed work for the Ph. D. degree and I am burdened with many financial responsibilities as a result of my study. Therefore my financial condition is of such that I cannot at this time take a cut in salary.

We do have two young men who have the ability, maturity of thought and zeal for service needed for the position. I therefore would like to take this opportunity to recommend them to you in order of preference. The names and addresses are as follows:

Lewis Roberts
Jeanes Hall
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

Earnest Jackson
Jeanes Hall
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

I have discussed the opening with Mr. Roberts and he has indicated a definite interest in being considered for the job. I am sure that he will be happy to hear from you in this regard.

Please feel free to call on me if you think that I may be of assistance in any way to your most worthwhile endeavors.

Very truly yours,

Houston Stallworth

Houston Stallworth
Professor of Horticulture

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

March 31, 1964

Mr. Robert Bremon Bell
2027 Windover Road
Charlotte 7, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Bell:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. A job description and application form are enclosed. Mr. William Holmes of the Peace Corps Volunteer Career Information Service has given us your name and suggested you might possibly be interested in this job opening. Mr. Holmes and we agree that returning Peace Corps volunteers such as yourself very likely have the experience and personal attributes to qualify them for this important work here in our own South.

The field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. We believe it is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- that these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. It is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. If you are interested we shall greatly appreciate your filling out the enclosed form and returning it to us very promptly. If you have questions about this job opening or about the Fund, please let us know and we will answer right away.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

March 31, 1964

Mr. Earnest Jackson
Jeanes Hall
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jackson:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you in the hope you may be interested in this important job. A job description and application form are enclosed. You were recommended to us by Houston Stallworth, who felt this position would be of interest to you.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. We believe it is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- that these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. It is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. If you are interested we shall greatly appreciate your filling out the enclosed form and returning it to us promptly. I enclose a self-addressed envelope for your convenience. If you have questions about this job opening or about the Fund, please let us know and we will answer right away.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

March 31, 1964

Miss Augusta Means
Post Office Box 441
Sparta, Georgia

Dear Miss Means:

In answer to your inquiry regarding our job opening in Mississippi, the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. The Fund has only this one opening, and we know of no other such jobs available in the Georgia area. Enclosed is a job description which spells out in some detail what the field worker's job involves.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. We believe it is important that he or she have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- that these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. It is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. If you are interested we shall greatly appreciate your filling out the enclosed form and returning it to us promptly. I enclose a self-addressed envelope for your convenience. If you have further questions about this job opening or about the Fund, please let us know and we will answer right away.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administra
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

March 31, 1964

Mr. Johnny Bennett
444 East 14th
Baxter Springs, Kansas

Dear Mr. Bennett:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. A job description and application form are enclosed. Mr. William Holmes of the Peace Corps Volunteer Career Information Service has given us your name, and suggested you might possibly be interested in this job opening. Mr. Holmes and we agree that returning Peace Corps volunteers such as yourself very likely have the experience and personal attributes to qualify them for this important work here in our own South.

The field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. We believe it is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- that these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. It is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. If you are interested we shall greatly appreciate your filling out the enclosed form and returning it to us very promptly. If you have questions about this job opening or about the Fund, please let us know and we will answer right away.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator

(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

March 31, 1964

Mr. Jerald Elliott Bailey
7079 Gratiot Road
Saginaw, Michigan

Dear Mr. Bailey:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. A job description and application form are enclosed. Mr. William Holmes of the Peace Corps Volunteer Career Information Service has given us your name and suggested you might possibly be interested in this job opening. Mr. Holmes and we agree that returning Peace Corps volunteers such as yourself very likely have the experience and personal attributes to qualify them for this important work here in our own South.

The field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. We believe it is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- that these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. It is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. If you are interested we shall greatly appreciate your filling out the enclosed form and returning it to us very promptly. If you have questions about this job opening or about the Fund, please let us know and we will answer right away.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

March 31, 1964

Mr. Lewis Roberts
Jeanes Hall
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

Dear Mr. Roberts:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. We are writing to you at the suggestion of Houston Stallworth, who has written to us to say that he has spoken to you about this and that you are interested in this important job. Will you please fill out the enclosed form and return it to me as quickly as possible. We have a number of applications already and are anxious to fill the position right away. I enclose a self-addressed envelope for your convenience.

As we explained to Professor Stallworth, this field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. We believe it is important that he have maturity, independence and the ability to communicate -- that these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. It is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

If you have questions about this job opening or about the Fund, please let us know and we will answer right away.

We are very pleased you are interested in this work, and look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

March 31, 1964

Mr. David Henry Wessel
1190 Biarritz Drive
Miami Beach 41, Florida

Dear Mr. Wessel:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. A job description and application form are enclosed. Mr. William Holmes of the Peace Corps Volunteer Career Information Service has given us your name, and suggested you might possibly be interested in this job opening. Mr. Holmes and we agree that returning Peace Corps volunteers such as yourself very likely have the experience and personal attributes to qualify them for this important work here in our own South.

The field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. We believe it is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- that these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. It is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. If you are interested we shall greatly appreciate your filling out the enclosed form and returning it to us very promptly. If you have questions about this job opening or about the Fund, please let us know and we will answer right away.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

March 31, 1964

Mr. James Joseph Portman
1656 Charlton Heights Road
Coraopolis, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Portman:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. A job description and application form are enclosed. Mr. William Holmes of the Peace Corps Volunteer Career Information Service has given us your name, and suggested you might possibly be interested in this job opening. Mr. Holmes and we agree that returning Peace Corps volunteers such as yourself very likely have the experience and personal attributes to qualify them for this important work here in the South.

The field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private assistance. We believe it is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- that these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. It is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Because of worsening conditions in the Delta area, we are anxious to fill this position as soon as possible. If you are interested we shall greatly appreciate your filling out the enclosed form and returning it to us very promptly. If you have questions about this job opening or about the Fund, please let us know and we will answer right away.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator

(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

[March 1964]

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
2 East 91st Street, New York 28, N.Y.

Thank you for letting us know about the opening on your staff.

We shall be glad to share this with available students and shall put any interested candidate in touch with you direct. It will be helpful to us to know when this position has been filled.

Patricia Copeland
Office of the Dean

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF RECORDS AND PLACEMENT

April 1, 1964

Mrs. Martha Ann Singer
Co-Administrator
CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund
Room 902
One Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs. Singer:

Thank you for your letter of March 15, informing this office of your interest in employing a Field Worker.

We regret that at present we have no one who is available for the position..Your opening has been listed and we will inform you immediately when a qualified person comes to our attention.

Your interest in Hampton Institute is appreciated. If we can be of further assistance, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

Fred G. Scott

Fred G. Scott, Secretary
Records and Placement

FGS/hc

MEMBER
UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND
FOUNDED 1944

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

April 2, 1964

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund wishes to employ a field worker to service the destitute rural Negroes of the Mississippi Delta region. Job descriptions and application forms for this position are enclosed. It occurred to us that you may well know of people qualified for and interested in this important job.

This field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help Delta farmers obtain desperately needed government and private aid. We believe it is important that he have maturity, independence, and the ability to communicate -- that these personal strengths are as important for this work as experience and relevant background. And it is probably not necessary to add that the worker must be deeply concerned about the plight of these people, and have the courage and drive to work hard in their behalf.

Our Education Committee is at this time considering some applications, and we shall greatly appreciate your cooperation in very promptly referring likely prospects to us. Either you can simply pass along the job description and application to people you know and suggest they apply directly right away, or if you wish to send us names of possible candidates we will follow up quickly. We shall be most grateful for any assistance you can give us in filling this position.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

April 4, 1964

William H. E. Holmes, Jr.,
Career Counselor
Peace Corps Volunteer Career Information Service
1815 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Holmes:

Thank you for sending me the twelve names of returned volunteers who may be possible candidates for the job of field worker in the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund's Mississippi Delta project. I have followed up by writing to nearly all of these people, enclosing application forms and job descriptions.

While I do understand from our telephone conversation that you have no way of evaluating the effectiveness or personal attributes of these people, I was disappointed that you did not send us the names of returned volunteers whose background, college training, and experience in the Peace Corps were more specifically related to the requirements of our job opening. For example, I had presumed you would pick out those persons who had college training or Peace Corps experience in agriculture programs, farming, rural problems, and such. I was also hoping you could tell us, in some cases at least, whether these persons were likely to be available, were looking for employment, or in some way give us an indication of whether they might be interested in this job.

We are grateful for your help in connection with filling this position, and I know you and we agree that Peace Corps returnees are surely good prospects for it. I hope you will send us more names if you have them. Better still, I hope you will (as you mentioned you might) encounter in your office soon some interested returning volunteer you can directly refer to us. As I indicated, we are most anxious to wind up our consideration of applicants and place a qualified person in this important job. However, there is still a little time and we will hope to hear from you again.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administ
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

blind copy: William Delzino.
(with attached note)

April 2, 1964

Dear Bill --

It was a real pleasure to talk with you on the phone week before last. Hope this finds all of you Delanos still well and thriving down there.

Believe the attached letter is self-explanatory. Know you are busy as h___ but thought you might be interested in the results of our phone conversation. If you have any suggestions we would love to have them. For your information, and in case you know of a prospect for this job, I enclose a job description and application form.

Monty joins me in sending very best regards to you and Georgia. We have just this week moved into our 'new' house on Willow Place. There is so much rubble about the house (boxes, plaster, etc. etc.) it looks as though we've been hit by the Bomb. Sure you know what I'm talking about.

April 4, 1964

Peace Corps

Mrs. Monroe S. Singer
(Martha Ann Singer)
CORE
Room 902
One Union Square
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Singer,

Let me say that I do have interest in the job mentioned in your letter but I do have questions. I am sure you understand this.

My position is this;I am 32 yearsof age and being so I feel it is time to start a work of a lasting nature. This idea, of the fight in Mississippi, is a challenge and one that has appeal for me, but if it is a short term proposition I could not be a part a it.

Let me finish my questions while I am writing. Where do CORE funds come from? Are personnel working with CORE in one job changed to others at times? Are contracts always for one year? "With expenses paid for by CORE SEDF..", is a broad phrase. What does the word expenses cover? Tell me of the last few CORE workers in the Delta area, of their success and or failure.

I am single at present but I am not confirmed. Is being single a good condition for working for CORE? I would say yes for the Delta job. If possible what other jobs would be available on termination of the year in the Delta?

If possible, Mrs. Singer, keep me in mind for this position. I know of your rush but I don't want to make a choice that would prove bad for me.

Thank you for your letter and the opportunity.

Sincerely,

Robert B Bell

Robert B. Bell
2027 Wendover Road
Charlotte 11, N.C.

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902, One Union Square
New York 3, New York

April 6, 1964

Mr. John H. Morgan
2901 Eason Avenue
Tifton, Georgia

Dear Mr. Morgan:

Thank you very much for sending us your application for the job of Mississippi field worker sponsored by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. I apologize for our delay in writing to you about this. It is difficult and time consuming to recruit people for a position by long distance mail, and we have been waiting to hear from various persons who indicated an interest in the job. We have delayed the decision until all applications are in, so that we may carefully and fairly consider all candidates. However, despite the delay, we should be able to come to a decision within the next two weeks.

We are interested in you for this job, and will be in touch with you again soon about it. At the moment we have a couple of questions about your application, and would appreciate hearing from you right away about these things. To expedite your answer I enclose a self-addressed envelope. We would like to know why you left the Extension Service the end of February after your long experience with them. Also, we are wondering about your moving to Mississippi, considering your family and your long residence in Georgia. Finally, we are interested to hear something of why you want to take on this difficult job and whether you think you can bring effective help to these needy people in the Delta area. I know you spoke to Miss Bennett of the National Sharecroppers Fund about these things, but she is away at this time, and, in any case, we would like to hear more from you about your situation and experience.

Again, thank you for your interest in this important job. We will be writing to you again before long, and, in the meantime, we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902, One Union Square
New York 3, New York

April 6, 1964

Mr. Norman G. Kurland
314 Martha Washington Street
Alexandria 9, Virginia

Dear Mr. Kurland:

Thank you very much for sending us your application and the various other material with regard to the job of Mississippi field worker sponsored by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. I apologize for the delay in writing to you about this. We had hoped to come to a decision by now, but have been waiting to hear from various persons who indicated an interest in this job. We wish to wait a little longer until all applications are in so that we may carefully and fairly consider all candidates. However, we will be making a decision within the next few weeks, and will be in touch with you.

In the meantime, thank you again for your interest in this important job.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER CAREER INFORMATION SERVICE
A PROJECT OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

ROOM 601
1815 H STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

PHONE: AREA CODE 202
382-2720

April 7, 1964

Mrs. Martha A. Singer
Co-Administrator
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund
Room 902 -- One Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs. Singer:

Thank you for your letter of April 2nd.

I was happy to learn that you have contacted the people whose names I sent you.

There are several problems regarding the providing of references. To date, there are only about seven hundred Volunteers who have returned. Of these, over 40 per cent are continuing their education, 13 per cent are in the government service, including Peace Corps, and 12 per cent are located in business and industry.

A very small number of Volunteers who have returned and who have backgrounds in Agriculture have indicated a particular interest in the civil rights movement.

The additional factor, at the present time, is that the use of our service is voluntary, and consequently, not all Volunteers are on file with our office.

I have pointed out your opportunity to several Volunteers that I have interviewed here in Washington, but for one reason or another they have not indicated an interest in this position.

I do hope you will be able to find a suitable person for your Mississippi project.

Sincerely yours,

William H. E. Holmes, Jr.
Career Counselor

WHEH:nbk

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

One Union Square, Room 902
New York 3, New York

April 8, 1964

Mr. Amzie Moore
614 Chrisman Avenue
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Moore:

Thank you very much for sending us your application for the job of Mississippi field worker sponsored by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. I apologize for the long delay in writing to you about this. We had hoped to come to a decision by now, but have been waiting to hear from various persons who indicated an interest in this job. We wish to wait a little longer until all applications are in so that we may carefully and fairly consider all candidates. However, we will be making a decision within the next few weeks, and will be in touch with you.

In the meantime, thank you again for your application and for your interest in this important job.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902, One Union Square
New York 3, New York

Social Work School

April 10, 1964

Miss Joan Ohlson
100 Sullivan Street
New York 12, New York

Dear Miss Ohlson:

It was a pleasure to talk to you this morning about the Mississippi Delta field worker project, sponsored by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, and we are very pleased you are interested in this important work. Will you please fill out the enclosed application form and return it to me right away. (To expedite this, I enclose a self-addressed envelope.) Our Education Committee is meeting next Thursday to consider all applicants, and we would very much like to have your application in time for that meeting. Also enclosed is a job description, and a paper written for fund raising purposes describing the situation and the work to be done as we see it.

As I explained on the phone, we do have two male applicants from the South, both with considerable agricultural knowledge and experience. However, as you can imagine, this work requires a person who is independent, resourceful and able to work well with all kinds of people. Indeed we feel that these personal strengths may well be more important than relevant experience. Therefore, while you do not have experience with agricultural programs, you should apply, and we shall certainly consider your application carefully. Moreover, as I explained, we hope this program will be a success and will grow, so that we may soon have more openings in the area.

Again, thank you for your interest. If you have further questions don't hesitate to telephone me at MA 4-7729. We look forward to receiving your application, and will be in touch with you again before long.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Room 902, One Union Square
New York 3, New York

Peace Corps - returned vol. called him at suggestion of F.C. Valentine. - teaches retarded - delinquent kids

MO 58223

April 13, 1964

Mr. Owen Maher
320 Morris Avenue
Bronx 51, New York

Dear Mr. Maher:

It was a pleasure to talk with you this afternoon about the Mississippi Delta field worker project, sponsored by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, and I am pleased you are interested in this important work. For your information I enclose a job description sheet, an application form, and a paper written for fund raising purposes describing the situation and the work to be done as we see it.

Our Education Committee is meeting this Thursday to consider the applications we have for this position, and we would very much like to know by then whether you are at all interested in applying for this job. Why don't you read over the enclosed material, and telephone me if you have questions and wish to pursue the matter further. As I explained over the telephone, while we believe that relevant experience is important for this work, we feel that personal qualities, such as independence, resourcefulness, and the ability to work well with all kinds of people, are just as important if not more so.

Again, thank you for your interest. Don't hesitate to call me at MA 4-7729 if you want to talk more about this project. We hope to hear from you soon.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

P.S. While our mailing address is Union Square, I enclose a self-addressed envelope which I think will expedite matters in case you want to write to us or to apply.

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

One Union Square, Room 902
New York 3, New York

April 13, 1964

Mr. J. A. Demons, Area Supervisor
Savannah State College Branch
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Demons:

We are considering John H. Morgan for the job of rural field worker in the Mississippi Delta area. This work is to be sponsored by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. Mr. Morgan has given us your name as a reference, as someone who knows of his background, work experience and character.

Thefield worker will act as a community organizer, and will help rural Negroes get the government and private assistance which they so sorely need and to which they are entitled. The worker must have related experience for this job, but he must also be independent, resourceful and have the ability to work well with all kinds of people. For your information, I enclose a job description and qualifications sheet regarding this position.

Would you please be good enough to write us a letter commenting on Mr. Morgan's experience, background, personality, and suitability for this job. As you can imagine, it is very difficult to recruit people for a position by long distance mail. We must necessarily rely heavily on written references. Therefore, we shall greatly appreciate it, and I am sure Mr. Morgan will too, if you will be frank and full in your description of his abilities and qualifications for this important and demanding work. We are anxious to act promptly on the applications we have. and hope you will write us quickly about Mr. Morgan. To expedite this I enclose a self-addressed envelope.

Thank you for your cooperation and help in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator

(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

One Union Square, Room 902
New York 3, New York

April 13, 1964

Mr. E. S. Mills,
Vocational Agriculture Instructor
Wilson High School
Tifton, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mills:

We are considering John H. Morgan for the job of rural field worker in the Mississippi Delta area. This work is to be sponsored by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. Mr. Morgan has given us your name as a reference, as someone who knows of his background, work experience, and character.

The field worker will act as a community organizer, and will help rural Negroes get the government and private assistance which they so sorely need and to which they are entitled. The worker must have related experience for this job, but he must also be independent, resourceful and have the ability to work well with all kinds of people. For your information, I enclose a job description and qualifications sheet regarding this position.

Would you please be good enough to write us a letter commenting on Mr. Morgan's experience, background, personality, and suitability for this job. As you can imagine, it is very difficult to recruit people for a position by long distance mail. We must necessarily rely heavily on written references. Therefore, we shall greatly appreciate it, and I am sure Mr. Morgan will too, if you will be frank and full in your description of his abilities and qualifications for this important and demanding work. We are anxious to act promptly on the applications we have, and hope you will write to us quickly about Mr. Morgan. To expedite this I enclose a self-addressed envelope.

Thank you for your cooperation and help in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator

(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

John Due
401 Simpson Terrace
Atlanta N.W., Georgia
telephone: Sy 4 0587
525-0595-Office

April 16, 1964

Mrs. Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
Room 902-One Union Square
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Singer:

It is my good fortune to learn of your need for a field worker to serve in the Mississippi Delta Region. As I said at the CORE National Convention in Dayton and when I spoke to you, while with my wife, Patricia, (we were all in Mr. Marvin Rich's office back in the first of September), I am quite interested in the SEDFund Program and desire to be part of it. I believe that at that time you stated that the SED Fund was having a problem with its tax status for its donors and no position was open then.

I have read very carefully your qualifications for CORE SEDL Rural Field Worker and have confidence that I am qualified for this position and submit herein an application. At the present time, I am an Eleanor Roosevelt Intern for the National Intergroup Relations Officials Program(NAIRO) attached to the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council. The VEP project is due to end in November with a possibility of being extended to March, 1965-nevertheless the Intern Program will end for me next February. The significance of the VEP to me is a great benefit to me as a "learning" experience-but I am quite willing to resign immediately, if relunctantly, for the great opportunity to serve SEDF as a Rural Field Worker.

I am also an attorney, member of the Florida Bar, and a partner on leave of absence from the firm of Marger and Heiken, 763 Arthur Godfrey Road, Miami Beach, Florida. I am also a member of the United States District Court Bar, which might to be of good stead in Mississippi.

I shall submit a memorandum to follow this letter indicating in detail my background and experience during the week of April 19-25, not able to do it immediately because of my leaving on a field trip through Alabama and South Carolina in a few minutes, the trip to take several days.

I shall attempt to call you during that week after you have received the memorandum. I would also appreciate some answer to my application as soon as possible;I have submitted applications to other agencies and to CORE which have been acted upon or being acted upon.

Very truly yours,

John Due

John Due

C.C. Marvin Rich
Carl Rachlin

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL

TIFTON, GEORGIA

BEATRICE ALLEN
Home Economics Teacher

E. S. MILLS
Vocational Agriculture Teacher

PHONE 382-3880

Post Office Box 11
Tifton, Georgia
April 16, 1964

Mrs. Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
Core Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
One Union Square, Room 902
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs. Singer:

In reply to your letter concerning references for John H. Morgan, I should like to reply that I have worked in very close association with Mr. Morgan for fifteen years and observed him as a very diligent and conscientious worker, dependable at all times.

He is one who is always sought by others mainly because of his unquestionable character and scintillating personality, as well as his varied experiences in the field of vocational agriculture. I do not hestitate to say that Mr. Morgan's work with the farmer, and 4-H club groups in our community has rendered him almost indispensable. His loss, I feel, will prove a tremendous liability to our commuhity and an asset to the Mississippi Delta area.

I hereby recommend Mr. Morgan most highly for the postion.

Yours very truly

E. S. Mills

E. S. Mills, Vocational Agriculture Instructor
Wilson High School

ESM/hlb

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND

AGENDA

Meeting of Board of Directors

April 22, 1964

1. **Minutes of February 25, 1964 Meeting**
2. **Report of Membership Committee**
3. **Treasurer's Report**
4. **Proposal for Publication**
5. **Scholarship Committee** Archie Lacey - Prof at Hunter
   Joe Broadwin.
6. **Education Committee -**
   a. Mississippi Field Worker Project < Rowland Watts
   Pearl Willen
7. **New Business** $1500 from
   Norman Fund?

$5600
needed for
just 8
renewals -
not to
mention
3 requests

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. Martha Ann Singer April 26, 1964
From: John Due

RE: As regards to April 16, 1964 application for position of farm worker, this memo is to show knowledge of Federal Programs to promote employment and development in rural communities and other materials related to development of the Mississsippi Delta.

Note: Collections of my notes and materials under farm labor and farm unions are at my Miami Florida residence and are not available for this memo at this time. They consist of research in the Farm labor Union movement untill 1948, and Committee reports and Bills.

---

1. FEDERAL PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE EMPLYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.

a. Rural Area Development Program. This program is administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, and is primarily concerned with the total development of the rural community. It assists the rural communities in development of the rural community. It assists rural communities in developing the total resources of the area, helps to discover the conditions that cause low income and unemployment, and establishes the organizational framework necessary for the people to unite and improve the economic development of their community. RAD seeks to create rural industry, to bring necessary public facilities into the community, and to encourage the establishement of recreational facilities.

The theory of modus operandi is local initiative where the local county extension agent(the "farm agent") or local leaders will call the initial meeting, involving the farm agent, inorder to establish a program. At the initial meeting, a temporary chairman is selected and then all interest groups are invited to participate..A chairman, an executive secretary, and a steering committee and a number of sub-committees are selected. The findings of these sub-committees are reported to the whole committee and long and short range goals are established. When a project has been selected, the RAD office is contacted. RAD then appears to act as a co-ordinator with the other federal agencies in the area in carrying out the selected project.

b. Farmers Home Administration. Working with RAD, FHA coordinates educational leadership on the state and local levels with "technical action panels" which offer technical advice to the local committees. FHA also makes loans to farmers for every type of home and farm improvement, as well as loans to develop water supplies, disaster loans, and loans for senior citizens.

c. Manpower Development Training Act(MDTA). This is a program for training and retraining of workers who are unemployed but have the ability to learn a skill . For selection for training, a person must be unemployed or a member of a farm family with less than $1200 annual net family income. The act also provides for those who are working or will be working less than full time or will become unemployed because their skills have become orbecoming obsolete. There is also a provision for those who are 16 years old but not yet 22 and who need further schooling or occupational training, and for those persons who are working below their skill capacities . Allowances are granted if the trainnee is unemployed, the head of a family or household etc.

In order to apply for training and individual should first visit his local State Employment Service office. Trainees are interviewed and counseled, and are tested to determine their interests, suitability and aptitude for job training--but the trainee will receive training only for a skill for which there is a demand in his area. If the trainnee is selected by the State Employment Service,he will be trained andthen assisted in finding a job by the State Employment Service.

d. Area Redevelopment Administration(ARA). This is a Kennedy-type independent agency which encourages the establishment of local industry, reducing unemployment and to raise family income. This agency was created in 1961. ARA primary function is to give long-term low -interest loans to help create new industry or expand existing industry. Grants up to 50% also are made to finance the building of public facilities which are needed by communities to help new industry. The ARA also provides programs to retrain jobless workers and provides subsistence allowances while these workers are in training. Technical assistance is also available so that communities can find answers to their economic problems.

ARA differs from RAD in that its programs are limited to certain selected and specified counties whereas any rural county is eligible for RAD assistance.It is important to know that ARA assistance in rural areas is given where the income is below a certain level. Many counties in the South are eligible only because of low Negro income. Yet there is no provision whatsoever for equal employment opportunities in industries set up with ARA assistance. This could be changed easily by federal district court action.

Before an area can be designated, the ARA provides two sets of criteir criteria, one for urban areas and one for rural areas. Briefly, in the urban area, there must be a current unemployment rate of 6% or more, or the annual average rate of unemployment must have been 50% above the national average in three ofthe preceding four calendar years; 75% above in two of the precedimg three years; or 100 % aboe in one of the preceding calendar years. For rural areas, there must be a low median farm income of $1,170 a year or less, a low median family income or $1,500 a year or less, or the area must be one with a labor force under $15,000 with substantial and persistent unemployment, or it must be an area of low production farming.

Before any community can be grantedan ARA loan or any other ARA assistance, it must prepare and submit to the ARA an Overall Economic Development Program(OEDP). The OEDP is evidence that the community has carefully organized and planned its project so that it will know what steps must be taken to reach the objective.

The OEDP is a description of the organization and people behind the movement for community improvement and it is an assessement of the resources and facilities in the community. The OEDP is also an evaluation of what roadblocks impede the progress the area wishes to make or why ARA assistance is necessary. OEDP also provides the ARA with the community's concrete program of action for creating new employment opportunities.

One ARA function is to provide loans. Commercial and industrial loans can run for as long as 25 years, have an annual interest rate of 4%, and can possibly provide as much as 65% of the total cost of the project. These loans are made, however, only those cases where it is evident that the project cannot be financed from some other source.

The ARA also makes loans to communities to improve or extend their public facilities. Such loans are made only when to contribute to permanent industrial and commerical employment. Loans are also availble to promote the tourist industry.

ARA provides for a job retraining program similar to the Manpower Development Training Act but with the main difference being that the ARA provides for a maximum period of training of only 16 weeks while the MDTA program offers a maximum period of 52 weeks.

ARA offers technical assistance to the local community. Such assistance may be given when the community knows of the existence of a a natural resource but does not know how to properly exploit a resource in order to offer more jobs. When a community redevelopment groups is confronted by a lack of essential information necessary for the fulfillment of its project, the ARA can provide technical assistacne to obtain such information. Technical assistance can be provided to help a community prepare to help coomunity prepare an Overall Economic Development Program.

d. Title VIII of the National Defense Education Act. This is a program to develop higly skilled workers. These skilled technicians are employed in such work as data processing, electronics, and even the maintenece of manned rockets. This work requires individuals of above average intelligence. This program is usually instituted in high schools with the teaching of technical drafting, physics, technical report writing and technical math. We may assume that in the Delta that no Negro has been admitted to any technical education center, either being excluded because of Segregation or qualifying scores being so high as to exclude Negroes because of inferior education and cultural contacts.

II. OTHER MATERIALS RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT OF THE DELTA.

1. Testimoney by Dr. Lewis W. Jones, Director of Research, Rural life council, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, before the Subcommittee on Labor Standards of the House Committee on Education and welfare, indicating the South's pay scale, underemployment, the problem of seasonal employment, the need of skills for regular employment, and standards of living.

2. Annual report of the National Sharecroppers Fund's "The Condidtion of Farm Workers in 1960" which was concerned with organization of the Farm worker, Sharecrippers in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Foreign labor and the 1960 merger of the National Agricultural Workers Union with the Meat Cutters. 26 years ago, it was formed by 18 Negro and white sharecroppers in Arkansas. Federal prohibition of child labor under 16 is, in the case, of agriculture, limited to school hours is a point raised. Question is whether in the Mississippi Delta schools for Negroes are terminated.

3. A 1959 "The Position of Farm Workers", published by the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, with assistance by the Fund of the Republic. This should be brought up to date-but with the Farmer of the South being politically ignored, it can be assumed that this material is still pertinent. The table of contents indicates chapters on Workmen's Compensation, Income Protection: Minimum Wage, Guranteed Work, and Unemployment Compensation, Old Age and Survivor's Insurance; Mobility, residence, and Welfare; Residence and voting; Collective Bargaining; State Regulation of Labor Camps; Children; Crew Leaders and Labor Contractors; and Transportation.

4. A copy of the "Mississppi Magic", a 1954 publication of the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board. This indicates state and local financing by bond issues of private industrialization. Because of the involvement of state action and in light of recent Federal cases, racial discrimination in employment and contracts should not be allowed.

5. Astatement by H.L. Mitchell, President of the Agriculural and Allied Workers Union, proposing that the United States Government establish a "Rural Development Authority" to provide jobs, re-train and re-locate displaced farm families and a memorandum; Sharecropper evictions in Tennessee.

401 Simpson Terrace, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
April 27, 1964

Mrs. Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
Room 902 - One Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs. Singer:

I believe that I may have made a mistake in my letter of application, dated April 16, 1964.

I still believe that I talked to you at the CORE Convention. We were both attending a legal workshop. But anyway, after talking with Patricia, it was Mrs. Sachs I talked with during the first of September.

Herein is attached the memorandum. I could not work on it last week because we were quite busy in South Carolina.

Very truly yours,

John Due

John Due

JD:bs

Enclosure

April 28, 1964

Mr. Dave Dennis
1129 Maple Street
Apt. 8D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

This is to let you know that Nannette Sachs and I have continued recruiting people for the job of rural field worker, and now have two very good prospects for the position. We expect to bring one or both of these men to New York in the near future, and will let you know as soon as we hire someone -- hopefully in the next couple of weeks.

As always, we wish you the best --

WASHINGTON HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT
619 G STREET S.E.
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.
—
LI XXXXX 7-8704

WILLIAM L. HIGGS, DIRECTOR

[Spring 1964]

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
Room 902 One Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs. Singer:

It was thoughtful for you to request my recommendation as to the post in the Mississippi Delta that the Fund is going to fill.

Since there is one person in particular that I feel meets your requirements far better than any other, I have sent the application blank to him. His name is Norman Kurland and he is probably the most knowlegeable person in the country in regard to civil rights and federal programs. This area was his responsibility while he worked at the Civil Rights Commission and his area of specialty was Mississippi. He is currently the civil rights consultant to the Office of Education, but I know that he would like to work for the cause you have described in your letter. The only problem on his part will probably be the amount involved, since he has a wife and family.

I highly recommend him to you.

And I trust that this action on my part proves helpful. Please let me know if there is anything further with which I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Bill Higgs

William L. Higgs

28

June 6, 1964

Mr. Norman G. Kurland
314 Martha Washington Street
Alexandria 9, Virginia

Dear Mr. Kurland:

This is to let you know that after long and careful consideration of all applicants, we have filled the position of Mississippi rural field worker. We surely appreciate your interest in this important work, and will kepp your application on file in case similar job openings occur.

Please understand and forgive our delay in writing to you. Our program continues to expand in response to the great needs, and our very small staff has had more than it can handle.

Again, thank you for sending your application. We wish you every success in your endeavors.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

DISCLAIMER NOTE

This form letter is followed by many identical copies sent to different addressees. (In the case of receipts acknowledging contributions, the amount of the contribution is also specified.) These have not been filmed, but the originals are deposited at the Archives Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

PEACE CORPS

Washington, D. C. 20525

December 30, 1964

Mrs. Monroe S. Singer
Co-Administrator
Care Scholarship, Education,
and Defense Fund
Room 902, One Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs. Singer:

Several months ago we were informed of a position in your organization as a community organizer in Mississippi.

On December 16, 1964, we suggested to Mr. Greer Wilcox that he contact you concerning this job. We are interested in knowing if he wrote to you, and if we should continue to have applicants notify you of their availability.

We appreciate your cooperation with the Peace Corps in our effort to place these young men and women who have returned from their overseas assignments.

We hope we can continue to be of service to you in your recruitment of qualified employees.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Calvert, Jr.

Robert Calvert, Jr.
Director
Career Information Service

RC:bf

February 5, 1965

Mr. Robert Calvert, Jr.
Director
Career Information Service
Peace Corps
Washington, D. C. 20525

Dear Mr. Calvert:

Thank you for your letter of December 30. I apologize for my delay in answering.

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund did fill the position of community organizer in Mississippi, about which we wrote you last spring. A number of very well-qualified former Peace Corps people did apply for this job, but we ultimately hired a young man from Georgia who was an experienced farmer and teacher. We did not hear from Mr. Greer Wilcox, about whom you inquired, and since the job is filled, there is no point in referring anyone else to us. Our organization has no other openings at this time, but if and when we do I will get in touch with you.

Thank you so much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

lu

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND, Inc.
22 EAST 54th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022
PLaza 1-0700

list sent to US in early March

2/64

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Atlanta, Ga
(Rufus E. Clement)

BARBER-SCOTIA COLLEGE
Concord, NC
(L. S. Cozart)

BENEDICT COLLEGE
Columbia, SC
(J. A. Bacoats)

BENNETT COLLEGE
Greensboro, NC
(Willa B. Player)

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE
Daytona Beach, Fla
(Richard V. Moore)

BISHOP COLLEGE
Dallas, Texas
(Milton K. Curry, Jr)

CLARK COLLEGE
Atlanta, Ga
(James P. Brawley)

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
New Orleans, La
(Albert W. Dent)

FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville, Tenn
(Stephen J. Wright)

INTERDENOMINATIONAL
THEOLOGICAL CENTER
P. O. Box 6583 - Station G
Atlanta, Ga
(Harry V. Richardson)

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
Hampton, Va
(Jerome H. Holland)

HUSTON-TILLOTSON COLLEGE
Austin, Texas
(J. J. Seabrook)

JOHNSON C SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, NC
(Rufus P. Perry)

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE
Knoxville, Tenn
(James A. Colston)

LANE COLLEGE
Jackson, Tenn
(C. A. Kirkendoll)

LEMOYNE COLLEGE
Memphis, Tenn
(Hollis F. Price)

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE
Salisbury, NC
(Samuel E. Duncan)

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
Atlanta, Ga
(Benjamin E. Mays)

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE
Atlanta, Ga
(Frank J. Cunningham)

PAINE COLLEGE
Augusta, Ga
(E. Clayton Calhoun)

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE
Little Rock, Ark
(Roosevelt D. Crockett)

SAINT AUGUSTINE"S COLLEGE
Raleigh, N C
(James A. Boyer)

SAINT PAUL'S COLLEGE
Lawrenceville, Va
(Earl H. McClenney)

SHAW UNIVERSITY
Raleigh, NC
(James E. Cheek)

SPELMAN COLLEGE
Atlanta, Ga
(Albert E. Manley)

STILLMAN COLLEGE
Tuscaloosa, Ala
(Samuel B. Hay)

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
Talladega, Ala
(Herman L. Long)

TOUGALOO COLLEGE
Tougaloo, Miss
(A. D. Beittel)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
Tuskegee Institute,
(Luther H. Foster)

VIRGINIA UNION
UNIVERSITY
Richmond, Va
(Thomas A. Henderson)

WILEY COLLEGE
Marshall, Texas
(T. W. Cole, Sr.)

XAVIER UNIVERSITY
New Orleans, La
(Sister M. Josephina)

The President's name is in parenthesis
The address as given, suffices for communication

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS RETURNED FROM SERVICE

Assigned   Returned   Age

Bailey, Jerald Elliott   Colombia II   Single   Feb. 1964   25
7079 Gratiot Road , Saginaw, Michigan   Phone: SW 2-2148
School: Michigan State   Degree: B. A.   Year: 1961   Major: Political Science

Bell, Robert Bremon   Colombia II   Single   Feb. 1964   33
2027 Windover Road, Charlotte 7, N.C.   Phone: EM 6-4736
School: University of North Carolina   Degree: B. S.   Year: 1953   Major: Marketing, B. Adm.

Bennett, Johnny   Colombia II   Single   Feb. 1964   25
✓ 444 East 14th , Baxter Springs, Kansas   Phone: none
School: Kansas State College   Degree: B. S.   Year: 1962   Major: Education

Cardenas, Rene' Fernand   Colombia   Single   Feb. 1964   31
c/o Mike Medina, 142 Cabot, San Antonio, Texas   Phone: none
School: University of Texas   Degree: None   Major Field: Geology

Grubb, William Dennis   Colombia I   Single   June, 1963   22
2 Birch Rd., Westport, Connecticut   Phone: CA 7-2432
School: Pennsylvania State Univ., Degree: None   Major Field: Economics

Haselby, Ray Cloyne   Colombia I   Single   June, 1963   25
15510 Turner, Detroit, Michigan   Phone: UN 1-5193
School: Univ. of Michigan   Degree: A. B.   Year: 1961   Major: Pre=medical

McMakin, Betty Jo   Philippines I   Single   June 1963   25
115 South Ave., Forest Park, Georgia (c/o The Ledbetters)   Phone: 366-7666
School: Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.   Degree: B. S.   Year: 1961   Major: Jrn.-Drama

Portman, James Joseph   El Saluador I   Single   Jan. 1964   26
✓ 1656 Charlton Hgts. Rd., Coraopolis, Pennsylvania   Phone: AM 4-4583
School: Pennsylvania State Univ.   Degree: B. S.   Year: 1960   Major: Agric.-Horticulture

R inson, Gary Dale   Colombia II   Single   Jan. 1964   26
173 Brentwood Rd., Palatine, Illinois   Phone: FL 9-1053
School: Southern Illinois Univ.   Degree: Now working on B. A. Year: 1964   Major: Latin Am.

Valentine, ~~Francis~~ Carl   Philippines II   Married   Sept. 1963   26
509 W. 121st St., Apt. 103, New York 27, N.Y.   Phone: UN 5-6000 Ext. 282
School: Union College, Schencectady, NY   Degree: A. B.   Year: 1961   Major: Sociology
(Now doing graduate work Columbia School of Social Work, NYC)
by phone — AS

Wessel, David Henry   Colombia II   Single   Feb. 1964   26
✓ 1190 Biarritz Drive, Miami Beach 41, Florida   Phone: UN 6-1894
School: Loyola Univ., New Orleans, La.   Degree: B.S.S.   Year: 1962   Major: History

Williams, Robert Brooks   Dominican I   Married   Sept. 1963   29
29 Linden St., Framingham, Massachusetts   Phone: 875-5729
School: Georgetown School of Foreign Service   Degree: BSFS   Year: 1961   Major: Int. Rels.

Date April 4, 1964

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Application for the Job of Rural Field Worker

I Personal Data

Name Robert B. Bell

~~Current~~ Address 2027 Wendover Road

~~Home Address~~ Charlotte 11, N.C.

Phone where you can be reached 3664736

Date of Birth May 30, 1931 Condition of Health Excellent

Male X Female ___ Single X Married ___ Divorced ___ No. of Children ___

II Work Experience (list most recent job first)

	Employer	Address	Dates	Duties
1.	Peace Corps	Wash. D.C.	2/1962-2/1964	Comminity Development
2.	A&P Tea Company	Hovis Road Charlotte N.C.	1/1960-1/1962	Trainee
3.	Real Estate with CARSON & CO.	1228 Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte N.C.	7/1957-1/59	salesman
4.	BOBBY BELL'S ESSO	Charlotte N.C.	6/56-6/1957	owner operator

III Community and Civil Rights Activities

(please list organizations with which you have been active, give dates and detail your activities - note especially leadership experience)

IV Education

	Schools Attended (list most recent first)	Dates	Type of Course	Grade Average	Did You Complete Course?
1.	Arizona State University	2/1962-4/1963	Peace Corps Training	none kept	yes
2.	University of North Carolina	1949-1953	BS in Bus. Ad.	C	yes

V Have you knowledge of or any experience in dealing with governmental programs in the areas of agriculture, education, health, or welfare? Please explain.

only in Colombia

VI Please tell why you are interested in applying for the job of rural field worker and why you think you could carry this responsibility.

It is a job that requires a fight and it is not the same every day. When there is an accomplishment it is one of merit and one that will help people for time to come. It is a job of serving and of usefullness. (I am speaking of the experience in Colombia.) I think I could handle this for I am a fighter and I have had a little experience in this area. (Peace Coprs) I have a feeling.

VII References

Please give name and address of one or more persons who know of your abilities and qualifications and who are familiar with your background and experience.

Mr. Charles Brady Peace Corps - American Embassy, Bogota, Colombia

~~Dr. George D. [illegible]~~ Dr. George D. Heaton 7542 Vally Brook Road Charlotte, N.C.

NOTE: Please use reverse side if you need additional space to answer questions.

2/17/64

Date April 16, 1964

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Application for the Job of Rural Field Worker

I Personal Data

Name John Dorsey Due Jr.

Current Address 401 Simspon Terrace
Atlanta 14, N.W. Georgia

Phone where you can be reached
Res. SY 4 0587
off. 525-0595

Home Address 403 N. MaComb St., Tallahassee, Fla.

Date of Birth Oct.22, 1934 Condition of Health Good-Last Check, 1962

Male x Female ___ Single ___ Married x Divorced ___ No. of Children ___

II Work Experience (list most recent job first)

Employer **Address** **Dates** **Duties**

1. VEP-SRC 5 Forsyth St.Atlanta Ga Feb 26,1964 to present . I am a staff intern with the duty to study registration projects and to give aid and assistance.
2. Self-employed:Marger and Heiken, 763 Arthru Godfrey Road, Miamai Beach, Fla. I became a junior partner November 26, 1963, with the particualr duty of administration. See letter.
3. Atty. Earl Johnson-625 W. Union St.-Jacksonville, Fla.-Oct to Nov.26, 1963. I was a law clerk and assistantxxxxxx counsel, with the duties of preparing, assisting, and and handling or representing Civil Rights Cases taken by Mr.Earl Johnson as a NAACP Legal Defense Attorney.
4. Mr. Charles Donahue-U.S. Labor Department-Washington, D.C.-during the summers of 1961 and 1962. My duty was as a law Student Law Clerk in the Davis Bacon Section, administrating the minimum wage law. This included making a study of the Economic status of communities which would assist in determining what should be the minimum wage cor a given area .

III Community and Civil Rights Activities

(please list organizations with which you have been active, give dates and detail your activities - note especially leadership experience)

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee-Conducting a workshop during the SNCC convention, March 20-22, 1964, and research or planning for Civil Rights Cades.

C.O.R.E. September, 1960 to present., Tallahassee, Miami, and Washington D.C. chapters, -experience-assisting CORE defense lawyers, planning and participating in "test" freedom rides-Negotiating with Dobb House to satisfaction-Both plaintiff and Defendant in Theater cases, assisting Carl Rachlin and being in Mississppi for COFO , March, 1964.

N.A.A.C.P., 1952 to present, TerreHaute,Ind., Indiana University, Indianapolis, Talla-Hassee, Chapters. -expereicne, vice-president, Chairman of Political Action Committis , Education Committees, and Legal Committees, wrote an F.E.P.C. submitted to Indiana Legislature.

A.C.L.U.-1957 to present. Indiana University, Indianapolis, and Miami. Chairman(IndianaU)

Education

Schools Attended (list most recent first)	Dates	Type of Course	Grade Average	Did You Complete Course?
1. Fla. A&M University	Sept60 to 63-	Law-LIB	B Minus	Yes
Indiana Univestiy	Sept 53 to?,58	Gov.-A.B.	B Minus	Yes
2. Indiana State College	June52 to 53	Gov.	B Minus	no-transfer
Wiley High School-Terre Haute, Indiana	'50 to '52	National Honor Societiy	A-Minus	Yes

V Have you knowledge of or any experience in dealing with governmental programs in the areas of agriculture, education, health, or welfare? Please explain.

Yes. While I was a Law Clerk in Washington D.C., and since, I have taken an active interest in the Southern Rural Worker. I have made a study of the Union movement in Agriculture untill 1948, I have studied and colledted materials on Farm co-operatives, Ixhaxxxxxxxxxxx I have written a letter to Mr. Harold Gibbons during the summer of 1961, at that time Vice-President of the Teamsters, expressing an interest in their movement in Agriculture in California, and offering my services if a move is to be made in the South, and received a quite favorable response. Ixxxxxxxxx I also made contacts in the Commerce Dep't and on the mailing list of Congressional Comm. seeking favorable farm legislation for the Migratory Worker. I have visted Bonania Farm and planned with Zev Aelony.

VI Please tell why you are interested in applying for the job of rural field worker and why you think you could carry this responsibility.

I am interested in the job as a result of my reading of the Rxxxx Farmer Alliance and Populist Movement in the South in the 1880's and 1890's. Here were Negro Farmers and White Farmers, who, because of a common interest in bettering their economic condition, combined their forces and forgot their racial hatreds.(See Tom Watson). I believe that the poverty of both Negro and White in the Delta and elsewhere is deliberate andthat Segregation is nothing but the use of the "Scape goat theory" to suppress both in the South. I am also interested in this job because the SEDL program here is the only way from the so-called Negro Revolution to a positive approach of reconciliation and building a Sane Society.

I believe that I could carry this responsibility because I am not only trained as an attorney, educated at xn Mid-Western University in philosopphy, government, Economics, Sociology and Psychology, I believe that I also have the type of personality which is necessary. I am not "angry" because of race-nor have any "negritude" consciousness. 1 Also, I believe that I am an idealist in the sense that I dont accept things as valid merely because it is claimed that they exist. I believe in ideals, and new ideas to approach to reach these ideas. I am not a victim of the old "social cliches".

VII References

Please give name and address of one or more persons who know of your abilities and qualifications and who are familiar with your background and experience.

Carl Rachlin-38 Park Row, N.Y.
Herbert Heiken-763 Arthur Godfrey Road, ~~xxx~~ MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
John Preson Ward, Wisonsin University, GreenBay Center, Green Bay, Wisconsin.(Turn over)

NOTE: Please use reverse side if you need additional space to answer questions.

2/17/64

Randlph T. Blackwell, Field Director, Voter Education Project, (SRC)
5 Forsyth St., Atlanat N W., Ga.

Richard Haley, CORE,
Southern Officd,
2211 Dryads St.
New Orleans, La.

Rev. C.K. Steele Jr.
President Tallahassee N.A.A.C.P.
Florida and South East Field Representative,
Southern Christian Leadership Confer nce
Box 1003
Tallahassee, Fla.

Date 4-21-64

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Application for the Job of Rural Field Worker

I **Personal Data**

Name ERIC A. KINDBERG

Current Address 1470 BROOK VALLEY LANE, ATLANTA, GA.

Phone where you can be reached 524-1378

Home Address PARENT'S LIVE AT 324 COLONIAL AVE., WORTHINGTON, OHIO

Date of Birth 1-9-43 Condition of Health EXCELLENT

Male X Female ___ Single ___ Married X Divorced ___ No. of Children NONE

WIFE SUPPORTS HERSELF AND WORKS WHERE SHE CHOOSES; NOW SCLC OFFICE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA BUT TRYING TO WORK FOR CORE IN LOUISIANA DURING THE SUMMER.

II **Work Experience** (list most recent job first)

Employer	Address	Dates	Duties
1. SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE	334 AUBURN AVE., ATLANTA, GA.	FEB 1 TO PRESENT	DETERMINING POTENTIAL NUMBER OF NEGRO VOTERS, MAKING COPY FOR PLACARDS, HANDBILLS ETC.; MAKING RESEARCH REPORTS TO VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT.
FULLER BRUSH CO		JAN 1 TO FEB 1, 64	SALESMAN
2. SPENCER INTERNATIONAL PRESS	3272 PEACHTREE, ATLANTA, GA.	NOV 1 TO JAN 1, 64	SALESMAN
GREAT BOOKS OF THE WESTERN WORLD	201 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO.	SEPT. 1 TO NOV 1, 63	SALESMAN
3. SURVEYS UNLIMITED		NOV 1 TO FEB 1, 63	DOOR TO DOOR MARKET RESEARCH
BATTELLE MEMORIAL INST.	KING AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO	SEPT. 1, 62 TO APRIL 1, 63	CLERICAL WORK ON RESEARCH PAPERS; RUNNING MULTIGRAPH; TYPIST.
4. POWER CURVE CONVEYOR CO.	HUNTLEY RD., WORTHINGTON, OHIO	JUNE 1, 62 TO SEPT 1, 62	SALESMAN, DESIGN & QUOTING OF MONORAIL SYSTEMS
WILLYARD CO. INC	HUNTLEY RD., WORTHINGTON, OHIO	SUMMERS & AFTER SCHOOL 1957 THRU JUNE 1, 1961	DRAFTSMAN - STRUCTURAL & MECHANICAL - QUOTATATION OF STEEL & MONORAIL SYSTEMS

III **Community and Civil Rights Activities**
(please list organizations with which you have been active, give dates and detail your activities - note especially leadership experience)

① SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE - FEB 1 TO PRESENT; WORKING ON THE ATLANTA VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT - REFER TO 1 - IN ADDITION I WORKED IN THE FIELD CANVASSING, TRANSPORTING, HANDLING RADIO, NEWS, TV. PUBLICITY AND HELPING CO-ORDINATE AREAS WITHIN PROJECT. NOW ON MY WAY TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, TO START WORK ON SCLC'S SUMMER PROJECT.

② PRESIDENT LIBERAL RELIGIOUS YOUTH GROUP, UNITARIAN CHURCH, COLUMBUS, OHIO

③ REPRESENTATIVE TO INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FELLOWSHIP & I.A.R.F. CONVENTIONS IN GERMANY & SWITZERLAND IN 1961

IV Education

Schools Attended (list most recent first)	Dates	Type of Course	Grade Average	Did You Complete Course?

1. Ohio State University Sept. '61 To June 1, '63 Mining Engineering For 1½ Yrs.; ½ Yr Arts & Sciences Interested In English Literature, Psychology, Anthropology, Math, History, Sociology, Political Science, Economics & Art. I Completed All Courses.
2. Albert Schweitzer College - Switzerland - Summer Course, 1961 Psychology, Political Science, Theology, Philosophy

V Have you knowledge of or any experience in dealing with governmental programs in the areas of agriculture, education, health, or welfare? Please explain.

① Soil Bank Programs; My Parents Own An 84 Acre Farm & I Have Farmed, Somewhat.

VI Please tell why you are interested in applying for the job of rural field worker and why you think you could carry this responsibility.

My Interest Was Aroused By The Challenge To Work "Among Minority Groups," Employing My Organizational Ability, Adaptability To Varying Social And Economic Conditions, Willingness To Accept Responsibility And Decisive Determination To Bring About A Nonviolent Revolution Against Poverty And Prejudice. As Important, I Want To Learn About And From The Mississippi Delta People, Trying To Understand Their Hereitage, Their Thinking, While Working With Them To Raise Their Standard Of Living.

Although My Experiences With Farming And Mississippi Delta People Are Limited, My Desire To Learn, To Be Flexible, To Think Creatively, To Use My Initiative, To Communicate, Makes This Work A Challenge, A Responsibility I Would Like To Undertake.

VII References

Please give name and address of one or more persons who know of your abilities and qualifications and who are familiar with your background and experience.

Andrew J. Young - 334 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Barbara Whitaker - Voter Education Project, 5 Forsyth St., Atlanta 3, Ga.

NOTE: Please use reverse side if you need additional space to answer questions.

2/17/64

Judge William T. Gillie, 26 Nottingham Rd., Columbus, Ohio

Weldon Rougeau 4519 N.W. 15th Ave., Miami, Florida

Date MAR. 12, 1964

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Application for the Job of Rural Field Worker

I Personal Data

Name NORMAN G. KURLAND

Current Address 314 MARTHA WASHINGTON ST. ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, 22309

Phone where you can be reached RO 8-3108

Home Address SAME AS ABOVE

Date of Birth APRIL 27, 1930 Condition of Health EXCELLENT

Male ✓ Female ___ Single ___ Married ✓ Divorced ___ No. of Children 3

II Work Experience (list most recent job first)

	Employer	Address	Dates	Duties
1.	U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER	400 MARYLAND AVE, S.W. WASH. 25, D.C.	JAN 6 1964 - PRESENT	CIVIL RIGHTS CONSULTANT FROM U.S. CIV. RTS. COMMISS.
2.	U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS	1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVE, N.W. WASH. 25, D.C.	AUG. 1962 - PRESENT	OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL, MISSISSIPPI PROJECT, FED. PROGRAMS
3.	U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, & WELFARE, EDUCATION & WELFARE DIV. OF OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL	4TH ST. & INDEPENDENCE AVE, S.W. WASH 25, D.C.	JAN. 1960 - AUG. 1962	MAINLY ADVISING ON EDUCATION PROGRAMS
4.	U.S. AIR FORCE		OCT 1952 - SEP. 1957	OFFICER WITH RATING AS ELECTRONIC COUNTER-MEASURES OBSERVER; SEVERAL COMMAND POSITIONS, PROJECT OFFICER FOR AIR DIVISION.

III Community and Civil Rights Activities
(please list organizations with which you have been active, give dates and detail your activities - note especially leadership experience)

BETA SIGMA GAMMA FRATERNITY, UNIV. OF CONN., STORRS, CONN. ONE OF THREE ORGANIZERS AND FIRST TREASURER OF FIRST INTERRACIAL FRATERNITY ON CAMPUS 1950 - 1952.

FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 1962 - PRESENT

MT. VERNON WOODS - FAIRFIELD CIVIC ASSN., 1962 - PRESENT, LEGAL COUNSEL

LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL, N.Y.C., JAN. 1964, FEDERAL PROGRAMS LIAISON AND ADVISOR.

ucation

Schools Attended (list most recent first)	Dates	Type of Course	Grade Average	Did You Complete Course?
1. UNIV. OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL	SEP.'57-JAN'60	LAW	UPPER 20%	YES
2. UNIV. OF CONN. STORRS, CONN.	1948-1952	ENGLISH LIT. MAJOR	HONORS	YES
CENTRAL H.S., BRIDGEPORT, CONN	1944-48	COLL. PREP.		YES

V Have you knowledge of or any experience in dealing with governmental programs in the areas of agriculture, education, health, or welfare? Please explain.

SEE ENCLOSURES

VI Please tell why you are interested in applying for the job of rural field worker and why you think you could carry this responsibility.

SEE ENCLOSURES

VII References

Please give name and address of one or more persons who know of your abilities and qualifications and who are familiar with your background and experience.

MR. DAVID DENNIS, MISS. CORE.
MR. C. CLYDE FERGUSON JR., DEAN, HOWARD UNIV. LAW SCHOOL, WASH., D.C.
MR. WILLIAM L. HIGGS, 614 G STREET, S.E. WASH. 3, D.C.
MR. AARON E. HENRY, 636 PAGE ST., CLARKSDALE, MISS.

NOTE: Please use reverse side if you need additional space to answer questions.

2/17/64

Norman G. Kurland
314 Martha Washington Street
Alexandria, Virginia

PLAN TO ESTABLISH CIVIL RIGHTS CONSULTING AGENCY IN MISSISSIPPI

A. Program:

1. To provide highly professional civil rights advice to all civil rights groups working in Mississippi.

2. To attempt to establish lines of communications between civil rights leaders and State and local officials.

3. To attempt to organize white "moderates" so that they can begin voicing their opinions more freely and, at the same time, act as a buffer between racial extremists and the militant civil rights organizers.

4. To acquaint all groups with the full spectrum of Federal programs which are available to the State.

5. To assist all groups in designing programs, such as under the proposed poverty program, and in applying for funds.

6. To evaluate all Federal programs (well over 100) which are presently operating in the State, with a view to: (1) maximizing their benefits for Negroes; (2) detecting subtle and overt forms of discrimination; (3) recommending changes in Federal supervision and control over the programs; and (4) recommending new programs.

7. To establish permanent lines of communication between civil rights groups in Mississippi and Federal agencies having functions in Mississippi.

8. To provide informational service to national civil rights organizations.

9. To devise methods, procedures, and plans aimed at making Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and officials more responsible for protecting peaceful protesters and persons threatened with harm on account of their civil rights activities and take affirmative steps to bring this about.

10. To explore and advise on new methods of peaceful protest.

11. To improve prodedures for processing civil rights complaints to the Department of Justice, the Civil Rights Commission, other Federal agencies, and other interested sources.

12. To give lectures and write materials on human rights, constitutional law, and Federal programs to all interested groups; and distribute materials and arrange for speakers on the same subjects.

13. To write a report on civil rights problems in Mississippi and on other related subjects (thus taking over where the Civil Rights Commission left off.)

B. Personal Factors:

1. Spotless background: Government lawyer since 1960; member of District Bar; excellent academic record at University of Chicago Law School; honor graduate of University of Connecticut with English literature major; former Air Force officer with 5 years of service beginning during Korean War; received a direct commission upon entering service; entrusted with command of two important air defense installations in Japan; received U.N. and Korean War medals; received credit for flying missions into war zone as an electronics countermeasures observer; cleared for top secret; received air crew training aboard B-47 in Strategic Air Command; presently a captain on inactive reserve status; honorably discharged; no criminal record; no organizational ties; acquainted with no one that I know to be a"Communist or member of any subversive organization" (but I have met several who have been so labeled); not an atheist; have strong religious convictions; respected by neighbors and acquaintances; known as a strong advocate of our constitutional form of government and have always condemned violence as a means to effect changes; am a family man whose wife and three children are well-liked and respected; and, in short, will not be embarrassed by anything revealed by the most careful investigation into my background or that of my family or friends.

2. Experience: Two and one-half years as an attorney with the Education and Welfare Division of the General Counsel's Office at HEW, specializing in education programs. This provided excellent experience not only in the detailed operation of Federal education and welfare programs within the Department but also the many related programs in other agencies.

One and one-half years of experience in the General Counsel's Office at the Commission on Civil Rights, under the supervision of Clyde Ferguson, the new Dean of Howard University

Law School. This broadened my experience in Federal programs and gave me first-hand knowledge of problems and programs in Mississippi. I also became better acquainted with the overall operation of government (i.e., how different agencies and the three branches of government interract and how they all respond to external pressures from civil rights and other groups.) I also met and assisted many civil rights leaders in the South and feel that I have their confidence. I also feel that I gained at least the respect of many white leaders and other segregationists in Mississippi. In fact, many white Mississippians seem to have had some of their hard-fast notions shaken for the first time.

I have worked about 60 days as a civil rights consultant from the Civil Rights Commission to the staff of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, helping them plan for their proposed civil rights program, advising them on civil rights problems, and helping to organize a civil rights clearinghouse within the Office of Education.

3. Possible defects: I enjoy responsibility but demand a high degree of independence. I am a strong advocate of my position. Many people tend to be irritated by what seems to them (and perhaps they're right) to be my propensity to lecture on basic, conservative principles and ideals. People with courage and with my convictions, however, are seldom so irritated. I enjoy discussion and having my ideas exposed to critical minds-- but this has tended to take up the time of "busy" people. I enjoy needling some people "with positions of responsibility" in hope that it will possibly stir them to leadership and new initiatives. I expect leaders to lead. I do not like change for its own sake but where change is obviously necessary I tend to demand that people at least try to find solutions. I like my work to be my hobby and therefore tend to live constantly with it-- when I enjoy my work, my wife and children also enjoy me more. I am somewhat of a brooder when I am stymied by persons in responsible positions. I am tenacious, however, in my optimism that I have something, perhaps small, to contribute to progress. But I want to contribute everything I have to my work. I could not be happy otherwise.

4. Other relevant factors: a. My wife is a Japanese-American, who spent the war years in one of the detention camps and went to Japan after the war where she completed elementary and secondary school. She returned to the U.S. on a scholarship to attend the University of Nebraska. I met her in Lincoln and we were married there before I was discharged from the Air Force. The fact that I am a "race mixer" and have "hybrid" children may be an additional irritant to some Southerners. However, this has never yet been a problem.

b. My interest in civil rights has deep roots. For example, in 1950, I was one of three persons who organized the first interracial fraternity at the University of Connecticut. I believe that it was the first of its kind in New England. Generally speaking, however, I am anti-fraternity in my thinking. I believe that it is important to be organized but I do not like being immersed in an organization, that is, except where I can lead one or try to influence its direction. c. I intend to live in the Negro community but send my children to white schools, if they can get in. This may have some interesting implication. d. I have submitted an elaborate plan for a three-phased summer program in the South for the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, a group with substantial membership in all the top law schools. I have been told that they were impressed with it. The Council plans to send students to Mississippi. e. For those who evaluate me, I suggest they read some of my writings (which I will loan them) and that they contact Clyde Ferguson, Bill Higgs, Aaron Henry, Bob Moses, Jim Forman, or Dave Dennis. My writings, I believe, will reveal more about me than anything else. f. I doubt whether I personally would engage in a demonstration though I support many of them. g. Perhaps most important, I believe that my mere presence together with my activities, may lead to confrontations in a number of areas between the Federal Government and the State of Mississippi; I would first, however, (after taking necessary precautions) reveal my plans to Mississippi officials so that they may have an opportunity to exercise responsibility that has been lacking heretofore. Many of the precautionary measures would be taken before we depart for Mississippi. h. My wife and I have a full understanding of the possible risks involved in this venture but have agreed that greater sacrifices have already been made for much smaller ends.

314 Martha Washington Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22309
January 2, 1964

Mr. Steven Antler
Summer Projects Committee
Law Students Civil Rights
  Research Council
156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Antler:

This is in response to your letter of December 12 in which you ask for my suggestions on your summer program of sending law students to the South.

First, let me say that I am proud to join with the many eminent lawyers who support you on this venture. Lawyers committed to promoting human rights are much too scarce, everywhere, but especially in the South. Even the spirit in which these contributions on the part of law students are made will be a powerful uplifting force to the Negro communities of the South and undoubtedly will go a long way toward improving conditions in that part of the country. And, the handling of those conditions in my opinion, will largely determine where the New Frontier is headed.

As for making suggestions, I don't know how much weight to suggest that you give to my own experience. The fact that I was an attorney working for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights may have opened doors for me in the South which may be denied to your group. On the other hand, my mere presence in certain situations may have induced an atmosphere which will be much less real than that which law students will encounter. Nevertheless, for all they are worth, here are my suggestions.

MAJOR OBJECTIVES

As major objectives of the summer program, I visualize the following:

1. To provide high level quasi-legal service to disadvantaged persons and civil rights groups in the South, a sort of "Legal Peace Corps" program.

2. To assist lawyers in Southern communities in their handling of civil rights matters, loosely, a civil rights legal apprenticeship program.

3. To explore existing programs designed to improve the lives of low-income groups and make suggestions for new or improved programs.

4. To become personally acquainted with the operation of the civil rights movement and its problems at the local level in order:

   a. To offer suggestions to these organizations at the national level.

   b. To persuade other students to become involved in similar work.

   c. To better acquaint the general community in the North about racial problems in the South.

5. To assist in the development of local leadership, programs, and organizations.

6. To attempt to establish better understanding and communications between civil rights groups and white moderates, encouraging the latter to organize for their own protection; something akin to public relations work.

BASIC PROGRAMS

Those participating should be divided into three basic groups, based on programs geared to general professional aspirations in the civil rights area: (1) a civil rights legal apprenticeship program for students interested in private practice, trial, and appellate work, including work for the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice; (2) a "legal peace corps" program for students interested in working as program lawyers, legislative assistants, administrators, or researchers; and (3) Federal programs research work, for students having the same professional goals as those in group (2). Although there should be flexibility in these groupings and possible movement during the summer for some students from one program area to another, basically, participants should be asked to select and remain with only one program during any given period of time.

CIVIL RIGHTS LEGAL APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM

1. Offer services to civil rights lawyers; students should correspond with those needing help.

2. Be prepared to move about the South, possibly working for a number of different lawyers during the summer.

3. The work involved should include: conducting investigations, handling interviews, organizing files and libraries, preparing memoranda and briefs, attending trials, and generally doing the leg-work which will provide the lawyer time to more effectively handle his civil rights work-load.

4. (Applicable to all students in the field) Attempt to encourage other lawyers in the area to begin handling civil rights cases. Start a dialogue along these lines with local law students, law faculty members, leaders of local bar associations, judges, and other civic leaders; offer services to those who might be interested. Get lists of alumni of all leading Northern law schools who practice in the state and concentrate effort on those who graduated from schools represented on the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council. Names can be obtained through the Martindale-Hubbell directory, except for recent graduates. Get letters of introduction from Northern lawyers (possibly through the Tweed-Legal Committee) and interested faculty members. Also contact known liberal whites in the state through civil rights groups.

5. See general comments and suggestions.

"LEGAL PEACE CORPS"

1. Work at the grass-roots level with local civil rights groups.

2. Investigate complaints, prepare investigation reports, help prepare notarized statements for complainants, and advise on the forwarding of complaints to appropriate agencies. Select and train a permanent staff within the community to carry on this work. Bear in mind, complaints written so that the facts are clearly set out and relevant will invariably get much faster action than those that are not. Unquestionably, many valid complaints are ignored because the complainant is unable to communicate his problem.

3. Send a copy of all types of civil rights complaints to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington 25, D.C., irrespective of their nature and the parties involved, including those involving discrimination in Federal, state, or local programs.

4. Send a copy of complaints dealing with violations of Federal civil rights law to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. Where violence against civil rights workers is anticipated, contact the local and state police (regardless of whether they in fact will take any affirmative action), the local FBI office, and, wher appropriate, the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.

3. The work involved should include: conducting investigations, handling interviews, organizing files and libraries, preparing memoranda and briefs, attending trials, and generally doing the leg-work which will provide the lawyer time to more effectively handle his civil rights work-load.

4. (Applicable to all students in the field) Attempt to encourage other lawyers in the area to begin handling civil rights cases. Start a dialogue along these lines with local law students, law faculty members, leaders of local bar associations, judges, and other civic leaders; offer services to those who might be interested. Get lists of alumni of all leading Northern law schools who practice in the state and concentrate effort on those who graduated from schools represented on the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council. Names can be obtained through the Martindale-Hubbell directory, except for recent graduates. Get letters of introduction from Northern lawyers (possibly through the Tweed-Legal Committee) and interested faculty members. Also contact known liberal whites in the state through civil rights groups.

5. See general comments and suggestions.

"LEGAL PEACE CORPS"

1. Work at the grass-roots level with local civil rights groups.

2. Investigate complaints, prepare investigation reports, help prepare notarized statements for complainants, and advise on the forwarding of complaints to appropriate agencies. Select and train a permanent staff within the community to carry on this work. Bear in mind, complaints written so that the facts are clearly set out and relevant will invariably get much faster action than those that are not. Unquestionably, many valid complaints are ignored because the complainant is unable to communicate his problem.

3. Send a copy of all types of civil rights complaints to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington 25, D.C., irrespective of their nature and the parties involved, including those involving discrimination in Federal, state, or local programs.

4. Send a copy of complaints dealing with violations of Federal civil rights law to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. Where violence against civil rights workers is anticipated, contact the local and state police (regardless of whether they in fact will take any affirmative action), the local FBI office, and, wher appropriate, the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.

5. Send a copy of complaints involving a program within the state administered by a Federal agency or involving Federal employees to the appropriate agency. Use a copy of the Government Organization Manual for reference [See Appendix for types of programs involved.]

6. Send a copy of all complaints to the regional or national offices of civil rights organizations working in the area.

7. Advise on bringing appropriate complaints to the attention of the local press and national wire services (but only after getting permission from complainants or their families so as not to bring them additional problems.)

8. Advise on bringing appropriate complaints and reports to the attention of friendly Congressmen, and private groups (e.g., all groups interested in civil rights, national church groups, unions, student groups), but, again, only after getting permission from the complainants or their families.

9. Visit schools, welfare agencies, and other nearby state, local, and Federal offices and attempt to become acquainted with responsible officers and the operation of their programs.

10. Attempt to become acquainted with persons from all groups within the Negro community, including the so-called "Uncle Tom's."

11. Advise persons of their rights, help them fill out forms, and refer them to public and private agencies that can help them with their problems.

12. Become acquainted with Federal programs available to communities so that all possible benefits can be made available to Negroes. [See Appendix; also booklet, "Federal Aids to Communities," prepared by Area Redevelopment Agency of the Department of Commerce.]

13. Attempt to assist persons having difficulties with local officials. Sometimes, the problem stems from a failure to fully communicate their needs to these officials. Other times, the limitations of the agency are not fully made known to the party seeking help. In these cases, an intermediary can sometimes bridge this communications gap. An effort in this area will be often frustrating but may also be the most rewarding part of work in the field. Where problems cannot be resolved at the local level, request assistance from the appropriate state agency, and, if it still cannot be resolved, to the appropriate Federal agency. If everyone claims that there is no authority to deal with the particular problem, get the ball rolling to see that such authority is provided. Frustration thus may become the force behind new and ingenious programs.

14. Attempt to encourage Federal and state officials to visit Negro civil rights leaders to learn of the needs of the Negro community and to acquaint these leaders with available programs.

15. Assist in organizing and conducting citizenship classes for potential voters.

16. Subscribe to local newspapers, especially one from the state capital.

17. In general, attempt to resolve problems if at all possible and try to produce a permanent channel of communication between white and Negro leadership so that future misunderstandings can be aired and possible conflicts avoided before they get out of hand.

18. See para. 4 under legal apprenticeship program.

19. See general comments and suggestions.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS RESEARCH WORK

1. Before going to the field, a committee should contact leaders of all the major civil rights organizations, the National Sharecroppers Fund, the American Friends Service Committee, and similar national organizations doing field work in the South to determine which Federal programs (See Appendix) they think are most appropriate for study.

2. The programs to be analyzed should be selected by this committee, after consulting with civil rights groups. Included as criteria for selecting programs should be the following:

   a. The extent to which the program, if properly run, will benefit low-income groups, e.g., its relationship to problems of rising unemployment among unskilled agricultural workers.

   b. The lack of awareness in Southern Negro communities of the existence of a program which might benefit them.

   c. The potential political leverage of a program; i.e., certain programs are either more popular to the existing electorate or more important to the power structure than others. Pressure applied where discrimination is found in these programs may be tactically more advantageous than if applied to relatively "unpopular" programs.

d. Whether any Federal or private alternative is available if a state withdraws entirely from a program under criticism.

3. A researcher located in a given area (which may include more than one state) should study and investigate no more than three Federal programs during the summer, and preferably one program.

4. Researchers should study their programs intensively before going into the field. Materials may be gathered by writing or visiting the Federal agency or agency involved. Ask for annual reports, program statistics for the states to be visited, state plans submitted to the Federal agency (where appropriate), all relevant statutes, program regulations, program handbooks and other informational materials.

5. A researcher should then plan to spend one or two days in Washington, D.C. interviewing Federal officials responsible for the program to clarify uncertainties and possibly obtain contacts with Federal and state officials in the field. While in Washington, arrange to visit F. Peter Libassi, head of the Federal Programs Division of the Civil Rights Commission, for information on the program being studied.

6. Visit Federal officials responsible for the program at the regional (generally in Atlanta) and state levels (generally in the state capital) for whatever information they have which might be useful.

7. Visit officials working for state and local bodies which administer the programs at their respective levels and arrange for repeat interviews. Very frequently, program statistics compiled by the state are the sole source of a breakdown of the program's operation by race, e.g., the vocational education program in Mississippi.

8. Prepare interview outlines and questions and design an over-all research plan, sending one copy to the chairman of the research committee for his information and suggestions.

9. After taking the above recommended steps, a researcher should be thoroughly prepared for what should be his basic objective--to determine whether the broad purposes of the program sought by Congress are actually achieved, as seen through the eyes of the intended ultimate beneficiary of the program, and if not, why not.

10. The researcher should conduct extensive interviews with civil rights leaders, law students doing field work in the area, and with Negroes potentially eligible or actually receiving program benefits. Where programs are not available or are administered in a way which discriminates against Negroes, try to determine the source of the problem. Try also to ascertain whether Federal and state administrators have ever attempted to contact Negro leaders regarding the programs.

11. Read the local newspapers, especially ones from the capitals of the states being studied, for information on Federal programs.

12. Prepare a report and recommendations and submit copies to all agencies concerned, the Commission on Civil Rights, and to all other interested persons and groups. Be factual and give accurate source citations.

13. See para. 4 under legal apprenticeship program.

14. See general comments and suggestions.

GENERAL COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

At the risk of being presumptuous, I will assume in making my comments that some of the law students working in the South this summer have never been there before. For the unsophisticated Northerner the mythology about Southerners may be equaled only by the corresponding myths some Southern whites may have about Northerners. With this in mind, I hope that the following personal comments, which by no means are uncontroversial, will be useful. Expect to be labeled an "outside agitator;" *i.e.*, one who simply does not understand local conditions or is interested only in stirring up unrest.

If you can make contacts with the white community, try not to lose them by trying to cover up (even to the least degree) the shortcomings of the North. Most Southerners *expect* Northerners to be hypocritical on racial issues (and perhaps with good cause.) Anticipate their arguments and be prepared to give cogent and forthright responses, without appearing to be defensive or apologetic.

Most Southern whites abhor violence as a means of settling disputes, but extremely few have gone out of their way to learn the extent to which it exists within their own communities. The failure on the part of many Southern whites in responsible positions to restrain the excesses of the "lunatic fringe" where race is involved is a crucial distinction (as a general rule) between the North and the South. That this results in a double standard of administering justice in the South is best illustrated by the lack of such a distinction where race is not involved. To illustrate, contrast the handling by local law enforcement officials of actual rioters (regardless of their race) in the football riots of Thanksgiving Day; 1962, in Washington, D.C. (or those in Philadelphia or in Chicago) with those in the Oxford, Miss. riots, or in McComb, or at lunch counters in Jackson, or in Alabama. Or, on the other side of the same coin, contrast the handling of peaceful demonstrators by the Washington, D.C. police during the March on Washington with that in Birmingham, Jackson, and other Southern towns.

In making his points, one should not appear to be hostile, patronizing or self-righteous. The lawyer's principal tool is his ability to persuade his audience (or at least unsettle their unchallenged convictions) and not to offend them.

Also recognize that unexpressed and undefined fears often underly anti-Negro attitudes and that at the core of most white Southerners' arguments is something remarkably akin to a religious faith in the notion that Negroes as a race are inherently and substantially intellectually inferior to whites. From this they reason that closer association between Negroes and whites will inevitably lead to intermarriage (which to some extent of course is true) and that, therefore, the racial "strengths" of the white race may become diluted. To repeat these points may seem prosaic but this attitude is so pervasive among Southern whites that it creeps into all racial questions. The essential element of "free choice" in marriage can thus be evaded. I advise reading Carlton Putnam's "Race and Reason" because his purported "facts" are known to most educated Southerners. But see also UNESCO, "The Race Question in Modern Science" (1956).

Avoid emotional and degrading generalizations about Southerners. The South is not monolithic, although orthodoxy in thought may be greater in degree than in most other areas of this country.

Especially avoid any suggestion that your listeners "hate" Negroes. Most Southern whites bristle at such suggestions. That they have little genuine understanding of and contact with their Negro neighbors and that they literally refuse to even talk with civil rights leaders is another matter and should be discussed.

Law students who are Negro will have even greater difficulty gaining access to whites in the South. Nevertheless, the stronger the barrier, the greater the rewards.

As you can detect, I am a strong believer in the power of the dialogue. I see that as an important aspect of your work.

Finally, be factual; examine all rumors and stories with care, regardless of their source. Check stories out with all parties involved if at all possible.

My best wishes to you all for a successful summer program. Let me know if I can be of any further assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

Norman G. Kurland

Enclosure

Appendix

Possible Areas of Discrimination Involving

Federal Programs

A. Military

1. Regular activities (housing, education, treatment off-base, treatment on-base, promotion, discipline, use of on-base and off-base facilities, speech-making, athletics, and other activities before segregated audiences).

2. Reserves and National Guard

3. High school and college R.O.T.C.

B. Employment

1. Direct hiring by Federal agencies, training, promotion, etc.

2. Hiring under Federal contracts and subcontracts (procurement, research and development, construction, acquisition of land, personal services, etc.), including contracts with universities, hospitals, etc., for training and for research.

3. Hiring under Federal construction grants (e.g., area redevelopment, public works, highways, hospitals, schools, airports, etc.), including Federal disaster assistance projects.

4. Hiring by state under Federal grant programs requiring formal merit hiring procedures (public employment offices, all welfare offices, state health agencies, and state civil defense agencies).

5. Hiring by state and local governments and private institutions under all other grant programs (see list of grant programs below.)

C. Federally Regulated Activities

1. Interstate air (CAB), bus and rail (ICC) transportation (all services and facilities, including lunch counters, which are part of station must be desegregated.)

2. Use of broadcasting and television facilities (FCC) (Under the FCC's "fairness doctrine" stations which present controversial views, e.g., on matters relating to civil rights, must make facilities available to opposing groups.

3. Labor unions certified by NLRB.

4. Apprenticeship programs certified by Secretary of Labor (thereby permitting employers to pay less than journeymen's wages where Federal funds are involved.)

5. Banks insured and regulated by F.D.I.C., federal credit unions, federal savings and loan associations, lending institutions regulated by Farm Credit Administration, (e.g., Federal land banks, banks for cooperatives, production credit associations).

D. Federal facilities, forests, parks, and otherproperty (non-discrimination required of private concessions, hotels, and businesses on such property).

E. Federally sponsored and supported private groups

1. Youth science clubs (HEW)

2. Future Farmers of America (HEW)

3. 4-H Clubs (Agriculture)

F. Federally chartered organizations

G. Activities supported by federal contracts

1. Math and science institutes for high school students and teachers (Nat. Science Foundation).

2. Foreign language and counseling and guidance institutes for teachers (Office of Education, HEW).

3. Manpower development and training programs for the unemployed and underemployed (Office of Education (OE) of HEW).

4. Research contracts (especially, Defense, AEC, HEW, NASA, Agriculture, and Nat. Science Foundation).

5. Civil Defense Adult Education (HEW and Defense).

6. Post Office sub-stations (all facilities and services in building (e.g., drug stores) having such contracts must be desegregated.)

7. Office buildings leasing Federal offices (all facilities and services in buildings, including restaurants, must be desegregated.)

H. Activities supported by Federal funds and property.

DONATIONS

1. Surplus property (land, buildings, vehicles, equipment) to public and private organizations for educational, health, and civil defense purposes. (HEW)

2. Food donations for the needy and school lunch programs. (Agr.)

LOANS

1. Housing loans from FHA; VA; Farmers Home Administration; Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA); Public Housing Administration (PHA); Urban Renewal Administration (URA); and other Housing and Home Finance Administration (HHFA) programs, (e.g., for college students and faculty housing, for relocating persons displaced by urban renewal projects, and housing for the elderly.) HEW loan programs for nursing homes and hospitals.

2. Business loans from ARA, the Small Business Administration, VA, the Farmers Home Administration (for farm housing, farm ownership and operations, emergencies, water development and soil conservation), the Commodity Credit Corporation (crop guarantee loans), from lending institutions regulated by the Farm Credit Administration (Federal land banks, banks for cooperatives, and production credit associations), and from the Rural Electrification Administration (REA).

GRANTS

1. For agricultural research stations (always located at white land-grant college). (Agr.)

2. For agricultural extension programs (centers always located at white land-grant colleges; program provides extension courses and supports county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents, who function something like a domestic agricultural "peace corps." (Agr.)

3. Grants and food donations for school lunch and and special school milk program (participating schools must agree to make free or reduced priced lunches available to the needy; this promise seems to have been overlooked or misunderstood in many cases). (Agr.)

4. For agricultural marketing research and education (Agr.)

5. To farmers for price supports and soil bank programs (both related to the allocation of acreage allotments among farmers by county committees, a practice which needs some study); soil conservation, flood and erosion control, and the withdrawal of farmlands for public recreational areas. (Agr.)

6. Housing grants to farmers unable to qualify for loans. (Agr.)

7. For forestry projects, including distribution of trees, farm forestry programs, and fire prevention. (Agr.)

8. For soil conservation, watershed protection and flood prevention programs. (D/Agr.)

9. Food stamp program for providing food to needy, through local merchants (D/Agr.)

10. Direct distribution of surplus food commodities to needy (D/Agr.) (voluntary participation on part of communities; however, Secretary of Agriculture may directly enter into agreements with privat groups for such distribution.)

11. For surveys and construction of highways on public lands, forests, Federal inter-state highway system, and state primary and secondary roads. (D/Commerce)

12. For administering civil defense program, including shelter construction and location and training of teachers of civil defense adult education courses. (D/Defense and HEW)

13. To pay salaries and expenses of Air and Army National Guard units.

14. For disaster relief (Office of President)

15. For education of the blind. (HEW)

16. For training teachers of the deaf. (OE of HEW)

17. For training the mentally retarded and their teachers (OE of HEW)

18. For training children of migrant workers; not yet passed.

19. For supporting white and colored land grant colleges under Second Morrill Act, plus endowment income from First Morrill Act funds. (OE of HEW).

20. For vocational education programs at high school and junior college levels; includes training of technicians. (OE of HEW)

21. For training the unemployed and underemployed under the MDTA and the Area Redevelopment Act; includes subsistance payments and remedial programs; special institutes and private schools may be used (OE of HEW provides training;Labor selects trainees.)

22. For school construction and initial equipment (P.L. 815), operations and bus transportation (P.L. 874) in Federally impacted areas; supposed to provide on-base schools where off-base schools are segregated. (OE of HEW).

23. For public libraries, services, and bookmobiles in rural areas; may soon be expanded to include urban areas (OE of HEW) (see recent study of American Library Association on library segregation problem).

24. National Defense Education Act (NDEA) programs, including (1) college student loan program (Title II); (2) grants for acquisition of science, mathematics, and foreign language and english training equipment, (e.g., TV's, movie projectors, language labs);for state administrative costs, and loans for private schools (Title III); (3) graduate fellowships and programs (Title IV); testing, and counseling and guidance programs (Title V-A); institutes and training allowances for counselors (Title V-B); research in foreign language instruction and modern language fellowships and training allowances (Title VI-A); institutes and training stipends for foreign language teachers (Title VI-B); grants and contracts for research on new educational methods and equipment (Title VII); training of highly skilled technicians (included under vocational education) (Title VIII); and grants to states for improving statistical services, including data processing equipment (section 1009). (OE of HEW).

25. Aid to medical, dental, and students in related fields, including construction of educational facilities. (PHS of HEW)

26. General educational research grants under cooperative research program (OE of HEW)

27. Grants from National Institute of Health and Public Health Service for study and treatment of venereal diseases, TB, mental health problems, cancer, heart diseases, neurology and blindness, allergies and infectious diseases, community health practices, accident prevention, radiation control, water pollution control, air pollution control, health problems of the aged, occupational health (includes demonstrations, services, training grants, fellowships). (PHS of HEW)

28. For establishment and maintenance of state and local public health services, including vaccine distribution programs and nursing home services. (PHS of HEW)

29. For construction of hospitals, diagnostic centers, rehabilitation centers, and nursing homes under Hill-Burton Act; Fourth Circuit recently ruled that facilities and staff must be desegregated. (PHS of HEW)

30. For construction of waste treatment works, including intercepting and outfall sewers. (PHS of HEW)

31. For construction of health research facilities. (PHS of HEW)

32. For medical and housing facilities for migrant workers and their families. (PHS of HEW)

33. Programs (especially for the needy in rural areas) to promote health of mothers and children; to care for crippled children; for the homeless, dependent, neglected, potentially delinquent, and delinquent children; for day care services, for runaway children; for foster care payments. (Children Bureau of HEW)

34. Programs for welfare payments and services for: medical aid for the aged (Kerr-Mills program); the aged, dependent children (ADC); the permanently and totally disabled; and the blind; includes costs of administration. (Bureau of Family Services of HEW)

35. Programs to rehabilitate handicapped persons and prepare them for gainful employment; includes funds for administration, research, demonstrations, fellowships, and training. (Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of HEW)

36. Special projects for juvenile delinquents and youth offenders. (HEW)

37. Payments to administer unemployment compensation and state employment offices, including the payment of subsistance allowances to ARA and MDTA trainees. These offices accept job orders, recruit and advertise for openings, test and select applicants and trainees, and make referrals to fill openings. (Labor)

38. Advances, loans, and grants for urban renewal projects. (URA of HHFA)

39. Grants for urban planning. (URA of HHFA)

40. Public housing grants for families with low incomes. (PHA of HHFA)

41. Wildlife and fish restoration projects; recreation areas assisted must be desegregated. (Interior)

42. Grants and contracts for promoting health, education, and welfare of Indians. (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior)

43. Construction of airport facilities. (FAA)

44. Grants to study [illegible] render counseling assistance to small business enterprises. (Small Business Administration)

45. Payments for operating homes to care for disabled veterans. (VA)

46. Payments for state supervision of schools attended by veterans. (VA)

47. Atomic Energy Commission fellowships and aid to universities.

48. Research grants and fellowships awarded by the National Science Foundation; see also contracts for training institutions.

49. Grants for constructing public works, public facilities, bridges, harbors, waterways, and other improvements under the Area Redevelopment Act, the Accelerated Public Works Act, and other appropriations measures.

OTHER PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR EDUCATION, HIGHWAYS, OR OTHER USES

1. Shared revenues under National forests fund. (Agr.)

2. Shared revenues under National grasslands fund. (Agr.)

3. Shared revenues for lease of flood control lands. (D/Defense)

4. Shared revenues under Migratory Bird Conservation Act. (D/Int.)

5. Shared revenues under Mineral Leasing Act. (D/Int.)

6. Shared revenues under certain special funds of Dept. of Interior.

7. Shared revenues under Federal Power Act.

8. Shared revenues under Tennessee Valley Authority Act.

NOTE: None of above categories include payments to individuals of old-age, survivors, and disability benefits (HEW); Federal employees retirement, disability, and unemployment compensation benefits; or railroad retirement and disability benfits. The list undoubtedly also omits many other items.

Date Feb 19, 1964

Application for the Job of CORE SEDF Rural Field Worker

I Personal Data

Name Amzie Moore

Current Address 614 Chrisman ave

Phone where you can be reached

Home Address Cleveland, Miss

Date of Birth 9-23-1912 Condition of Health Good

Male ✓ Female ___ Single ___ Married ___ Divorced ✓ No. of Children None

II Work Experience (list most recent job first)

Employer Address Dates Duties

1. P.O. Dept. Cleveland, Miss. Fireman
I have been employed with the
2. Post Office Dept. Since Oct. 1, 1935
3.
4.

III Community and civil rights activities

(please list organizations with which you have been active, give dates and full details of your activities)

NAACP. Local President Since 1955

Miss. Regional Council of Negro Leadership:

position: Board Member: Since 1950.

IV **Education**

Schools Attended (list most recent first)	Dates	Type of Course	Grade Average	Did You Complete Course?

Finished High School - Stone Street High School
Greenwood, Miss 1930. One quarter at
Rust College 1934
Grade average: 85 to 90 - I didnt take
any Special Course.

V Have you knowledge of or any experience in dealing with governmental programs in the areas of agriculture, education, health, or welfare? Please explain.

No

VI Please tell why you are interested in applying for the job of rural field worker and why you think you could carry this responsibility.

I am applying for the job of rural field worker because I feel that the only hope for the Negro rural field workers here in the Mississippi is the farm. These people need somebody to tell them how to get started with their farms.

Date March 16,1964

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Application for the Job of Rural Field Worker

I Personal Data

Name John H. Morgan

Current Address 2901 Eason Ave. Tifton, Georgia

Phone where you can be reached 912 382 -5328

Home Address 2901 Eason Ave., Tifton, Georgia

Date of Birth 1/9/1919 Condition of Health Good

Male x Female ___ Single ___ Married x Divorced ___ No. of Children 3

II Work Experience (list most recent job first)

Employer Address Dates Duties

1 Ga. Agri. Extension Service, Athens, Ga. 11/1/1954 to 2/29/1964 Asst. County Agent

2. Thomas County Board of Education, Thomasville, Ga. Farm Veteran Instructor Aug. 16, 1948 to Oct. 31,1954

3. Student at Savannah State College 1940 to 1942. US army 1942 to 1945. Savannah State College 1946 to 1948 at which time I received BS degree in Agriculture.

4.

III Community and Civil Rights Activities

(please list organizations with which you have been active, give dates and detail your activities - note especially leadership experience)

Negro County Agent association 1954 to 1964, PTA association 1949 to 1964

Elk Club 1950 to 1954.~~xVeteran~~ American Legion 1946 to 1964

IV Education

Schools Attended (list most recent first)	Dates	Type of Course	Grade Average	Did You Complete Course?
1. Praire^{ie} View A. and M. College	1960	Rural socialology	B	Yes
Prairie View A.and M. College	1960	4-H Organization	B	Yes
2. Tuckegee Institute	1951	Soils and Fertilizers	B	yes
Undergraduate work at Savannah State College	1940 to 194 2 and 1946 to 1948			Yes
BSA in Agriculture.				

V Have you knowledge of or any experience in dealing with governmental programs in the areas of agriculture, education, health, or welfare? Please explain.

The work with the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service directly with the US Department of Agriculture; therefore I have 10 years of experience in dealing with governmental programs.

VI Please tell why you are interested in applying for the job of rural field worker and why you think you could carry this responsibility.

I am with out a job at present and I feel that I am qualified for this type of work. My experence has been in related fields for the last fifteen years.

VII References

Please give name and address of one or more persons who know of your abilities and qualifications and who are familiar with your background and experience.

✓ Mr. J.A. Demons, Area Supervisor, Savannah State College Branch, Savannah, Ga.

X Mr. E. S. Mills, Voc. Ag. Instructor, Wilson High School, Tifton, Georgia

NOTE: Please use reverse side if you need additional space to answer questions.

2/17/64

girl
white
no agricultural
experience

Date April 12, 1964

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Application for the Job of Rural Field Worker

I **Personal Data**

Name Joan Elizabeth Ohlson

Current Address 100 Sullivan St., NY 12, N.Y.

Phone where you can be reached WO-6-2827

Home Address 322 Hobart Avenue, Short Hills, N.J.

Date of Birth May 9, 1940 Condition of Health excellent

Male ___ Female ✓ Single ✓ Married ___ Divorced ___ No. of Children ___

II **Work Experience** (list most recent job first)

	Employer	Address	Dates	Duties
1.	All-Day Neighborhood Schools	130 W. 55th St, NYC	June, 1963-Aug., 1963	group leader for special recreation & reading program for students entering jr. high school from P.S. 108 (East Harlem).
2.	Stouffers Restaurant	Short Hills Mall, Short Hills, N.J.	June, 1962-Sept, 1962	waitress for lunch and dinner
3.	Camp Wono	East Brewster, Mass.	June, 1960-Aug 1960	waterfront and sailing counselor
4.	Camp Wel-Met	31 Union Sq., NYC	June-Aug, 1959	general counselor; participant in Careers in Social Work program.

III **Community and Civil Rights Activities**
(please list organizations with which you have been active, give dates, and detail your activities - note especially leadership experience)

College student government: Sophomore class vice-president, junior class president, senior year - chairman of Nat'l Student Assoc. (campus + regional); grad school: Student-Administration Committee; volunteer office work for SNCC + NAACP; sale of tickets (recruiting) for March On Wash.; participant in 2 school boycotts, March on Albany, etc.; attendance at NAACP Labor and Industry Comm. meetings.

V Education

Schools Attended (list most recent first)	Dates	Type of Course	Grade Average	Did You Complete Course?
1. Columbia University School of Social Work	1962-1964	community organization	B+	not yet - June '64
2. Mount Holyoke College South Hadley, Mass.	1958-1962	sociology political science	B+	yes - B.A.

V Have you knowledge of or any experience in dealing with governmental programs in the areas of agriculture, education, health, or welfare? Please explain.

Welfare - Knowledge from two graduate school courses on social security.
Education and Health - general knowledge from school & field work experience.

VI Please tell why you are interested in applying for the job of rural field worker and why you think you could carry this responsibility.

I entered social work to gain some skills which could be used in the civil rights struggle in a program such as the one in the Miss. Delta. The type of job I am seeking is one which will entail social action and community development at the neighborhood level, preferably in a Negro area. I have gotten as much of this type experience as possible in my two years of field work on the Lower East Side and my summer in East Harlem, for I have worked with groups of children; run a housing clinic; established a tenant council; set up building organizations, especially for rent strikes; done interviewing and supervision, etc. I get a great deal from working with these people and showing them how to change their environment and fight for a better one. I believe this experience and my theoretical background from school would qualify me for this position and enable me to carry the responsibility.

VII References

Please give name and address of one or more persons who know of your abilities and qualifications and who are familiar with your background and experience.

Mr. Preston Wilcox Col. Un. School of Soc. Wk 2 E. 91st St, NYC - professor, advisor & friend
Mr. James Haughton Lower East Side Neighborhoods Assoc, 119 Suffolk St, NY 2, N.Y. social worker

NOTE: Please use reverse side if you need additional space to answer questions.

2/17/64

RESUME

NAME: Joan Elizabeth Ohlson

BIRTH DATE: May 9, 1940

BIRTH PLACE: Orange, New Jersey

ADDRESS: 100 Sullivan Street
New York 12, New York
WO-6-2827

EDUCATION

Millburn High School, Millburn, New Jersey, 1958.

Mount Holyoke College, B.A., 1962, major in sociology.

Columbia University School of Social Work, M.S.W., 1964, major in community organization.

WORK EXPERIENCE

FIELD WORK:

Club group leader, Educational Alliance, New York City, 1962-63.

Community organization worker for education committee of neighborhood council, Lower East Side Neighborhoods Association, New York City, 1962-63.

Community organization worker in housing, Mobilization For Youth, New York City, 1963-64.

SUMMER JOBS:

Waterfront counselor, Camp Kalmia (Girl Scout Camp for Newark, New Jersey), Blairstown, New Jersey, 1958.

General counselor and participation in Careers in Social Work program, Camp Wel-Met (international, inter-racial, inter-religious), Narrowsburg, New York, 1959.

Waterfront counselor, Camp Wono, East Brewster, Massachusetts, 1960.

Group leader of special recreation and reading program for students entering junior high school from P.S. 108 in East Harlem, All-Day-Neighborhood Schools, New York City, 1963.

RELATED EXPERIENCE

Participation in exchange program with Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina, 1961.

Tutoring in Harlem, Northern Student Movement, summer, 1963.

Volunteer work for the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People and for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 1963-64.

Research on the Negro and the nonviolent movement in college and at graduate school.

MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

National Association of Social Workers.

National Association For The Advancement of Colored People.

Congress of Racial Equality.

WORK REFERENCES

Mr. Louis Levitt
Camp Wel-Met
31 Union Square
New York City, New York.

Mrs. Berry Richardson
Camp Wono
East Brewster, Massachusetts.

Dr. Adele Franklin, Director
All-Day-Neighborhood Schools
130 West 55th Street
New York City, New York.

Mr. Preston Wilcox
Columbia University School of Social Work
2 East 91st Street
New York City, New York.

PERSONAL REFERENCES

Mr. Milton Pulakos, Acting Director
Lower East Side Neighborhoods Association
119 Suffolk Street
New York 2, New York.

Mr. James Haughton
Chairman, Labor and Industry Committee, New York NAACP
Council Worker, Lower East Side Neighborhoods Association
119 Suffolk Street
New York 2, New York.

Miss Drue Matthews, Director
Appointment Bureau
Mount Holyoke College
South Hadley, Massachusetts.

too young
white
interested
in civil rights

Peace Corps

Date 4-10-'64

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Application for the Job of Rural Field Worker

I **Personal Data**

Name James Joseph Portman

Current Address 120 W. Woodruff A, Columbus 1, Ohio

Phone where you can be reached CY3-6383 6/4

Home Address CHARLTON HGTS., CORAOPOLIS, Pennsylvania

Date of Birth Sept. 29 1938 Condition of Health Good-

Male ✓ Female ___ Single ✓ Married ___ Divorced ___ No. of Children ___

II **Work Experience** (list most recent job first)

Employer — Address — Dates — Duties

1. Ohio State Univ - 120 W. Woodruff A - Columbus 1, Ohio - Jan. 6, 1964 + present - Assistantship - GRADUATE Resident Counselor of a residence of 225 men.
2. Peace Corps - Washington 25, D.C. - Jan. '62 - Jan. '64 - Agricultural Education and Extension, Child Custody Work - (welfare) in El Salvador.
3. R.C. Diocese of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio - June '60 - Jan. '62 - Head Supervisor - Boys Reformatory - treatment and custodian care of Juvenille Delinquents.
4. St. Ladislaus School - East 9th + Wood - Lorain, Ohio - Sept. '61 - Jan. '62 - physical education instructor - (White House Conf. Physical Fitness Program) for all grades - one day / week - substitute teacher -

III **Community and Civil Rights Activities**
(please list organizations with which you have been active, give dates and detail your activities - note especially leadership experience)

volunteer

1. Lower East-Side Settlement House — Jan. '61 - '62 - youth Leader and vocational counselor for boys of Hungarian, and Puerto Rican Nationalities.
2. Leader - Garden Clubs - State Mental Hospital - Conducted regular bi-weekly activities from July '60 - Jan. '62 - for our patients - members -

IV Education

Schools Attended (list most recent first)	Dates	Type of Course	Grade Average	Did You Complete Course?

1. THE Pennsylvania State University - June 56 - '60 - B (85%) B.S. (yes)
in Agriculture -
2. THE University of AKRON - Sept '61 - Jan '62 - Nightschool - (Psychology) yes -
3. New Mexico State University - Jan '62 - May '62 - Peace Corps Training -
4. AT Present - THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY - Jan. 6, 1964 → A-
Psychology - Social Work -

V Have you knowledge of or any experience in dealing with governmental programs in the areas of agriculture, education, health, or welfare? Please explain.

During 1960 and 1961, I was concerned with state welfare programs as well as federal programs. My college summers were spent in agricultural extension and its federal programs of conservation and control. However, my experience in state and federal program has been limited to 2 Northern states - Ohio and Pennsylvania.

VI Please tell why you are interested in applying for the job of rural field worker and why you think you could carry this responsibility.

I was not aware of this position till I received Mrs. Singer's letter and the Peace Corps. suggestion. I am deeply interested in the area of welfare and agriculture is a way of life close to my heart. My practical and technical knowledge of agriculture together with my sincere interest in people and my new insight through psychology and social work classes, plus my Peace Corps. experience of working with poverty stricken, culturally deprived people in El-Salvador, Central America - I believe would help qualify me for such a task.

James J. Portman
4-10-'64

VII References
Please give name and address of one or more persons who know of your abilities and qualifications and who are familiar with your background and experience.

MRS. Emma SMITH - BLACKBURN HOUSE - 120 W. Woodruff Avenue,
Columbus 1, Ohio 43201

NOTE: Please use reverse side if you need additional space to answer questions.

2/17/64

not enough work experience

too young?

Date April 14, 1964

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Application for the Job of Rural Field Worker

I Personal Data

Name Lewis Roberts

Current Address Jeanes Hall, Fort Valley State College

Phone where you can be reached TA 5-8135

Home Address Route 1, Box 312, McIntosh, Georgia

Date of Birth October 31, 1938 Condition of Health Good

Male X Female ___ Single ___ Married X Divorced ___ No. of Children ___

II Work Experience (list most recent job first)

	Employer	Address	Dates	Duties
1.	Mr. V. E. Harris	Ft. Valley State College Fort Valley, Georgia	1960-64	Building & Grounds Tile Setter
2.	Mr. Charles Walker	Ft. Valley State College Fort Valley, Georgia	1959-60	Milk Processing Dept. (Agriculture Division)
3.				
4.				

III Community and Civil Rights Activities

(please list organizations with which you have been active, give dates and detail your activities - note especially leadership experience)

I have participated in the voter registration drive.

IV Education

Schools Attended (list most recent first)	Dates	Type of Course	Grade Average	Did You Complete Course?
1. Ft. Valley State College		Agriculture Education	C	Yes
		Forestry	B	Yes
2.		Rural Sociology	B	Yes
		Psychology	A	Yes
		Marketing	B	Yes
		Ag. Economics	B	Yes

V Have you knowledge of or any experience in dealing with governmental programs in the areas of agriculture, education, health, or welfare? Please explain.

I have attended class concerning governmental programs in the area of Agriculture, education and health. My experiences also include observation and direct contact with farmers and people of rural areas during my student teaching period.

VI Please tell why you are interested in applying for the job of rural field worker and why you think you could carry this responsibility.

I am interested in applying for this job because I am in need of work and I feel that I can render the needed service to the people of the Delta Area of Mississippi. I also believe that my knowledge of governmental programs will enable me to carry the responsibility of this job. I also believe that my knowledge of governmental programs will enable me to carry the responsibility of this job.

VII References

Please give name and address of one or more persons who know of your abilities and qualifications and who are familiar with your background and experience.

Dr. Houston Stallworth, Instructor, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia

Mr. B. S. Anderson, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia

NOTE: Please use reverse side if you need additional space to answer questions.

2/17/64

Peace Corps

Date 4-9-64

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Application for the Job
of Rural Field Worker

I Personal Data

Name DAVID HENRY WESSEL

Phone where you can be reached U.N.6 1894
AREA Code 305

Current Address 1190 BIARRITZ DR.

Home Address SAME

Date of Birth 12-23-38 Condition of Health good

Male ✓ Female ___ Single ✓ Married ___ Divorced ___ No. of Children ___

II Work Experience (list most recent job first)

	Employer	Address	Dates	Duties
1.	U.S. Peace Corps	WASHINGTON D.C.	2/62-2/64	Community Development IN COLOMBIA, So. AMERICA
2.	J. ARON & Co. INC.	336 MAGAZINE ST. New Orleans	1/59-2/62	MICRO FILM Machine Op.
3.	W.D.S.U. BROADCASTING CORP	520 Royal ST. New Orleans	9/57-6/6	Switchboard Operator
4.				

III Community and Civil Rights Activities

(please list organizations with which you have been active, give dates and detail your activities - note especially leadership experience)

IN 1962 I participated in the N.O. campaign To Register Negro Voters as a representative of Loyola Uni I took part in many demonstrations in New Orleans during college years. March on State Capitol etc.

IV Education

	Schools Attended (list most recent first)	Dates	Type of Course	Grade Average	Did You Complete Course?
1.	Loyola University	9/57-2/62	Soc Sciences	B-	yes B.A degree
2.					

V Have you knowledge of or any experience in dealing with governmental programs in the areas of agriculture, education, health, or welfare? Please explain.

yes in Colombia with the Peace Corps I worked in Community Development which often involved dealing with govt. agencies

VI Please tell why you are interested in applying for the job of rural field worker and why you think you could carry this responsibility.

Because I have been interested, and active, in the field of Civil Rights since entering College. I have also worked in the Rural area of Colombia and feel qualified to work in the U.S. in the same type of area, I also feel qualified to assume such a position.

VII References

Please give name and address of one or more persons who know of your abilities and qualifications and who are familiar with your background and experience.

Rev. Joseph Fichter S.J. Dept. of sociology Loyola Univ. New Orleans La.

Rev Thomas Clancy SJ Dept. of History " " " " "

NOTE: Please use reverse side if you need additional space to answer questions.

2/17/64

1/24 Marvin - As talk over with

① Mississippi field worker

Nannette spoke to Dave Dennis this AM - he is ill - Bob Moses in jail - situation just generally very distressing down there - ten demonstrators arrested yesterday - She spoke to him on Laverne Brown who requested scholarship - and about field worker

Dave Dennis thinks Amzie Moore would be good - he (and Nannette) thinks more than one person will be needed and that Amzie could start - is already seeing farmers in evenings on volunteer basis. Nannette and Dave figure next person could be a researcher and more educated - if Amzie starts - there would be no problem bringing in more qualified person later - i.e. - no one would have been relocated or brought in specially, could easily have this understanding with Amzie etc. - as a supervisor. Nannette reminded me that Jack Wasserman had recommended confirms that he at least has basic reading and writing skills because she got a very good letter from him at one time.

Tell Marvin of Jack's other recommendations —

What is Marvin's advice on this?

→ very doubtful about Amzie - not qualified

Check with Andy Norman - does he know Amzie?

MR thinks best qualified should go in first - not just send anyone in - very late now anyway to do any good for farmers' winter problems - perhaps will need more people - but one should go in and try first.

don't have to rely on Dave Dennis's here - he probably doesn't know who's best qualified anyway.

② Check Liberty bill with him — important good relations there?

→ OK as —

③ tell him about Laverne Brown's reaction to being turned down — bitter — as though - "this is what always happens to me" —

[redacted]

④ Did they finally settle on Abrams bill? We received $5,000 from Zev Aelony fund. Don't know whether we will get more.

raised over $6,000 — says M. Rich — do we get any more?
(must be acknowledged — AS will do it)

Rachlin will let us know — → Abram's fee not settled on — Rachlin sure he will be happy with $5000 — send him Scholarship fund - Rachlin with check with Abrams —

⑤ What's Will Patterson? Did Marvin actually recommend transfer before she was officially not allowed to register? OK - send money?

= (1A) Senator Douglas will write — re call to E. Dubrow

must dos for Administrators

① try to get non-profit mailing permit — so we can send stuff for $2\frac{3}{4}$¢

Marv has lots more

list — ② work on contributors' list — re old names — this goes to Cynthia Hollenger - not Ben - for cleaning up.

③ Series of Conferences on education — talk to Norman Hill CORE prepare for this - not just rambling discussion.

thinking in [illegible] / ④ prefer meeting of Board / Marvin prefers between ~~4~~ 2/24 and 28

Jordan on Mays

thought he would be

Pretty good

good rapport

similar background

wasn't talked to

Mays

Mrs. Ann Sing

Starting a newspaper

co-ops

Zev tax exemption

- difficulty recruiting from here - would he see Morgan - + set it up? want to know what he's like - qualified for the job? personality etc. - if Zev would like to bring anyone else in ~~on it~~ - OK -

will reimburse him for expenses - Morgan too

- sent Zev what we had on the job

- tell him what Morgan seems to us -

Mrs Singer

- if he has questions - but seems good - please write down the questions and we'll try to get answers for him - but must understand he'll be on his own there.

JL 1202 NA47

Mays still interested?

- gave Abrams his message

6 Shootings
2 fatal - 1 17-year old

CB King - lawyer for US running for Congress

Koinonia

Koinonia.

you were going to call her tonight - about coming Fri.

Carl Rachlin
if any progress has been made on the how to incorporate a producers' cooperative

before he got sick he got ~~someone~~ a memo from Harvard on this point - but can't find it - will try

~~[illegible]~~

May 18-19

hearings in Wash. -
on Agriculture
our man should
be there.
National Advisory Council on
Farm Labor -

Rowland Watts
Pearl Willen > field worker
hiring committee

advisory committee
include people
from SNCC, CORE, NAACP

Should write to
~~fund~~ all contributors
① tax exempt
② more money

be sure to
include Sec
defense in 26+x
appeal i.e. Sm
[illegible] case

lawyers should pass on all
letters which go out
differentiate between large + small
contributors in the appeal

11 (note Kindberg)

~~10~~

~~9~~ applications

2 directly from Sharecroppers

1 from Houston Stallworth who
was suggested by NSF
(Lewis Roberts

1 Social work Student As

3 peace Corps returnees

1 suggested by William Higgs
(Kurland)

1 suggested by Dave Dennis
(Amzie Moore)

1 via CORE (John Due)

National Sharecroppers Fund
regarding Mississippi Field worker -

— GR 30284 — (Faye Bennett - head)
(qualifications are mimeographed and are at office)

1. Jesse Morris was jailed and later released on bail. As a result of conversations by Wasserman and N. Sachs with Mississippi we learned that Morris is not interested in the job — told that Dennis had people in mind — but Nannette said only person suggested by Dennis was Amzie Moore.

2. try to find out from Bob Moses or other person who the man was who made the economic survey of Mississippi — good guy — from SNCC.

3. Wasserman suggested Amzie Moore who is a postal employee at 614 Chrisman Avenue, Cleveland, Miss. — he was impressed with Moore. Get Dennis and Moses opinion.

4. Find out who was man who spoke at COFO Conference in Miss. who has an MS in Sociology — might be a possibility. Miller? was that the name?

very good if she has qualifications.

In answer to my questions as to whom we could write for suggestions about other applicants:

1. William L. Higgs – (lawyer put out of Miss.?) now in Washington. JU6 8397.
= call ACLU = for address. 619 G St., SE

2. Lewis W. Jones
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
rural sociologist

United Negro College PL10700)

3. How about Mississippi Colleges? like Alcorn A + M College?
Alcorn, Miss.
Student placement officer?

Miss. Educational + Vocational School.

4.
Dr. A.D. Beittel
president of Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Miss.

or

Dr. Ernst Borinski (is he at Tougaloo or in Jackson?)

Reverend King? – did Wasserman mean Martin Luther?)

→ Wasserman noted that we should

think about whether field worker will be a CORE representative - which he thinks would be very bad - and whether he would work out of COFO office or where. (?)

Noted that their Fund had worked with Southern Regional Council in some cases effectively. Says that the state group of this in Miss. — the Human Relations Council — has been defunct but will definitely be revived with a staff person in Jackson by Summer. May be the field worker could work from that office (but Nannette thinks Jackson is too far from place he is needed - Delta)

→ Moss knows a lot of these people - so is probably best contact — his opinions helpful. Feels what few contacts there are with whites down there is through Human Relations Council.

→ Also noted that on 2/29 to 3/1 there will be an economic conference - statewide - on Miss. problems - if we don't get someone by then this would be a good time to work on it - or if we have someone they should definitely attend conference.

5. I mentioned Cortney Siceloff (per Nannette) – he was doubtful address: Penn Community Center, Frogmore, S.C. – maybe

= Nannette -

—Said Dave suggested—

Agricultural =

= Tennessee State

Southern University

— call Faye Bennett

around 4/10/64

telephoned

Francis Carl Valentine
social work student in NYC
to see if he was interested
in Miss. Got his name from
Peace Corps - see correspondence.

Valentine impressive on the
phone - but not interested in job.

He suggested Owen Maher - a
New Yorker - as a well qualified
person for the job -
- also a Southern Negro boy -
Richard Lewis - whose address
he said he'd send me -

also suggested we advertise
in the Peace Corps Volunteer
- a paper for active and
returned Peace Corps people.
Put an ad about our job opening.

Valentine thought PC people
would be interested in this -
should be excellent prospects.

telephone call

NOTE

our telephone agree-ment on the field worker

important

4/15 [1964] ABINGER - Conversation with Fay Bennett - can't meet with us tomorrow - going to Wash. - meet with Jac W. — She suggested we let NSF supervise our worker and that we make a contract for this - in other words, let them supervise him directly, rather than his bringing his problems to us and then we try to get information from NSF - no go between - that we did not have the knowledge to supervise him so should let NSF do it directly, - would be more efficient and helpful - they can't just randomly help us from time to time.

She suggested again that if we did not wish him to be "taken over" by NSF, that we let the neutral Southern Regional Council sponsor him and have him in their office. That this would separate him from the direct action people - and besides the Council needs to be encouraged and strengthened - that "we ought to think about all this" -

I said we had thought about it and definitely wanted to sponsor the worker ourselves - but

that the NSF Supervision arrangement
sounded fine to me - I agreed
it would be better if our man
got his technical help directly
from them -
She said she supposed CORE SEDF
would want "the credit" -
I said it wasn't just that - but
that having a man there would
give SEDF a good liason -
Someone through whom SEDF
could work out future educational
or other programs to help the
people - that further, the man
might work out ways to help
(and that we could help him
with these ideas) that have
nothing to do with agriculture -
we might for example try to
get public assistance from HEW.
We might even send another
worker down later.
Fay thought this made sense -
and said indeed she had
recently learned from some
people in HEW about some
help that was available from
that agency she had not known of.

Further, I said that while our man should be separated from direct action people that he should still work closely with our CORE people down there - know what they are doing, what they need from him etc. I said, your people really don't work with them at all.

She immediately refuted the last - saying they work with whomever they can - that one of their workers is an NAACP committee chairman etc. — but agreed with the other I said, about his being in touch with Dave Dennis, Bob Moses etc.

In any case, she understood that we might want our project there to develop in ways other than agricultural program - that we want it to be our own - and are _not_ amenable to its being sponsored by another group.

She suggested again something thought of before - which was to have a local committee who would help our man, keep him informed, prevent his feeling isolated and alone.

I said fine and asked what she meant by contract for supervision - would there be a cost to us? She said no, that she meant something in writing, - that this would be free service - except perhaps for charges for phone calls, travel, etc. - or such.

So - she suggested the following plan -

① that NSF supervise our man directly with regard to all economic programs having to do with rural people and farming - that he would report to both groups on these matters - ie, if he writes he should send a carbon to us etc. - that we will help in ways other than those things specifically having to do with the above. That we make an agreement regarding this.

② that we bring the man we choose

up here (and they will help however they can to help us make the choice), meet with him, and then have him meet with Jac W. and define the area and lines of the supervision – since it will be Wasserman who will be directly in touch with him.

③ Form an advisory or consulting committee for him and write to them – this should include Dennis, Moses etc. – and perhaps one or two people from the colleges in the area – people NSF knows – who he could call directly for help.
(She thought Rowland Watts good link – but really should work with Jac W on this since it is Jac he will be in direct touch with.)

I agreed to talk with Jac and decide whether we will still meet now – or wait –

→ decided not to have meeting – Jac agreed on all this – I will call him when I have more on the candidates

Fay Bennett's Suggestions

Job takes a lot of maturity — Sy could be mesmerized by all this —

Morgan

experienced — but only one meeting with him so really doesn't know much
little look of anxiety — trying to get rid of Negro agents so they fired Morgan, maybe why he's anxious
— seems a little tense — less talkative than Mays
— thinks Morgan cares or he wouldn't want to go in there.

Mays

lovely — outgoing — cares — follow through? worried about that —
— needs lots of guidance but may well be able to do it —
— need to find local leaders — follow through — organized — develop leadership
→ Is she all right?
— write specific letters —

ASK — find out about his follow through and organization
telephone — get other people to work for them — (particularly Dennis for Morgan) (over)

Ellison terrific guy — Fay told us to call ← (call Ellison about Mays)
about specific questions — when something can be organized and follow through —

Joe Wasserman and Fay Bennett
Suggested calling Cl. Jordan
(Koinonia ?) Cooperative -
probably seen him later than
Ellison

Joe feels
Mays
"takes on more than he can
handle" - may rush off
in all directions

Wondered how both Morgan +
Mays were vis a vis Gov.
officials esp. Morgan (who
may be much better than
Mays in this respect.

ASINGER

4/21/64

Call to John H. Morgan

has work temporarily – but is something he could leave – is still interested but has a lot of questions about "this thing" –

– voice sounded tense and shaky – he seems shy – sounded doubtful and worried

told him about possibility of setting up a talk with Zev Aelony and he liked that – said he would also talk to some people at Fort Valley about it – said Demons had called him about the job

asked me if it had anything to do with the government – I explained that it did not – would be up to him to establish ties with officials – and told him he would be pretty much on his own over there etc. – and that it would be up to him to work up programs and methods of help.

– Said Demons was sending him a list of the qualifications and so forth

– I went over these to some extent with

him - since it was obvious
Demons was sending our list
(which I thought Morgan had)
— explained something about CORE
SEDF

ASINGER

4/28/64
Call to James Portman
— is white
Sounded articulate - but 'young'
- very pleasant - well mannered.
asked about plans - said he had
little classroom work left for
Masters degree and then would
write thesis - thought he could
do this class work in night
school - willing to leave
Ohio State after this quarter -
five weeks from now - "with
spring here have the urge to
get out away from academic
life" - ??? (Note - he has only been
back from Peace Corps since 1/64 -)

— While he seemed interested - he
conveyed very little conviction
or knowledge of civil rights
and Negro struggle. I asked
him about this and he said
"staff here predominantly
Negro and I have talked with
them about going into the South" -
I thought he meant teachers etc. -
but he meant the maids,
custodians etc. in the residence

hall where he works -
naive on the whole thing -
obviously knows no Negroes
as friends or working colleagues -
seemed sincere and sympathetic however
- was brought up on a farm and
in addition had direct farming
experience after undergraduate
school - seems more interested now
in psychology and social work than agriculture.
→ he might be good working
with a Negro in the area -
seems to know a lot about
child welfare and assistance
programs - seems more interested
in this kind of help for people
than agriculture.

- despite naiveté he has apparently
thought about what is involved
in going South - and still wants
the job - but I am doubtful
he would stick with it more
than a year or two.